abcam

ab243658

Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [EPR23122-130]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR23122-130
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.558 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Slamf6

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 (PubMed:19648922). Triggers cytolytic activity only in natural killer cells (NK) expressing high surface densities of natural cytotoxicity receptors (By similarity). Positive signaling in NK cells implicates phosphorylation of VAV1. NK cell activation seems to depend on SH2D1B and not on SH2D1A (By similarity). In conjunction with SLAMF1 controls the transition between positive selection and the subsequent expansion and differentiation of the thymocytic natural killer T (NKT) cell lineage (PubMed:18031695). Promotes T cell differentiation into a helper T-cell Th17 phenotype leading to increased IL-17 secretion; the costimulatory activity requires SH2D1A (By similarity). Promotes recruitment of RORC to the IL-17 promoter (By similarity). In conjunction with SLAMF1 and CD84/SLAMF5 may be a negative regulator of the humoral immune response (PubMed:25926831). In the absence of SH2D1A/SAP can transmit negative signals to CD4(+) T-cells and NKT cells. Negatively regulates germinal center formation by inhibiting T-cell:B-cell adhesion; the function probably implicates increased association with PTPN6/SHP-1 via ITSMs in absence of SH2D1A/SAP (PubMed:22683125). However, reported to mediated T-cell adhesion, to participate in stable T-cell:B-cell interactions and to be involved in maintaining B-cell tolerance in germinal centers and in preventing autoimmunity (PubMed:20153220, PubMed:25801429). Involved in regulation of autoimmunity. Isoform 3 may be suppressor of pathogenic T-cell proliferation (PubMed:21422172).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient

Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

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	SLAMF6 also known as CD352 is a protein that functions as a signaling lymphocytic activation molecule. It is a member of the SLAM family and is found on the surface of many immune cells including T cells B cells and natural killer (NK) cells. SLAMF6 has a molecular weight of approximately 71 kDa. This protein plays a role in cell-to-cell adhesion and transduction of activation signals. Its expression appears prominently in lymphoid tissues directing immune responses.
Biological function summary	SLAMF6 assists in modulating immune cell interactions and is part of specific receptor complexes. It influences the activation and proliferation of immune cells and contributes to the maintenance of immune homeostasis. SLAMF6 interacts with signaling pathways involving SAP (SLAM-associated protein) and EAT-2 which facilitate downstream signaling events essential for immune cell function and communication.
Pathways	SLAMF6 integrates within the SLAM receptor signaling pathway impacting the regulation of immune responses. It plays a role in the NF-kB signaling pathway

	important for inflammatory and immune responses. Related proteins in these pathways include SAP and EAT-2 important in signal transduction cascades that affect cell survival differentiation and function of immune cells.
Associated diseases and disorders	SLAMF6 ties to autoimmune diseases and certain cancers. It is involved in autoimmune conditions such as systemic lupus erythematosus where malfunction in immune regulation occurs. Additionally deregulation of SLAMF6 expression associates with lymphomas impacting cell communication and immune function. In these conditions SLAMF6 interacts with SAP influencing the disease progression through altered immune signaling pathways.

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

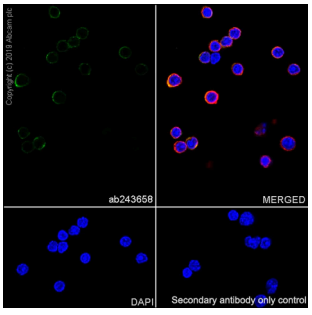
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

4 product images

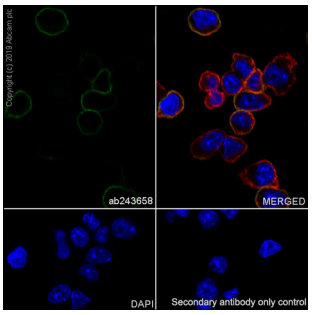


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [EPR23122-130] (ab243658)

SLAMF6 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-SLAMF6 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized mouse splenocytes cells labelling SLAMF6 with ab243658 at 1/50 dilution, followed by ab150077 Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing staining in some subsets of mouse splenocytes is observed. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin

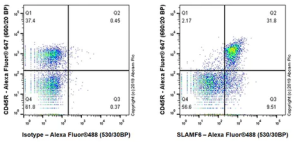
antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [EPR23122-130] (ab243658)

SLAMF6 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-SLAMF6 antibody

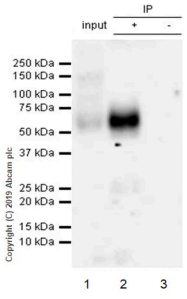
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized EL4 (mouse lymphoma T lymphocyte) cells labelling SLAMF6 with ab243658 at 1/50 dilution, followed by ab150077 Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing membranous staining in EL4 cells is observed. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 dilution.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [EPR23122-130] (ab243658)

SLAMF6 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-SLAMF6 antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse splenocytes cells labelling SLAMF6 with ab243658 at 1/500 compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730, Left) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [EPR23122-130] (ab243658)

SLAMF6 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg Mouse spleen lysate with ab243658 at 1/30 dilution (2µg in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab243658 at 1/500 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) was used at 1/1000 dilution.
Lane 1: Mouse spleen lysate 10µg
Lane 2: ab243658 IP in Mouse spleen lysate
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab243658 in Mouse spleen lysate

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 1 min

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [EPR23122-130] (ab243658)

Predicted band size: 37 kDa, 87 kDa

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