Recombinant Mouse SLAMF5/CD84 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041204

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

Description	
Synonyms	SLAM family member 5;Cd84;Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84;Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5;CD84;Ly-9B;SLAMF5;CD84 antigen;CD84 molecule;SLAM family member 5
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Lys22-Pro223
Accession	AAD02273.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	23.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	35-40 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	>95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g 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% Tween80 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
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Background

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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 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.

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