

Recombinant Mouse SLAMF5/CD84 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041204

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

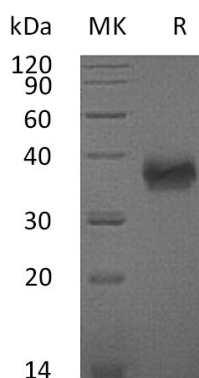
Description

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

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.