

BTNL2 Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702225
Synonyms:	Butyrophilin-like protein 2; BTL-II
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	Q9UIR0 (M1-W455)
Gene ID:	56244
Molecular Weight:	53.3 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> M V D F P G Y N L S G A V A S F L F I L L T M K Q S E D F R V I G P A H P I L A G V G E D A L L T C Q L L P K R T T M H V E V R W Y R S E P S T P V F V H R D G V E V T E M Q M E E Y R G W V E W I E N G I A K G N V A L K I H N I Q P S D N G Q Y W C H F Q D G N Y C G E T S L L L K V A G L G S A P S I H M E G P G E S G V Q L V C T A R G W F P E P Q V Y W E D I R G E K L L A V S E H R I Q D K D G L F Y A E A T L V V R N A S A E S V S C L V H N P V L T E E K G S V I S L P E K L Q T E L A S L K V N G P S Q P I L V R V G E D I Q L T C Y L S P K A N A Q S M E V R W D R S H R Y P A V H V Y M D G D H V A G E Q M A E Y R G R T V L V S D A I D E G R L T L Q I L S A R P S D D G Q Y R C L F E K D D V Y Q E A S L D L K V V S L G S S P L I T V E G Q E D G E M Q P M C S S D G W F P Q P H V P W R D M E G K T I P S S S Q A L T Q G S H G L F H V Q T L L R V T N I S A V D V T C S I S I P F L G E E K I A T F S L S G W </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

BTNL2 protein functions as a negative regulator of T-cell proliferation, playing a crucial role in modulating the immune response. Through its regulatory activity, BTNL2 helps control the rate of T-cell division, contributing to the fine-tuning of immune reactions. This negative regulatory function underscores the importance of BTNL2 in maintaining immune homeostasis and preventing excessive T-cell proliferation, which could lead to uncontrolled immune responses. The precise mechanisms through which BTNL2 exerts its inhibitory effects on T-cell proliferation make it a key player in immune system modulation and highlight its potential significance in immune-related disorders.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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