

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human SLAM/CD150 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse SLAM, recombinant human (rh) CD48, rhCD84, and rh2B4/CD244 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human SLAM/CD150 Thr25-Pro237 Accession # Q13291
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

SLAM (also IPO-3 and CD150) is a 70-80 kDa member of the CD2 family of molecules. It is a costimulatory receptor that mediates T cell activation via SAP. SLAM is found on B cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, stem cells and Th1 T cells. SLAM engages in homophilic interactions. Mature human SLAM is 315 amino acids (aa) in length. It is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein whose extracellular domain contains one V-type and one C2-type Ig-like domain (aa 21-237). There is a 77 aa SH2-binding cytoplasmic domain. Four potential splice variants are suggested. One shows a deletion of aa 234-263 (potentially soluble), while three others show aa substitutions; i.e. a ten aa substitution for aa 289-335, a six aa substitution for aa 264-335 and a 20 aa substitution for aa 125-335 (potentially soluble). Over aa 1-236, human SLAM shares 60% aa identity with mouse SLAM.

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