Recombinant Mouse SLAMF5/CD84 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041204

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

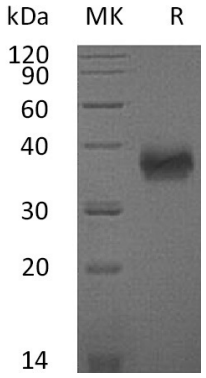
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse SLAMF5/CD84 protein Lys22-Pro223, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	23.8 kDa
Observed MW	35-40 kDa
Accession	AAD02273.1
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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 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.
Reconstitution	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 cell s, B lymphocytes, and platelets. Activation of cell surface CD84 initiates a signaling cascade involving its intra-cytoplasmic 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.