Recombinant Human SLAMF2 (C-Fc-6His)

Catalog No: CB90

Description	Recombinant Human SLAM Family Member 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln27-Ser220 is expressed with a Fc, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	CD48 antigen; B-lymphocyte activation marker BLAST-1; BCM1 surface antigen; Leukocyte antigen MEM-102; TCT.1; CD48; BCM1; BLAST1
Accession No.	P09326
Predicted Molecular Weight	50.3kDa
AP Molecular Weight	71kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
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.
Background	CD48 antigen, also known as B-lymphocyte activation marker BLAST-1, BCM1 surface antigen, Leukocyte antigen MEM-102, TCT.1, CD48, BCM1,and BLAST1, CD48 contains one Ig-like C2-type domain and one Ig- like V-type domain, but does not have a transmembrane domain, however, but is held at the cell surface by a GPI anchor via a C-terminal domain which maybe cleaved to yield a soluble form of the receptor. CD48 may facilitate interaction between activated lymphocytes and be involved in regulating T-cell activation. CD48 plays a vital role as an environmental sensor for regulating progenitor cell numbers and inhibiting tumor development. It is suggested that the anti-CD48 mAb has the potential to become an effective therapeutic mAb against multiple myeloma.

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