ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16963b

Specification

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession   [Q9BZM4](Q9BZM4)

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 79465

Other Names
NKG2D ligand 3, N2DL-3, NKG2DL3, ALCAN-gamma, Retinoic acid early transcript 1N, ULBP3, N2DL3, RAET1N

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.

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ULBP3

Synonyms N2DL3, RAET1N

Function
Binds and activates the KLRK1/NKG2D receptor, mediating natural killer cell cytotoxicity.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9BZM6}; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9BZM6}

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

  • Blocking Peptides

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ligand for the NKG2D receptor, together with at least ULBP1 and ULBP2. ULBPs activate multiple signaling pathways in primary NK cells, resulting in the production of cytokines and chemokines. Binding of ULBPs ligands to NKG2D induces calcium mobilization and activation of the JAK2, STAT5, ERK and PI3K kinase/Akt signal transduction pathway. Has lower affinity for NKG2D compared to ULBP1 and ULBP2 and induces weaker signaling responses than does ULBP2 or ULBP1.

ULBP3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Bennett, N.J., et al. J. Immunol. 185(2):1093-1102(2010)Petukhova, L., et al. Nature 466(7302):113-117(2010)Antoun, A., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(6):610-620(2010)Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)Ward, J., et al. PLoS Pathog. 5 (10), E1000613 (2009) :