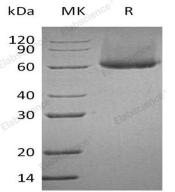
Recombinant Human CRTAM /CD355 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032286

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CRTAM; CD355 protein Ser18-Ser286, with an C-
	terminal His
Calculated MW	31.0 kDa
Observed MW	64 kDa
Accession	O95727
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}C$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants
	before lyophilization.
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Cytotoxic and Regulatory T-Cell Molecule (CRTAM) is a member of Nectin family under the immunoglobulin superfamily that is expressed by activated CD8+ and NK T cells. CRTAM is found in spleen, thymus, small intestine, peripheral blood, and it is highly expressed by Purkinje cells of the cerebellum. CRTAM is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein containing one Ig-like C2-type domain and one Ig-like V-type domain in its extracellular domain, while its cytoplasmic region shows a potential class I PDZ domain. CRTAM is expressed as a homodimer on the cell surface but does not show homotypic binding in trans. The high affinity of CRTAM/IGSF4 adhesion allows CRTAM to disrupt IGSF4 homotypic interactions. IGSF4 and T cell receptor coengagement of CD8+ cells expressiong CRTAM induces increased IFN_γ or IL-22 production.