abcam

ab48444

Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [NT-7]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Recombinant Fragment Protein within Human SLAMF6. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link Q96DU3
Clone number	NT-7
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Light chain type	kappa
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 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	Use 1µg for 106 cells in 100 µl volume or 100 µl of whole blood.

ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

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. Triggers cytolytic activity only in natural killer cells (NK) expressing high surface densities of natural cytotoxicity receptors (PubMed:11489943, PubMed:16920955). Positive signaling in NK cells implicates phosphorylation of VAV1. NK cell activation seems to depend on SH2D1B and not on SH2D1A (PubMed:16920955). 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 (By similarity). Promotes T-cell differentiation into a helper T-cell Th17 phenotype leading to increased IL-17 secretion; the costimulatory activity requires SH2D1A (PubMed:16920955, PubMed:22184727). Promotes recruitment of RORC to the IL-17 promoter (PubMed:22989874). In conjunction with SLAMF1 and CD84/SLAMF5 may be a negative regulator of the humoral immune response. 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. However, reported to be involved in maintaining B-cell tolerance in germinal centers and in preventing autoimmunity (By similarity).

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	-20°C
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

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

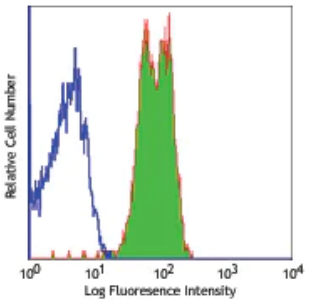
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - Anti-SLAMF6 antibody [NT-7] (ab48444)

SLAMF6 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-SLAMF6 antibody

ab48444 staining Human peripheral blood lymphocytes at 1µg per 10^6 cells, followed by anti-mouse IgG FITC.

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