

Product name:	SLAM Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN17947
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human SLAMF1. AA range:81-130
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	37kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

domain:The most membrane-proximal SH2-binding motif interacts with SH2 domain of SH2D1A and does not need to be phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.,function:High-affinity self-ligand important in bidirectional T-cell to B-cell stimulation. SLAM-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAM signaling are likely to exist: one in which the inhibitor SH2D1A acts as a negative regulator and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates.,PTM:Phosphorylated by FYN.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subcellular location:Present on the surface of B-cells and T-cells.,subunit:Its cytoplasmic domain interacts with SH2 domain protein 1A (SH2D1A), and with PTPN11. Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1. Binds to Measles virus HN protein and acts as a receptor for this virus.,tissue specificity:Constitutively expressed on peripheral blood memory T-cells, T-cell clones, immature thymocytes, and a proportion of B-cells, and is rapidly induced on naive T-cells after activation.,domain:The most membrane-proximal SH2-binding motif interacts with SH2 domain of SH2D1A and does not need to be phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.,function:High-affinity self-ligand important in bidirectional T-cell to B-cell stimulation. SLAM-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAM signaling are likely to exist: one in which the inhibitor SH2D1A acts as a negative regulator and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates.,PTM:Phosphorylated by FYN.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subcellular location:Present on the surface of B-cells and T-cells.,subunit:Its cytoplasmic domain interacts with SH2 domain protein 1A (SH2D1A), and with PTPN11. Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1. Binds to Measles virus HN protein and acts as a receptor for this virus.,tissue specificity:Constitutively expressed on peripheral blood memory T-cells, T-cell clones, immature thymocytes, and a proportion of B-cells, and is rapidly induced on naive T-cells after activation.,