abcam

ab33217

FITC Anti-CD84 antibody [CD84.1.21]

Anti-CD84 antibody [CD84.1.21] conjugated to FITC - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [CD84.1.21] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 7 publications.

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Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Cell preparation containing CD84 protein. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link Q9UIB8
Clone number	CD84.1.21
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Specificity	Recognizes CD84 cell surface antigen, a highly glycosylated cell surface antigen of 64-82kD.
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	10 µL for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab91356 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. Use 10µl for 10^6 cells or 100µl whole blood.

Target data

See full target information CD84

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. Can mediate natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity dependent on SH2D1A and SH2D1B (By similarity). Increases proliferative responses of activated T-cells and SH2D1A/SAP does not seem be required for this process. Homophilic interactions enhance interferon gamma/IFNG secretion in lymphocytes and induce platelet stimulation via a SH2D1A-dependent pathway. May serve as a marker for hematopoietic progenitor cells (PubMed:11564780, PubMed:12115647, PubMed:12928397, PubMed:12962726, PubMed:16037392) Required for a prolonged T-cell:B-cell contact, optimal T follicular helper function, and germinal center formation. In germinal centers involved in maintaining B-cell tolerance and in preventing autoimmunity (By similarity). In mast cells negatively regulates high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor signaling; independent of SH2D1A and SH2D1B but implicating FES and PTPN6/SHP-1 (PubMed:22068234). In macrophages enhances LPS-induced MAPK phosphorylation and NF-kappaB activation and modulates LPS-induced cytokine secretion; involving ITSM 2 (By similarity). Positively regulates macroautophagy in primary dendritic cells via stabilization of IRF8; inhibits TRIM21-mediated proteasomal degradation of IRF8 (PubMed:29434592).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	CD84 also known as SLAMF5 is a cell surface glycoprotein with a molecular weight of approximately 64 kDa. It belongs to the signaling lymphocyte activation molecule (SLAM) family. CD84 is expressed on various immune cells including B cells T cells dendritic cells monocytes and platelets. This protein plays a role in cell signaling facilitating interactions between immune cells by acting as a homophilic receptor.
Biological function summary	CD84 contributes to the regulation of immune responses and intercellular communication. It is a part of the SLAM family which involves a signaling complex known as SLAM-associated protein (SAP) pathway. CD84 aids in the modulation of cell survival cytokine production and calcium mobilization thereby influencing immune cell function and maintenance.
Pathways	CD84 plays a role in key immune signaling pathways including the SAP signaling network and T-cell receptor pathways. CD84 interacts closely with SAP and other related proteins such as SLAM and 2B4 which help propagate T-cell activation signals and influence immune regulation. This position underlines CD84's engagement in regulating immune surveillance and homeostasis.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD84 has been implicated in autoimmune conditions and hematological malignancies. For instance it associates with systemic lupus erythematosus where altered expression may contribute to dysregulated immune responses. CD84 also plays a role in chronic lymphocytic leukemia correlating with disease progression and immune evasion. Its connection with proteins like SLAMF6 and SAP further highlights CD84's involvement in these pathological 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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