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 Species Human Mol Mass 23.1 kDa Accession **O9UIB8** Not validated for activity **Bio-activity Properties** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. Endotoxin Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °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. This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Formulation 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

kDa	MK	R
120 90 60	=	
40	-	-
30	-	
20	-	
14	-	

> 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. LPSinduced macrophage activation,T cell proliferation and IFN-γproduction, and the interactions between T cells and B cells that are required for germinal center formation.

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