

SLAMF7 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi)

General Information

Synonyms:	CRACC; Novel Ly9; CD319; 19A; CS1; CD2 subset 1; FOAP-12; SLAMF7
Protein Construction:	Ser23-Met226
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9NQ25-1
Molecular Weight:	25.3 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 40-55 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human SLAMF7, His Tag at 1µg/ml (100µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-SLAMF7 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 14.3ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CD2-like receptor activating cytotoxic cells (CRACC), also known as CS1, novel Ly9, SLAMF7, and CD319, is a 65-75 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the SLAM subgroup of the CD2 family. Self-ligand receptor of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family. SLAM receptors triggered by homo- or heterotypic cell-cell interactions are modulating the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of immune cells and thus are involved in the regulation and interconnection of both innate and adaptive immune response.

Reference

Niels W. C. J. van de Donk, et al. Clinical efficacy and management of monoclonal antibodies targeting CD38 and SLAMF7 in multiple myeloma[J]. Blood, 2016, 127(6):681-695.

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