

Rabbit CD84 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CD84 antibody

CD84 Antibody

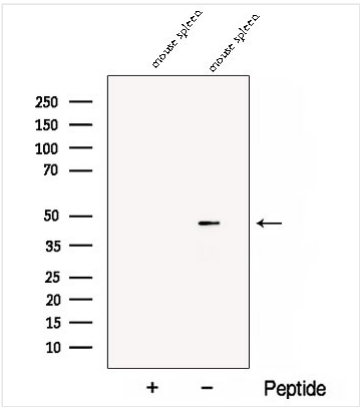
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA328805	Rabbit	Human, Mouse Predicted: Pig	Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

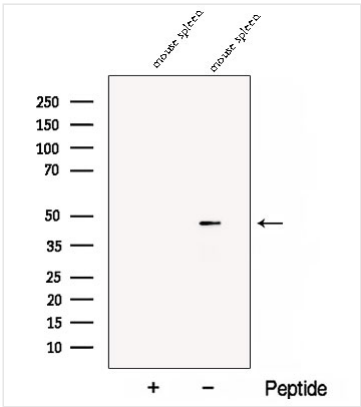
CD84; Polyclonal Antibody; CD84 Antibody; CD_antigen=CD84; CD84 antigen; CD84 molecule; CDw84; Cell surface antigen MAX.3; hCD84; Hly9 beta; Hly9-beta; Leucocyte differentiation antigen CD84; Leukocyte Antigen; Leukocyte antigen CD84; Leukocyte differentiation antigen; Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84; LY9B; mCD84; Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5; SLAF5_HUMAN; SLAM family member 5; SLAMF5; anti-CD84 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse Predicted: Pig
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	CD84 Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD84.
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Form/Format	Liquid; Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	345
Applicable Applications for anti-CD84 antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD84.
Tissue Specificity	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.
Fragment	Fab Fragment
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Subcellular Location	Plasma Membrane
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse spleen tissue, using CD84 Antibody. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from Hela, using CD84 Antibody. The lane on the left was treated with blocking peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD84 antibody	Description: 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). Post Translational Modifications: Phosphorylated by tyrosine-protein kinase LCK on tyrosine residues following ligation induced by agonist monoclonal antibody. The association with SH2D1A is dependent of tyrosine phosphorylation of its cytoplasmic domain. Phosphorylated on Tyr-296 and Tyr-316 following platelet aggregation. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor aggregation in mast cells. N-glycosylated. Subunit Structure: Homodimer; via its extracellular domain. Forms a head to tail dimer with a CD48 molecule from another cell. Interacts with SH2 domain-containing proteins SH2D1A/SAP and SH2D1B/EAT-2. Interacts with tyrosine-protein phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 via its phosphorylated cytoplasmic domain, and this interaction is blocked by SH2D1A. Interacts (via phosphorylated ITSM 1 and 2) with INPP5D/SHIP1. Similarity: The ITSMs (immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motifs) with the consensus sequence T-X-Y-X-X-[VI] present in SLAM family receptors have overlapping specificity for activating and inhibitory SH2 domain-containingbinding partners. Especially they mediate the interaction with the SH2 domain of SH2D1A and SH2D1B. A 'three-pronged' mechanism is proposed involving threonine (position -2), phosphorylated tyrosine (position 0) and valine/isoleucine (position +3).
---	--

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	296434285
NCBI GeneID	8832
NCBI Accession #	NP_001171808.1

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_001171808.1
UniProt Accession #	Q9UIB8
Molecular Weight	Observed: 45 kDa Predicted: 39 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	SLAM family member 5 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	CD84 molecule
NCBI Official Symbol	CD84
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	LY9B; hCD84; mCD84; SLAMF5
NCBI Protein Information	SLAM family member 5
UniProt Protein Name	SLAM family member 5
UniProt Gene Name	CD84
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SLAMF5
UniProt Entry Name	SLAF5_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/cd84-antibody-western-blot-elisa/328805>