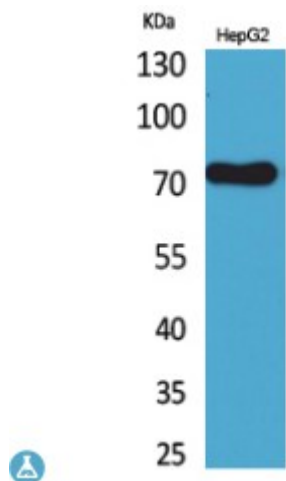


Anti-CD229 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD229.
Model	STJ96636
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD229.
Immunogen Region	261-310 aa, Internal
Gene ID	4063
Gene Symbol	LY9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CD229 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD229 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Increased surface expression on T-cells of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	T-lymphocyte surface antigen Ly-9 Cell surface molecule Ly-9 Lymphocyte antigen 9 SLAM family member 3 SLAMF3 Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 3 CD antigen CD229
Molecular Weight	72 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:67300MIM:600684
Alternative Names	T-lymphocyte surface antigen Ly-9 Cell surface molecule Ly-9 Lymphocyte antigen 9 SLAM family member 3 SLAMF3 Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 3 CD antigen CD229
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. May participate in adhesion reactions between T lymphocytes and accessory cells by homophilic interaction. Promotes T-cell differentiation into a helper T-cell Th17 phenotype leading to increased IL-17 secretion; the costimulatory activity requires SH2D1A . Promotes recruitment of RORC to the IL-17 promoter . May be involved in the maintenance of peripheral cell tolerance by serving as a negative regulator of the immune response. May disable autoantibody responses and inhibit IFN-gamma secretion by CD4(+) T-cells. May negatively regulate the size of thymic innate CD8(+) T-cells and the development of invariant natural killer T (iNKT) cells .
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-containing binding 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	Membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell membrane