Human SLAM,CD150 ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5604

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Description

Product Name	Human SLAM,CD150 ELISA Kit
Specificity	Human
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	NSO,A21-K236
Other Names	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule; CDw150; IPO-3; CD150; SLAMF1; SLAM;
Accession No.	Q13291
Uniprot	Q13291
GeneID	6504;
Cell Localization	Cell membrane; Present on the surface of B-cells and T-cells.

Application Details

sensitivity:10pg mlDetect Range:156pg ml-10 000pg mlsample_type:cell culture supernates cell lysates tissue homogenates serum and plasma (heparin EDTA).capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from mousedetection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goatgene_name:SLAMF1protein_name:Signaling lymphocytic activation moleculegene_full_name:Signaling lymphocytic activation moleculetissue_specificity: Constitutively expressed on peripheral bloodmemory T-cells T-cell clones immature thymocytes and aproportion of B-cells and is rapidly induced on naive T-cellsafter activation.sequence_similarities:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. tmb_incubation:20-25minresearch_category:immunology|cell type markers|cd|non-lineage|microbiology|interspecies interaction|host virus interaction|stem cells|hematopoietic progenitors|surface molecules|hematopoietic stem cells|hsc markers

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Human SLAM,CD150

Background

protein_function: High-affinity self-ligand important in bidirectional T-cell to B-cell stimulation. SLAM-induced signal-transductionevents in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Twomodes of SLAM signaling are likely to exist: one in which theinhibitor SH2D1A acts as a negative regulator and another in whichprotein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signaltransduction operates.Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SLAMF1 gene. It belongs to the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. This gene is mapped to 1q23.3. It has found that SLAM is 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. In MV-resistant cell lines, infection with clinical MV and expression of SLAM, but not CD46, caused cytopathic effects (CPE). The expression of SLAM on activated B and T lymphocytes correlates with the pathology of MV infection in humans and monkeys, in which lymphoid organs are the chief sites of MV replication and the binding of MV to SLAM may impair the signaling functions of SLAM in lymphocyte activation and inhibit Th0,Th1 cytokine production, thereby promoting Th2 cytokine production. It has reported that antibody-mediated ligation of SLAM on thymocytes triggered a protein tyrosine phosphorylation signal in T cells in a SAP-dependent manner. This signal also involved SHIP, the adaptor molecules DOK2, DOK1, and SHC and RASGAP.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only