

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human SLAMF6/Ly108 Protein (aa 28-225, His Tag)(Active) RPES4813

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4813	Size: 10

Species: Human

iize: 10µg

Uniprot: Q96DU3

Expression host: Human Cells

Protein Information

Molecular Mass:	23.4 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	30-50 kDa
Tag:	C-His
Bio-activity:	Measured by its ability to induce IFN- γ secretion by PBMC cells.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per μg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°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 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	SLAM Family Member 6; Activating NK Receptor; NK-T-B-Antigen; NTB-A; CD352; SLAMF6; KALI; Ly108; NTBA; SF2000

Sequence: Leu28-Lys225

Background:

SLAM Family Member 6 (SLAMF6) is a 60 kD single-pass type I membrane protein that belongs to the SLAM subgroup of the CD2 family. Human SLAMF6/ NTB-A contains a 205 amino acid extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-set and one Ig-like C2-set domain, a 21 amino acid transmembrane segment and an 84 amino acid cytoplasmic domain, with two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motifs. SLAMF6 is a homodimer. SLAMF6 can interact with PTN6 and, upon phosphorylation, with PTN11 and SH2D1A/SAP. Phosphorylation-dependent NTB-A association with SAP is required for full production of IFN-γ by NK cells and independent of EAT-2 binding. It Triggers cytolytic activity only in natural killer cells (NK) expressing high surface densities of natural cytotoxicity receptors. On B cells, NTB-A modulates immunoglobulin class switching and the balance between tolerance and autoimmunity.