B7-H6 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76742
Synonyms:	Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 3 ligand 1; B7-H6; NCR3LG1
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	XP_005578557 (M1-D259)
Gene ID:	102121659
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 53.2 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
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	B7-H6, a member of B7 family, serves as a trigger for NCR3-dependent natural killer (NK) cell activation. Operating as a monomer, B7-H6 exhibits a specific interaction with NCR3, distinctly avoiding engagement with other NK cell-activating receptors, such as NCR1, NCR2, and KLRK1. This interaction highlights its unique role in initiating NK cell responses through the NCR3 pathway, showcasing its specificity in the intricate network of NK cell activation mechanisms. B7-H6 has unique immunogenic properties, is a ligand of NKp30, which is an activating receptor of natural killer (NK) cells. High expression of B7-H6 is found in certain types of tumor cells, such as lymphoma, leukemia and gastric carcinoma. The expression of B7-H6 can be induced by inflammatory stress in healthy cells. In addition, B7□H6 enhances the initiation of “caspase cascades” and anti-apoptosis role to provoke tumorigenesis via the STAT3 activation. B7□H6 promotes tumor proliferation and G0/G1 cycle process by regulating the downstream apoptosis suppressors survivin, Mcl□1, Bcl□2, and Bcl□xL. It induces cellular cytotoxicity, TNF-α and IFN-γ secretion by mediating IL-6 expression and B7-H6-specific BiTE triggers T cell to facilitate tumorigenesis. All these molecular mechanisms are involved in B7-H6-induced tumorigenesis[1].

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

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