

BTN1A1 Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78395
Synonyms:	BT; BTN1A1; BTN; Butyrophilin
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q13410 (A27-R242)
Gene ID:	696
Molecular Weight:	30-40 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	BTN1A1 Protein is suggested to play a role in the secretion of milk-fat droplets, indicating its potential involvement in the complex processes associated with lactation. Additionally, it may act as a specific membrane-associated receptor facilitating the association of cytoplasmic droplets with the apical plasma membrane, as suggested by similarity analyses. Moreover, BTN1A1 exhibits inhibitory effects on the proliferation of CD4 and CD8 T-cells activated by anti-CD3 antibodies, impacting T-cell metabolism, and modulating the secretion of IL2 and IFNG, highlighting its potential role in immune regulation. Notably, BTN1A1 also appears to associate with xanthine dehydrogenase/oxidase, raising further questions about its diverse cellular functions and potential implications in various biological pathways.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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