

Product datasheet

Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody ab156288

[1 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SLAM / CD150
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Four isoforms of SLAM / CD150 are known to exist; ab156288 will recognize all four isoforms. ab156288 is predicted to not cross-react with other SLAM protein family members.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to 15 amino acids from the N terminal region of Human SLAM/CD150 (NP_003028).
Positive control	WB: Rat colon tissue lysate.
General notes	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

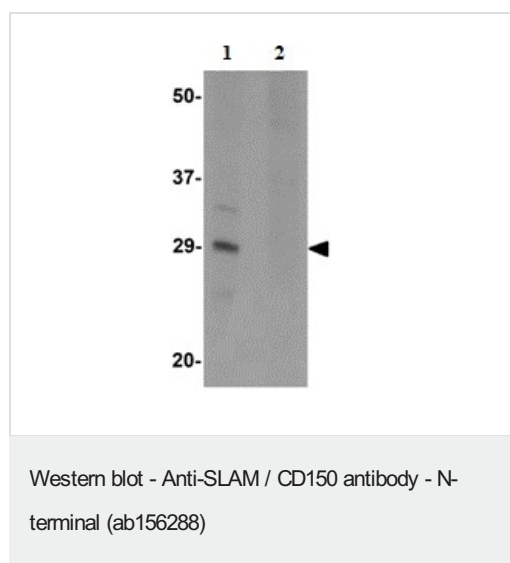
The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab156288 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 37 kDa.

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.

Images



All lanes : Anti-SLAM / CD150 antibody (ab156288) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : Rat colon tissue lysate

Lane 2 : Rat colon tissue lysate with blocking peptide

Lysates/proteins at 15 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 37 kDa

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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