

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD229/SLAMF3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CD229 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD229/SLAMF3 Lys48-Phe454 Accession # AAH95921
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse CD229/SLAMF3 (Catalog # 2555-CD)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CD229, also known as T lymphocyte surface antigen Ly-9, is a type I transmembrane protein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is also a member of the CD150/SLAM receptor family and is expressed on T and B lymphocytes. Mouse CD229 contains 2 Ig-like C2-type domains and 2 Ig-like V-type domains in its extracellular region. Two mouse alleles that differ in 6 extracellular amino acid residues have been reported. Human and mouse CD229 share 60% amino acid sequence identity in their extracellular regions.