Recombinant CD244 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541201
Synonyms	NK cell activation-inducing ligand; NAIL; NK cell type I receptor protein 2B4; NKR2B4; h2B4; SLAM family member 4; SLAMF4; Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 4; CD antigen CD244
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BZW8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.88 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	22-229
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 22-229 aa (Q9BZW8) 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	Recombinant Human CD244 (2B4) Fragment (aa 22-229) – a high-purity protein designed for studying NK cell activation and immune regulation. This fragment encompasses the complete Ig-like 1 and Ig-like 2 domains, making it an ideal tool for investigating receptor-ligand interactions, signaling mechanisms, and immune cell modulation in both innate and adaptive immunity research. CD244, also known as 2B4 or SLAMF4, is a heterophilic receptor of the SLAM family that binds CD48 and plays a critical role in modulating immune responses. It functions primarily as an activating receptor on natural killer (NK) cells, enhancing cytotoxicity, IFN-γ production, and granule exocytosis, while also acting as a costimulator for NK and CD8+ T-cell activation. Its activity is regulated by adaptor proteins like SH2D1A/SAP and involves signaling through VAV1, INPP5D/SHIP1, and CBL. CD244 is a single-pass type I membrane protein localized to the cell membrane and membrane rafts, where receptor engagement triggers tyrosine phosphorylation and lipid raft recruitment. It contributes to self-tolerance in developing NK cells and inhibits inflammatory responses in dendritic cells, highlighting its broad significance in immune regulation.