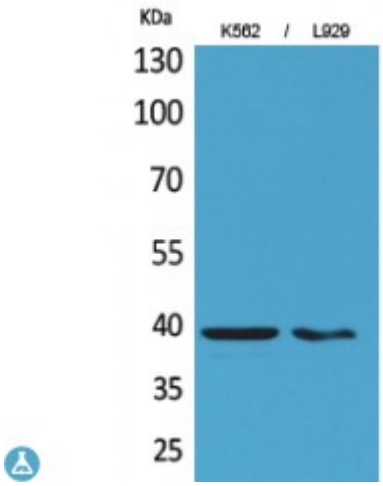
# Anti-CD84 antibody

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| **Description** | Rabbit polyclonal to CD84. |

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| **Model** | STJ96621 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse |
| **Applications** | ELISA, IHC, WB |
| **Immunogen** | Synthesized peptide derived from human CD84. |
| **Immunogen Region** | 121-170 aa, Internal |
| **Gene ID** | 8832 |
| **Gene Symbol** | CD84 |
| **Dilution range** | WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000 |
| **Specificity** | CD84 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD84 protein. |
| **Tissue Specificity** | 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. |
| **Purification** | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| **Note** | For Research Use Only (RUO). |
| **Protein Name** | SLAM family member 5 Cell surface antigen MAX.3 Hly9-beta Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84 Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5 CD antigen CD84 |

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| **Molecular Weight** | 39 kDa |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/ml |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Database Links** | HGNC:1704OMIM:604513 |
| **Alternative Names** | SLAM family member 5 Cell surface antigen MAX.3 Hly9-beta Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84 Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5 CD antigen CD84 |
| **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 . 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 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 . In mast cells negatively regulates high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor signaling; independent of SH2D1A and SH2D1B but implicating FES and PTPN6/SHP-1 . In macrophages enhances LPS-induced MAPK phosphorylation and NF-kappaB activation and modulates LPS-induced cytokine secretion; involving ITSM 2 . |
| **Sequence and Domain Family** | The ITSMs (immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motifs) with the consensus sequence T-X-Y-X-X-[VI] present in SLAM family receptors have overlapping specificity for activating and inhibitory SH2 domain-containingbinding partners. Especially they mediate the interaction with the SH2 domain of SH2D1A and SH2D1B. A 'three-pronged' mechanism is proposed involving threonine (position -2), phosphorylated tyrosine (position 0) and valine/isoleucine (position +3). |
| **Cellular Localization** | Cell membrane |
| **Post-translational Modifications** | Phosphorylated by tyrosine-protein kinase LCK on tyrosine residues following ligation induced by agonist monoclonal antibody. The association with SH2D1A is dependent of tyrosine phosphorylation of its cytoplasmic domain. Phosphorylated on Tyr-296 and Tyr-316 following platelet aggregation. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor aggregation in mast cells. N-glycosylated. |

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