

# Recombinant Mouse SLAMF5/CD84 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041204



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

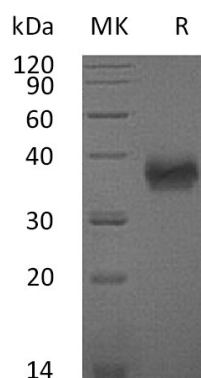
## Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	23.8 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	AAD02273.1
<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



## Background

CD84, also called SLAMF5, is a member of the CD2 subgroup of the immunoglobulin receptor superfamily. Members of this CD2 subgroup mediate signal transduction through the interaction of its immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motifs (ITSM) in the intracellular region and the SH2 domain of adaptor molecules SAP (SLAM-associated protein) and EAT-2 (EWS-activated transcript 2), and accordingly modulate both adaptive and innate immune responses. CD84 expression has been documented on several hematopoietic cell types, including monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, B lymphocytes, and platelets. Activation of cell surface CD84 initiates a signaling cascade involving its intracytoplasmic tyrosine residues that results in Bcl-2 upregulation, which in turn enhances cell survival. Either immunoneutralization or blockade of CD84 with a CD84 extracellular domain protein fragment induces cell death in vitro and in vivo.

## For Research Use Only

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