

DESCRIPTION

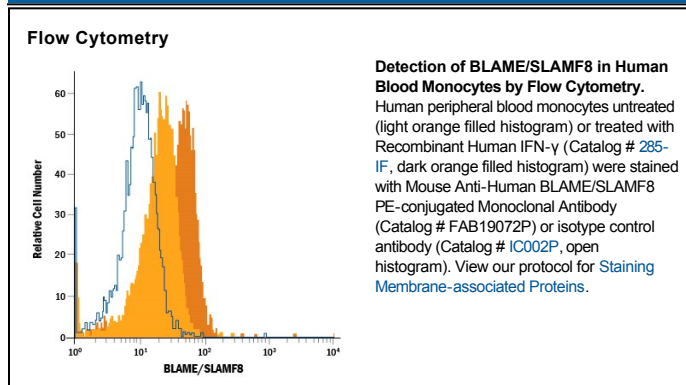
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BLAME/SLAMF8 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) SLAMF7 or rhSLAMF6 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 250014
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human BLAME/SLAMF8 Ala23-Asp233 Accession # Q9P0V8
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

BLAME (B-Lymphocyte Activator Macrophage Expressed), also known as SLAM Family Member 8 (SLAMF8), is a type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the CD2 subset of immunoglobulin superfamily cell receptors. CD2 family proteins function as adhesion molecules and modulators of immune responses (1, 2). Mature human BLAME consists of a 211 amino acid (aa) ECD that contains two Ig V-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 31 aa cytoplasmic tail that lacks recognizable signaling motifs (3). Within the ECD, human BLAME shares 19%-26% aa sequence identity with human 2B4, CD2, CD2F-10, CD48, CD58, CD84, CD229, CRACC, NTB-A, and SLAM. It shares 79% aa sequence identity with the ECD of mouse BLAME. BLAME is expressed on dendritic cells and IFN- γ stimulated monocytes. Overexpression of BLAME in bone marrow cells leads to an increase in the peritoneal B1b population of B lymphocytes (3).

References:

1. McNerney, M.E. and V. Kumar (2006) *Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol.* **298**:91.
2. Veillette, A. (2006) *Nat. Rev. Immunol.* **6**:56.
3. Kingsbury, G.A. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **166**:5675.