

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BTN1A1/Butyrophilin in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2151B
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human BTN1A1/Butyrophilin Ala27-Arg242 Accession # Q13410
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human BTN1A1 and eGFP

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Butyrophilin 1A1 (also called BTN1A1), a 55kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein, is a member of the Ig superfamily. BTN1A1 is 494 amino acids (aa) long and is composed of an extracellular domain (ECD) (aa 27-242), a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tail (aa 270-526) which contains the B30.2 domain. The BTN1A1 ECD displays two predicted IgV and IgC domains as do B7 and Skint proteins which interact with other Ig superfamily members (1). The B30.2 domain of BTN1A1 binds to xanthine oxidoreductase (XOR) (2). This interaction stabilizes the association of XOR with the milk fat globule membrane and appears to be essential in the control of milk fat globule secretion (3, 4, 5). Binding to XOR is conserved among BTN1A1 orthologs, but is not shared by BTN2A1 or BTN3A1 (2). The B30.2 domain of butyrophilins is also described as a sensor for detecting changes in intracellular phospho-antigen (pAg) concentrations. B30.2 binding to pAg induces a cascade of events leading to the activation of γδ T cells (6). In vitro, BTN1A1 has an inhibitory effect on CD4+ T cell proliferation, and in addition reduces expression of cytokines associated with T cell activation such as IL-2 and IFN-γ (7, 8). Furthermore, in vivo, BTN1A1 has a protective effect against the development of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) (9). The ECD of human BTN1A1 shares 68% aa sequence identity with both mouse and rat BTN1A1. Because butyrophilins are structurally related to B7 proteins and are functionally implicated in immune regulation, they may represent an emerging family of co-stimulatory/inhibitory molecules.

References:

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