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CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 152-1D5]
Catalog # AH12569

Specification

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**IF, FC**
Primary Accession	Q9UIB8
Other Accession	8832, 398093
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1, kappa**
Calculated MW	**74kDa KDa**

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 8832

Other Names
SLAM family member 5, Cell surface antigen MAX.3, Hly9-beta, Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84, Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5, CD84, CD84, SLAMF5

Application Note
IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name CD84

Synonyms SLAMF5

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. Can mediate natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity dependent on SH2D1A and SH2D1B (By similarity). Increases proliferative responses of activated T-cells and SH2D1A/SAP does not seem be required

for this process. Homophilic interactions enhance interferon gamma/IFNG secretion in lymphocytes and induce platelet stimulation via a SH2D1A-dependent pathway. May serve as a marker for hematopoietic progenitor cells (PubMed:11564780, PubMed:12115647, PubMed:12928397, PubMed:12962726, PubMed:16037392) Required for a prolonged T-cell:B-cell contact, optimal T follicular helper function, and germinal center formation. In germinal centers involved in maintaining B-cell tolerance and in preventing autoimmunity (By similarity). In mast cells negatively regulates high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor signaling; independent of SH2D1A and SH2D1B but implicating FES and PTPN6/SHP-1 (PubMed:22068234). In macrophages enhances LPS-induced MAPK phosphorylation and NF-kappaB activation and modulates LPS-induced cytokine secretion; involving ITSM 2 (By similarity). Positively regulates macroautophagy in primary dendritic cells via stabilization of IRF8; inhibits TRIM21-mediated proteasomal degradation of IRF8 (PubMed:29434592).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location
Predominantly expressed in hematopoietic tissues, such as lymph node, spleen and peripheral leukocytes. Expressed in macrophages, B-cells, monocytes, platelets, thymocytes, T-cells and dendritic cells. Highly expressed in memory T-cells. Expressed in mast cells.

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Recognizes a protein of 74kDa, identified as CD84 (Workshop V; Code A085, C057). It is expressed on mature B cells and on B-cell lines, including pre-B-cell lines, but not on plasma cell lines. Immunohistochemical studies demonstrated that CD84 strongly expressed on tissues macrophages. CD84 is also highly expressed on platelets and, at low levels on peripheral blood T cells. It is a highly N-glycosylated protein and belongs to immunoglobulin superfamily. It may play a role in leukocyte activation.

CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Schlossman SF et al. (eds) Leukocyte Typing V. p.699-700, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1995. | de la Fuente MA et al. CD84 leukocyte antigen is a new member of the Ig superfamily. Blood 1997, 90(6):2398-2405. | Kishimoto T. et al., eds. Leukocyte Typing VI, Garland Publishing, Inc, New York,

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