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CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 152-1D5]
Catalog # AH12569

Product Information

Application	IF, FC
Primary Accession	Q9UIB8
Other Accession	8832, 398093
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	152-1D5
Calculated MW	38782

Additional Information

Gene ID	8832
Other Names	SLAM family member 5, Cell surface antigen MAX.3, Hly9-beta, Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84, Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5, CD84, CD84, SLAMF5
Application Note	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	CD84 / SLAMF5 Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD84
Synonyms	SLAMF5
Function	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). Positively regulates macroautophagy in primary dendritic cells via stabilization of IRF8; inhibits TRIM21-mediated proteasomal degradation of IRF8 (PubMed:29434592).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	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.

Background

Recognizes a protein of 74kDa, identified as CD84 (Workshop V; Code A085, C057). It is expressed on mature B cells and on B-cell lines, including pre-B-cell lines, but not on plasma cell lines. Immunohistochemical studies demonstrated that CD84 strongly expressed on tissues macrophages. CD84 is also highly expressed on platelets and, at low levels on peripheral blood T cells. It is a highly N-glycosylated protein and belongs to immunoglobulin superfamily. It may play a role in leukocyte activation.

References

Schlossman SF et al. (eds) Leukocyte Typing V. p.699-700, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1995. | de la Fuente MA et al. CD84 leukocyte antigen is a new member of the Ig superfamily. Blood 1997, 90(6):2398-2405. | Kishimoto T. et al., eds. Leukocyte Typing VI, Garland Publishing, Inc, New York, 1997

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