

Screening Libraries

Proteins

Product Data Sheet

CD58 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P72720

Synonyms: Lymphocyte Function-Associated Antigen 3; Surface Glycoprotein LFA-3; CD58; LFA3; Ag3; CD58

Human Species: **HEK293** Source:

AAH05930 (F29-R215) Accession:

Gene ID: 965

Molecular Weight: 30-60 kDa

PROPERTIES

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FSQQIYGVVY GNVTFHVPSN V P L K E V L W K K QKDKVAELEN SEFRAFSSFK NRVYLDTVSG SLTIYNLTSS DEDEYEMESP NITDTMKFFL YVLESLPSPT LTCALTNGSI EVQCMIPEYY NSHRGLIMYS NSTSIYFKME NDLPQKIQCT WDCPMEQCKR

LSNPLFNTTS SIILTTCIPS SGHSRHR

Biological Activity

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using PHA-stimulated THP-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is $0.4424 \mu g/mL$, corresponding to a specific activity is 2.26×10^3 units/mg.

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH₂O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

CD58, a glycoprotein, also known as lymphocyte-function antigen 3 (LFA-3). CD58 is a costimulatory receptor, and is distributed on various human tissue cells, such as T lymphocytes, NK cells, thymocytes, and a subset of bone marrow cells. CD58 can interact with its natural ligand (CD2, primarily expressed on the surface of T/NK cells). The CD2-CD58 interaction can promote cell adhesion and recognition, and regulate antiviral responses, inflammatory responses in autoimmune

diseases, immune rejection of transplantation, and immune evasion of tumor cells^[1]. CD58 has two isoforms: a type-I transmembrane form and a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored form. The GPI-anchored CD58 form is more effective in enhancing adhesion, but the transmembrane form is more critical for signal transduction. Furthermore, a soluble form of CD58 (sCD58) also exist in cellular supernatant in vitro and in local tissues in vivo. sCD58 is an immunosuppressive factor, and is involved in T/NK cell-mediated immune responses by affecting CD2-CD58 interaction. Altered accumulation of sCD58 may lead to immunosuppression of T/NK cells in the tumor microenvironment. Therefore, sCD58 as a novel immunotherapeutic target.^[1].

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA

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