Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-human CD150 (SLAM)

Catalog # / Size: 2131510 / 100 μg

Clone: A12 (7D4)
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Activated human PBMC

Reactivity: Human

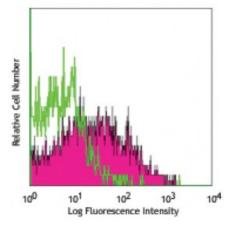
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with purified A12, followed by biotinylated antimouse IgG and Sav-PE

Applications:

Applications: Other

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.5 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal

performance for each application.

Application

Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections,

immunoprecipitation4, and costimulation 1,5 of IFN-gamma production and T cell proliferation. The LEAF[™] purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2

μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 306310).

Application References:

1. Garcia V, et al. 2001. J. Immunol. 167:5719. (Costim)

References:

Vincent S, et al. 2002. J. Virol. 76:6121.
 Cocks B, et al. 1995. Nature 376:260.

4. Sayos J, et al. 2001. Blood 97:3867. (IP)

5. Aversa G, et al. 1997. J. Immunol. 158:4036. (Costim)

6. Spencer M, et al. 2010. Am. J. Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 299:1016. PubMed

Description: CD150 is a 70-95 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as SLAM or

IPO-3. It is a member of the Ig superfamily. It is expressed on a subset of T cells,

B cells, dendritic cells, and endothelial cells. The expression of CD150 is

upregulated upon activation. CD150 binds to itself as the ligand to be involved in

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{B}}$ cell costimulation, proliferation, immunoglobulin production, and signal

transduction.

Antigen References:

1. Cocks B, et al. 1995. Nature 376:260.

2. Pinchouk V, et al. 1988. AntiCancer Res. 8:1377.

3. Polacino P, et al. 1996. J. Med. Primatol. 25:201.

4. Punnonen J, et al. 19