abcam

ab134044

Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody [EPR5470]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Tissue culture supernatant, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 9.85% Tris glycine, 0.1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR5470
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.779 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information SLAMF1

Function

Self-ligand receptor of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family. SLAM receptors triggered by homo- or heterotypic cell-cell interactions are modulating the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of immune cells and thus are involved in the regulation and interconnection of both innate and adaptive immune response. Activities are controlled by presence or absence of small cytoplasmic adapter proteins, SH2D1A/SAP and/or SH2D1B/EAT-2. SLAMF1-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAMF1 signaling seem to exist: one depending on SH2D1A (and perhaps SH2D1B) and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates. Initially it has been proposed that association with SH2D1A prevents binding to inhibitory effectors including INPP5D/SHIP1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (PubMed:11806999). However, signaling is also regulated by SH2D1A which can simultaneously interact with and recruit FYN which subsequently phosphorylates and activates SLAMF1 (PubMed:12458214). Mediates IL-2-independent proliferation of activated T-cells during immune responses and induces IFN-gamma production (By similarity). Downstreaming

signaling involves INPP5D, DOK1 and DOK2 leading to inhibited IFN-gamma production in T-cells, and PRKCQ, BCL10 and NFKB1 leading to increased T-cell activation and Th2 cytokine production (By similarity). Promotes T-cell receptor-induced IL-4 secretion by CD4(+) cells (By similarity). Inhibits antigen receptor-mediated production of IFN-gamma, but not IL-2, in CD4(-)/CD8(-) T-cells (By similarity). Required for IL-4 production by germinal centers T follicular helper (T(Fh))cells (By similarity). May inhibit CD40-induced signal transduction in monocyte-derived dendritic cells (PubMed:16317102). May play a role in allergic responses and may regulate allergen-induced Th2 cytokine and Th1 cytokine secretion (By similarity). In conjunction with SLAMF6 controls the transition between positive selection and the subsequent expansion and differentiation of the thymocytic natural killer T (NKT) cell lineage. Involved in the peripheral differentiation of indifferent natural killer T (iNKT) cells toward a regulatory NKT2 type (By similarity). In macrophages involved in down-regulation of IL-12, TNF and nitric oxide in response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (By similarity). In B-cells activates the ERK signaling pathway independently of SH2D1A but implicating both, SYK and INPP5D, and activates Akt signaling dependent on SYK and SH2D1A (By similarity). In B-cells also activates p38 MAPK and JNK1 and JNK2 (PubMed:20231852). In conjunction with CD84/SLAMF5 and SLAMF6 may be a negative regulator of the humoral immune response (By similarity). Involved in innate immune response against Gram-negative bacteria in macrophages; probably recognizes OmpC and/or OmpF on the bacterial surface, regulates phagosome maturation and recruitment of the PI3K complex II (PI3KC3-C2) leading to accumulation of PdtIns(3)P and NOX2 activity in the phagosomes (PubMed:20818396). (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Measles virus; also including isoform 4.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Storage information	Stable for 12 months at -20°C

Notes

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	SLAM also known as CD150 is a cell surface glycoprotein with a molecular weight of approximately 70 kDa. It is mainly expressed on immune cells such as T cells B cells dendritic cells and macrophages. SLAM/CD150 serves as a receptor that plays an important role in cellular communication by transmitting signals across the cell membrane. These signals influence various immune responses and cellular functions.
Biological function summary	SLAM/CD150 acts as a co-stimulatory molecule that augments the activation and proliferation of T and B cells. It participates in forming signaling complexes through interactions with SLAM-associated protein (SAP). As part of these complexes SLAM/CD150 regulates cytokine production and modulates immune cell interactions and responses. Furthermore SLAM/CD150 engagement impacts the stability and formation of immunological synapses.
Pathways	SLAM/CD150 plays a significant role in the immune signaling cascade. It is involved in the SLAM receptor signaling pathway and interacts closely with proteins like SAP and SH2D1A. These interactions enable signal transduction that modulates downstream effects in T and B cell activation within the immune system. SLAM/CD150's activity affects lymphocyte development and adaptive immune responses.
Associated diseases and disorders	SLAM/CD150 is connected to autoimmune disorders and infectious diseases. Its altered signaling contributes to disorders such as X-linked lymphoproliferative disease where interactions with the SAP protein are disrupted. Additionally SLAM/CD150 serves as a receptor for certain viruses including measles virus implicating it in viral pathogenesis and immune evasion mechanisms. Understanding these associations helps elucidate potential therapeutic targets for managing these conditions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

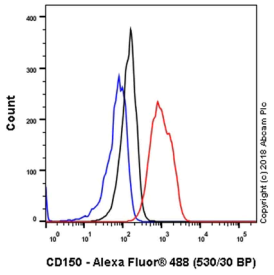
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In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

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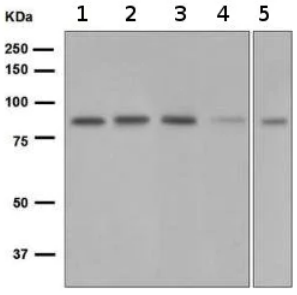
2 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody [EPR5470] (ab134044)

SLAM / CD150 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of Raji (Human Burkitt's lymphoma B lymphocyte) cells labeling SLAM / CD150 with ab134044 at 1/70 dilution, (11.13µg/ml) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 90% methanol. A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/2000. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black). Unlabeled control - Unlabeled cells (Blue).



Western blot - Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody [EPR5470] (ab134044)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody [EPR5470] (ab134044) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Jurkat lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
HuT 78 lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
MOLT4 lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Daudi lysate at 10 µg

Lane 5:
Human thymus lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
HRP labelled goat anti-rabbit at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 37 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.