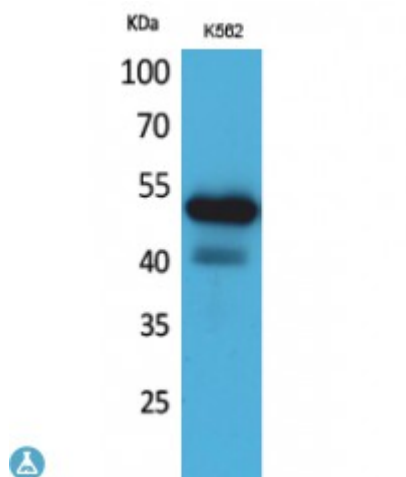


Anti-CD328 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD328.
Model	STJ96646
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD328.
Immunogen Region	51-100 aa, Internal
Gene ID	27036
Gene Symbol	SIGLEC7
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CD328 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD328 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed by resting and activated natural killer cells and at lower levels by granulocytes and monocytes. High expression found in placenta, liver, lung, spleen, and peripheral blood leukocytes.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 7 Siglec-7 Adhesion inhibitory receptor molecule 1 AIRM-1 CDw328 D-siglec QA79 membrane protein p75 CD antigen CD328

Molecular Weight	51 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:10876OMIM:604410
Alternative Names	Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 7 Siglec-7 Adhesion inhibitory receptor molecule 1 AIRM-1 CDw328 D-siglec QA79 membrane protein p75 CD antigen CD328
Function	Putative adhesion molecule that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,3- and alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. Also binds disialogangliosides (disialogalactosyl globoside, disialyl lactotetraosylceramide and disialyl GalNAc lactotetraosylceramide). The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Mediates inhibition of natural killer cells cytotoxicity. May play a role in hemopoiesis. Inhibits differentiation of CD34+ cell precursors towards myelomonocytic cell lineage and proliferation of leukemic myeloid cells (in vitro).
Sequence and Domain Family	Contains 1 copy of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Tyrosine phosphorylated.