

Product datasheet for **TP727668**

Slamf1 Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Mouse SLAM/CD150 (C-6His)
Species:	Mouse
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Thr25-Pro242
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Mouse Signaling Lymphocytic Activation Molecule is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Thr25-Pro242 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
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.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	27218
UniProt ID:	Q9QUM4
Synonyms:	signaling lymphocytic activation molecule; SLAM family member 1;CD150 antigen;CD150;SLAMF1;SLAM



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Summary:

Signaling lymphocyte activation molecule (SLAM), is a self-ligand glycoprotein which exists not only found on the surface of activated and memory T cells, but also on the surface of activated B cells, dendritic cells, and macrophages. SLAM consists of an extracellular domain (ECD) with two Ig-like domains, transmembrane segment, and cytoplasmic domain with three immunoreceptor tyrosine switch motifs (ITSM). SLAM is thought to play an important role in adhesion between T cells and APCs and has been shown to act as a coreceptor in TCR-dependent responses. SLAM, together with CD46, is one of the two receptors for measles virus. SLAM is a cell surface receptor that, like the B cell receptor, CD40, and CD95, can transmit positive or negative signals. SLAM can associate with the SH2-containing inositol phosphatase (SHIP), the SH2-containing protein tyrosine phosphatase (SHP-2), and the adaptor protein SH2 domain protein 1A. It is upregulated on activated B cells and CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, but downregulated on Th2 polarized cells. Also, it can inhibit antigen receptor-mediated production of IFN-gamma, but not IL-2, in CD4⁺/CD8⁻ T-cells.