abcam

ab95827

PE Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody [162]

Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody [162] conjugated to PE - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [162] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 12 publications.

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Key facts

Isotype	IgG2b
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: BSA, PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Recombinant Fragment Protein within Human SLAMF7. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link Q9NQ25
Clone number	162
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	0.2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	5 µL for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab91532 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

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 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	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

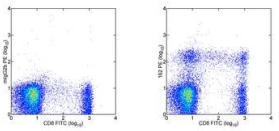
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody [162] (ab95827)

SLAMF7/CS1 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-SLAMF7/CS1 antibody

Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Anti-Human CD8a FITC and Mouse IgG2a kappa Isotype Control PE (left) or ab95827 (right).
Cells in the lymphocyte gate were used for analysis.

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