

### **BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide** Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP13499b

## Specification

# BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>000481</u>

## BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 11119

**Other Names** Butyrophilin subfamily 3 member A1, CD277, BTN3A1, BTF5

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13499b was selected from the C-term region of BTN3A1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

#### Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name BTN3A1

Synonyms BTF5

#### Function

Plays a role in T-cell activation and in the adaptive immune response. Regulates the proliferation of activated T-cells. Regulates the release of cytokines and IFNG by activated T-cells. Mediates the response of T-cells toward infected and transformed cells that are characterized by high levels of phosphorylated metabolites, such as isopentenyl pyrophosphate.

**Cellular Location** 

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

Detected on T-cells, natural killer cells, dendritic cells and macrophages (at protein level). Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in heart, pancreas and lung, Moderately expressed in placenta, liver



and muscle.

# BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

## BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

## BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The butyrophilin (BTN) genes are a group of majorhistocompatibility complex (MHC)-associated genes that encode typeI membrane proteins with 2 extracellular immunoglobulin (Ig)domains and an intracellular B30.2 (PRYSPRY) domain. Threesubfamilies of human BTN genes are located in the MHC class Iregion: the single-copy BTN1A1 gene (MIM 601610) and the BTN2(e.g., BTN2A1; MIM 613590) and BTN3 (e.g., BNT3A1) genes, whichhave undergone tandem duplication, resulting in 3 copies of each(summary by Smith et al., 2010 [PubMed 20208008]).[supplied byOMIM].

## BTN3A1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Smith, I.A., et al. J. Immunol. 184(7):3514-3525(2010)Shi, J., et al. Nature 460(7256):753-757(2009)Wang, A.G., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 345(3):1022-1032(2006)Mungall, A.J., et al. Nature 425(6960):805-811(2003)Rhodes, D.A., et al. Genomics 71(3):351-362(2001)