Human CD150 / SLAM / SLAMF1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10837-H08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
CD150; CDw150; SLAM

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the human SLAM (NP_003028.1) precursor (Met1-Pro 258) with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag was expressed.

Source: Human
Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing
Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:
Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated recombinant human SH2D1A in a functional ELISA.

Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ala 21

Molecular Mass:
The secreted recombinant human SLAM comprises 228 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 25.8 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, it migrates as an approximately 45-50 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, manitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

CD150/signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) is a cell surface sialylated phosphoglycoprotein and belongs to the CD2 subset of the Ig superfamily of type I transmembrane glycoproteins. The CD150 receptor is expressed on thymocytes, activated and memory T cells, B cells, platelets, natural killer T cells, and mature dendritic cells, and is also detected on tumor cells of Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL) and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with an activated B cell phenotype. Additionally, it is the immune cell receptor for measles virus (MV). As a self-ligand, CD150 performs diverse immunologic functions including T/B-cell costimulation, induction of IFN-γ and gamma in Th1 T-cell clones, redirection of Th2 clones to a Th1 or Th0 phenotype, and inhibition of apoptosis in B cells. Furthermore, CD150 was shown to be the second receptor for measles virus in addition to CD46, and the distribution of SLAM on various cell lines is consistent with their susceptibility to clinical isolates of measles virus.

References