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CS1/CRACC/SLAMF7
Catalog # PVGS1641

Specification

CS1/CRACC/SLAMF7 - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9NQ25

Species
Human

Sequence
Ser23-Met226

Purity
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
> 95% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level
≤ 1 EU/ µg of protein by LAL method

Biological Activity
Immobilized SLAMF7, His & Avi Tag at 1.0 ug/ml (100 ul/Well). Dose response curve for Elotuzumab with the EC₅₀ of 42.6 ng/ml determined by ELISA.

Expression System
Expi293

Formulation **Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.**

Reconstitution
It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in distilled water up to 100 µg/ml.

Storage & Stability
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

CS1/CRACC/SLAMF7 - Additional Information

Gene ID 57823

Other Names
SLAM family member 7, CD2 subset 1, CD2-like receptor-activating cytotoxic cells, CRACC, Membrane protein FOAP-12, Novel Ly9, Protein 19A, CD319, SLAMF7, CS1

Target 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, a 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 responses.

CS1/CRACC/SLAMF7 - Protein Information

Name SLAMF7

Synonyms CS1

Function
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. Activities are controlled by presence or absence of small cytoplasmic adapter proteins, SH2D1A/SAP and/or SH2D1B/EAT-2. Isoform 1 mediates NK cell activation through a SH2D1A-independent extracellular signal-regulated ERK-mediated pathway (PubMed:11698418). Positively regulates NK cell functions by a mechanism dependent on phosphorylated SH2D1B. Downstream signaling implicates PLCG1, PLCG2 and PI3K (PubMed:16339536). In addition to heterotypic NK cells-target cells interactions also homotypic interactions between NK cells may contribute to activation. However, in the absence of SH2D1B, inhibits NK cell function. Acts also inhibitory in T-cells (By similarity). May play a role in lymphocyte adhesion (PubMed:11802771). In LPS-activated monocytes negatively regulates production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:23695528).

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location
Expressed in spleen, lymph node, peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow, small intestine, stomach, appendix, lung and trachea. Expression was detected in NK cells, activated B-cells, NK-cell line but not in promyelocytic, B-, or T-cell lines. Expressed in monocytes. Isoform 3 is expressed at much lower level than isoform 1

CS1/CRACC/SLAMF7 - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CS1/CRACC/SLAMF7 - Images