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# Recombinant Cynomolgus CRTAM/CD355 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSQ050013

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

# **Description**

**Species** Cynomolgus macaques

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Cynomolgus macaques CRTAM/CD355 protein Ser18-Gly287,

with an C-terminal His

Calculated MW 30.8 kDa Observed MW 50-60 kDa Accession XP 005580021.1

Not validated for activity **Bio-activity** 

## **Properties**

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Purity** 

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°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** 

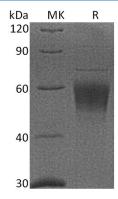
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

#### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

# Elabscience®

#### Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

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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 IFNy or IL-22 production.

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