

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human CRACC/SLAMF7 protein		
	Human SLAMF7 (Ser23-Met226) Accession # Q9NQ25	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ser23		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	49 kDa		

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	65-75 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to inhibit anti-CD3 antibody induced IFN-gamma secretion by human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1-6 µg/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, ≤ -20 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**

<p><b>Bioactivity</b></p> <p>Recombinant Human CRACC/SLAMF7 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1906-SF) inhibits anti-CD3 antibody induced IFN-gamma secretion by human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 2-10 µg/mL.</p>	<p><b>SDS-PAGE</b></p> <p>2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human CRACC/SLAMF7 was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 65-75 kDa and 130-150 kDa, respectively.</p>
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**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 (1). Mature human CRACC consists of a 204 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-set domain and one Ig-like C2-set domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and an 88 aa cytoplasmic domain with one immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motif (ITSM) (2, 3). Within the ECD, human CRACC shares 54% and 52% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat CRACC, respectively. There are seven known isoforms of CRACC which are distinguished by deletions and/or substitutions in both their ECD and cytoplasmic domains. CRACC is expressed on the surface of NK cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, activated B cells, and mature dendritic cells (4, 5). Its homophilic interaction induces NK, CTL, and B cell activation (4-7). In human NK cells, activated CRACC transmits signals following association with the adaptor protein EAT-2 (8).

**References:**

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