abcam

ab313957

APC Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody [EPR22948-114]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	APC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 650nm, Em: 660nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR22948-114
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500

Notes	-

Target data

See full target information SLAMF7

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. Isoform 1 mediates NK cell activation through a SH2D1A-independent extracellular signal-regulated ERK-mediated pathway (PubMed:11698418). Positively regulates NK cell functions by a mechanism dependent on phosphorylated SH2D1B. Downstream signaling implicates PLCG1, PLCG2 and PI3K (PubMed:16339536). In addition to heterotypic NK cells-target cells interactions also homotypic interactions between NK cells may contribute to activation. However, in the absence of SH2D1B, inhibits NK cell function. Also acts inhibitory in T-cells (By similarity). May play a role in lymphocyte adhesion (PubMed:11802771). In LPS-activated monocytes negatively regulates production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:23695528). Isoform 3 does not mediate any NK cell activation.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

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	SLAMF7 also known as CS1 is a glycoprotein with a mass of approximately 70 kDa. This protein localizes on the surface of immune cells mainly on natural killer (NK) cells certain subsets of T cells and mature dendritic cells. It does not express in resting B cells but can be induced upon activation. CS1 plays a role in immune modulation by facilitating cell-to-cell interactions and activating various signaling pathways that enable immune responses.
Biological function summary	SLAMF7/CS1 modulates immune functions by engaging in interactions with other cell surface receptors. It often operates in the context of hematopoietic cells integrating signals that influence cell proliferation differentiation and survival. It does not require an associated adaptor molecule like most of the SLAM family members as it signals through its ability to recruit EAT-2. The CS1 protein modulates pathways related to immune cell activation and control making it an important player in the regulation of immune responses.
Pathways	CS1 participates prominently in immune signaling pathways where it interacts with proteins such as SAP and EAT-2. It is particularly involved in the immunoregulatory interactions contributing to NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity and modulation of T-cell responses. These interactions illustrate CS1's role in the modulation of immune responses positioning it within the broader network of immune signaling pathways important for maintaining immune homeostasis and defense mechanisms.
Associated diseases and disorders	SLAMF7/CS1 shows key relevance in multiple myeloma and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). In multiple myeloma CS1 presents an overexpression and serves as a therapeutic target; its relationship with CD38 another important marker illustrates the potential for targeted therapies. In SLE improper signaling involving CS1 can contribute to the dysregulation of immune responses. Overall the intricate interactions of CS1 with other proteins highlight its significance in disease pathology and therapeutic potential.

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.

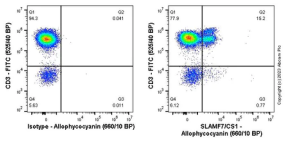
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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:
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2 product images



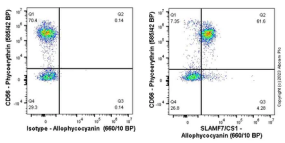
Flow Cytometry - APC Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody [EPR22948-114] (ab313957)

SLAMF7/CS1 Flow Cytometry staining of Human PBMC using rabbit Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody

Flow cytometry staining of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with ab313957 (right) or APC Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (left). PBMCs were incubated for 30 min on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10% normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab313957 or APC Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (1x 10^6 in 100 µl at 1.0 µg/ml (1/500)) for 30 min on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD3.

Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 40 mW Red laser (638nm) and 660/10 bandpass filter.

Events were gated on viable CD56(-) lymphocytes.



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Flow cytometry staining of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with ab313957 (right) or APC Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (left). PBMCs were incubated for 30 min on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10 % normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab313957 or APC Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (1x 10^6 in 100 µl at 1.0 µg/ml (1/500)) for 30 min on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD56.

Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 40 mW Red laser (638nm) and 660/10 bandpass filter.

Events were gated on viable CD3(-) lymphocytes.

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