

Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus CRTAM (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV1998

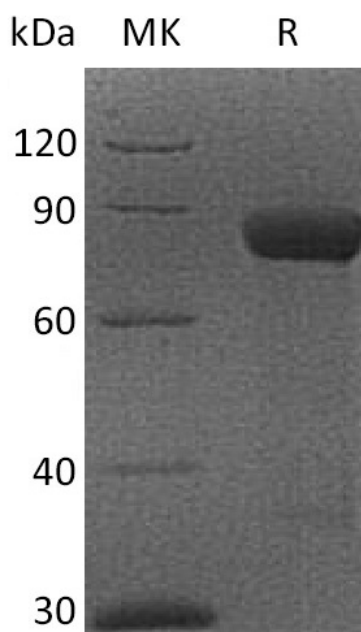


Summary

Name	CRTAM/CD355/Cytotoxic and Regulatory T-Cell Molecule/Class-I MHC-Restricted T-Cell-Associated Molecule
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus Fascicularis Cytotoxic And Regulatory T-cell Molecule is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser18-Gly287 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	A0A2K5TKL4
Host	Human Cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	57.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM Glycine, pH 7.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Cytotoxic and Regulatory T-Cell Molecule; Class-I MHC-Restricted T-Cell-Associated Molecule; CD355; CRTAM

Background

Cytotoxic and Regulatory T-Cell Molecule (CRTAM) is a member of Nectin family under the immunoglobulin superfamily that is expressed by activated CD8⁺ and NK T cells. CRTAM is found in spleen, thymus, small intestine, peripheral blood, and it is highly expressed by Purkinje cells of the cerebellum. CRTAM is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein containing one Ig-like C2-type domain and one Ig-like V-type domain in its extracellular domain, while its cytoplasmic region shows a potential class I PDZ domain. CRTAM is expressed as a homodimer on the cell surface but does not show homotypic binding in trans. The high affinity of CRTAM/IGSF4 adhesion allows CRTAM to disrupt IGSF4 homotypic interactions. IGSF4 and T cell receptor coengagement of CD8⁺ cells expressing CRTAM induces increased IFN γ or IL-22 production.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.