

## Recombinant Human SLAMF5/CD84 Protein (aa 22-220, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033062

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

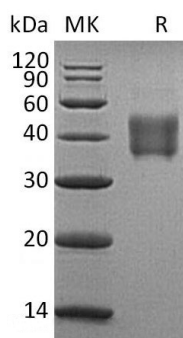
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human SLAMF5/CD84 protein Lys22-Arg220, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	23.1 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	35-43 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q9UIB8
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

SLAM family member 5 (SLAMF5/CD84) is a type I transmembrane protein in the SLAM subgroup of the CD2 family. SLAM family proteins regulate multiple aspects of immune system function. Mature human CD84 consists of a 204 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two Iglike domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 99 aa cytoplasmic domain with two immunoreceptor tyrosinebased switch motifs (ITSMs). CD84 exhibits homophilic binding which is mediated by the N-terminal Ig-like domain. Ligation induces tyrosine phosphorylation in the cytoplasmic ITSMs which then recruit the signaling adaptor molecules SAP (SLAM-associated protein) and EAT-2( EWS/Fli1-activated transcript 2). CD84 signaling inhibits Fc epsilon RI-induced mast cell activation but enhances platelet activation, LPS-induced macrophage activation, T cell proliferation and IFN-γ production, and the interactions between T cells and B cells that are required for germinal center formation.

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