abcam

Product datasheet

PE Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody [9D1] ab33708

Overview

Product name	PE Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody [9D1]
Description	PE Rat monoclonal [9D1] to SLAM / CD150
Host species	Rat
Conjugation	PE. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Mouse SLAM/ CD150. CHO cells stably transfected with mouse CD150.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	9D1
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab33708 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		

Application notes Flow Cyt: Use 10µl to label 10^6 cells in 100 µl.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Function High-affinity self-ligand important in bidirectional T-cell to B-cell stimulation. SLAM-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAM signaling are likely to exist: one in which the inhibitor SH2D1A acts as a negative regulator and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates.

Tissue specificity Constitutively expressed on peripheral blood memory T-cells, T-cell clones, immature thymocytes and a proportion of B-cells, and is rapidly induced on naive T-cells after activation.

Sequence similarities Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Domain The most membrane-proximal SH2-binding motif interacts with SH2 domain of SH2D1A and does not need to be phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.

Post-translational modifications Phosphorylated by FYN.

Cellular localization Cell membrane. Present on the surface of B-cells and T-cells.

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