

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CRACC/SLAMF7 in Western blots. In Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CRACC is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse CRACC/SLAMF7
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse CRACC/SLAMF7 (Catalog # 4628-SF)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CD2-like receptor activating cytotoxic cells (CRACC), also known as CS1, novel Ly9, SLAMF7, and CD319, is a 66 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the SLAM subgroup of the CD2 family (1). Mature mouse CRACC consists of a 202 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 two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motifs ITSMs (2, 3). Within the ECD, mouse CRACC shares 53% aa sequence identity with human CRACC. It shares 19%-35% aa sequence identity with comparable regions of other mouse SLAM proteins including 2B4, BLAME, CD2F-10, CD84, CD229, NTB-A, and SLAM/CD150. Additional isoforms of mouse CRACC are distinguished by deletions and/or substitutions in their cytoplasmic domains. CRACC is expressed on the surface of NK cells, CD8⁺ T cells, activated B cells, and mature dendritic cells (4, 5). It interacts homophilically to induce 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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