Recombinant SLAF6 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540968
Synonyms	Activating NK receptor; NK-T-B-antigen; NTB-A; CD antigen CD352
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96DU3
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.73 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	22-226
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 22-226 aa (Q96DU3) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Introducing the recombinant human SLAMF6 (CD352) fragment, a high-purity protein encompassing the Ig-like V-type and C2-type domains (residues 22-226). This fragment is engineered to facilitate research into the immunomodulatory functions of SLAMF6, particularly its roles in natural killer cell activation, T-cell differentiation, and immune regulation, serving as a critical tool for targeted immunological studies. SLAMF6, a member of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family, is a self-ligand receptor expressed on the cell membrane as a single-pass type I membrane protein. It modulates both innate and adaptive immune responses by regulating the activation and differentiation of immune cells, including natural killer (NK) cells, T-cells, and B-cells. The protein's activity is controlled by cytoplasmic adapters like SH2D1A/SAP and SH2D1B/EAT-2, enabling it to trigger NK cell cytolytic activity, promote T-cell differentiation into a Th17 phenotype with increased IL-17 secretion, and influence germinal center formation. In the absence of SH2D1A, SLAMF6 can transmit negative signals, contributing to B-cell tolerance and preventing autoimmunity. This fragment, containing the Ig-like domains, is ideal for investigating domain-specific interactions and signaling mechanisms in immune regulation.