ARG23613
anti-CD150 / SLAM antibody [9D1] (PE)

Package: 50 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Rat Monoclonal antibody [9D1] recognizes CD150 / SLAM. This product recognizes murine CD150, also known as signalling lymphocyte activation molecule (SLAM) . Murine CD150 is a 75 kDa cell surface glycoprotein that is expressed on T-cells and B-cells, and is upregulated on activated T-cells and stimulated macrophages. The extracellular domain of CD150 is the receptor for the measles virus (Erlenhoefer et al. 2001) and acts as a co-activator on T-cells and B-cells.Rat anti Mouse CD150 antibody, clone 9D1 has functional activity (Howie et al. 2002).
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	FACS
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	9D1
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD150 / SLAM
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	CHO cells stably transfected with Mouse CD150.
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule; IPO-3; CD150; SLAM; CDw150; CD antigen CD150

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1:25 - 1:100

Application Note: FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 µl.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

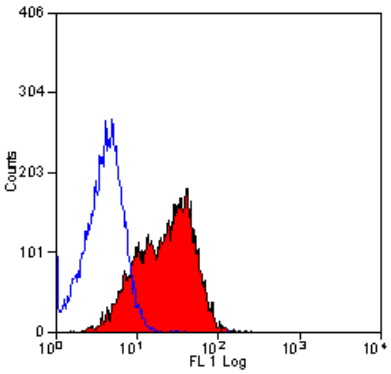
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide, 1% BSA and 5% Sucrose.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	1% BSA and 5% Sucrose
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

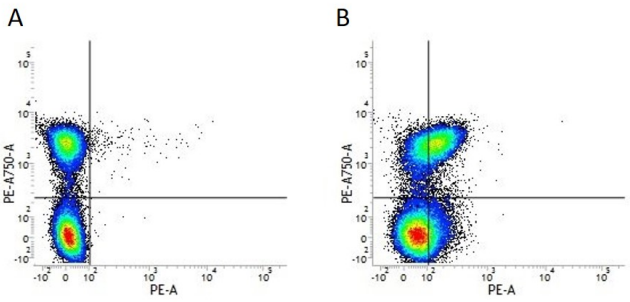
Gene Symbol	SLAMF1
Gene Full Name	signaling lymphocytic activation molecule family member 1
Function	High-affinity self-ligand important in bidirectional T-cell to B-cell stimulation. SLAM-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAM signaling 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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	37 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by FYN. [UniProt]

Images



ARG23613 anti-CD150 / SLAM antibody [9D1] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Mouse thymus cells stained with ARG23613 anti-CD150 / SLAM antibody [9D1] (PE).



ARG23613 anti-CD150 / SLAM antibody [9D1] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Figure A. PE-A750 tandem-conjugated Rat anti-Mouse CD45R and PE-conjugated Rat IgG1 isotype control. Figure B. PE-A750 tandem-conjugated Rat anti-Mouse CD45R and ARG23613 anti-CD150 / SLAM antibody [9D1] (PE). All experiments performed on Mouse splenocytes.