



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD150/SLAMF1 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES0541

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0541

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_003028.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 25.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 45-50 kDa

Tag: C-His

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

Purity: > 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Signaling Lymphocytic Activation Molecule; CDw150; IPO-3; CD150; SLAMF1; SLAM

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Pro 258

Background:

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 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.