

Human CD150 ELISA Kit | SLAMF1 elisa kit

Human CD150 ELISA Kit

CATALOG # AAA261701	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS ELISA
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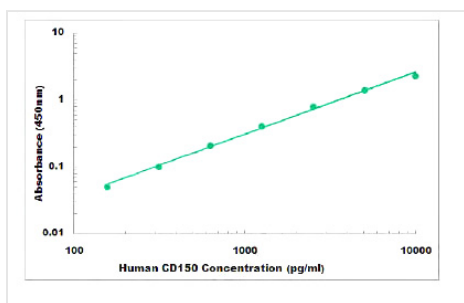
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD150; Human CD150 ELISA Kit; SLAM; Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule; CDw150; IPO-3; SLAMF1 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The Human CD150 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human CD150 proteins within the range of 156 pg/ml - 10000 pg/ml.
Sequence Length	335
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma.
Sensitivity	10 pg/ml.
Applicable Applications for SLAMF1 elisa kit	ELISA (Sandwich ELISA)
Preparation and Storage	Shipped and store at 4 degree C for 6 months, store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SLAMF1 elisa kit	Principle of the Assay The Human CD150 ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human CD150 in Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma. This assay employs an antibody specific for Human CD150 coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and CD150 present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Human CD150 antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CD150 bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm. Background/Introduction: Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SLAMF1 gene. It belongs to the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. This gene is mapped to 1q23.3. It has found that SLAM is constitutively expressed on peripheral blood memory T cells, T-cell clones, immature thymocytes and a proportion of B cells, and is rapidly induced on naive T cells after activation. In MV-resistant cell lines, infection with clinical MV and expression of SLAM, but not CD46, caused cytopathic effects (CPE). The expression of SLAM on activated B and T lymphocytes correlates with the pathology of MV infection in humans and monkeys, in which lymphoid organs are the chief sites of MV replication and the binding of MV to SLAM may impair the signaling functions of SLAM in lymphocyte activation and inhibit Th0/Th1 cytokine production, thereby promoting Th2 cytokine production. It has reported that antibody-mediated ligation of SLAM on thymocytes triggered a protein tyrosine phosphorylation signal in T cells in a SAP-dependent manner. This signal also involved SHIP, the adaptor molecules DOK2, DOK1, and SHC and RASGAP.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	9297047
NCBI GeneID	6504
UniProt Accession #	Q13291; Q5W172; Q9HBE8; W0HKK7
Molecular Weight	40,292 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	signaling lymphocytic activation molecule family member 1
NCBI Official Symbol	SLAMF1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SLAM; CD150; CDw150
NCBI Protein Information	signaling lymphocytic activation molecule
UniProt Protein Name	Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule
UniProt Gene Name	SLAMF1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SLAM
UniProt Entry Name	SLAF1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.