

Rabbit CD244 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CD244 antibody

CD244 Antibody

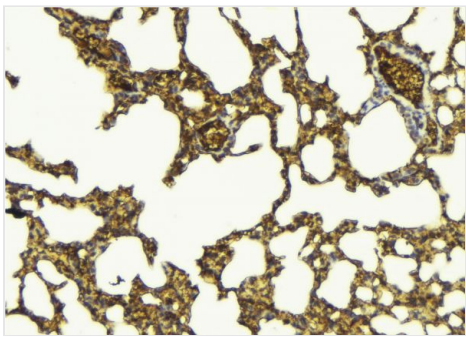
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326505	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

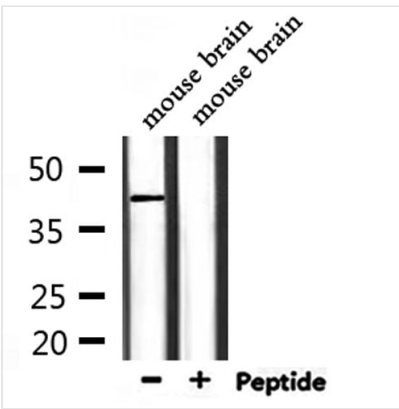
CD244; Polyclonal Antibody; CD244 Antibody; 2B4; C9.1; CD244 antigen; CD244 molecule; CD244 molecule natural killer cell receptor 2B4; CD244 natural killer cell receptor 2B4; CD244_HUMAN; F730046O15Rik; h2B4; Ly90; NAIL; Natural killer cell activation-inducing ligand; Natural killer cell receptor 2B4; NK cell activation inducing ligand; NK cell activation inducing ligand NAIL; NK cell activation-inducing ligand; NK cell type I receptor protein 2B4; NKR2B4; Nmrk; Non-MHC restricted killing associated; OTTHUMP00000027884; p38; signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 4; SLAM family; member 4; SLAMF4; anti-CD244 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

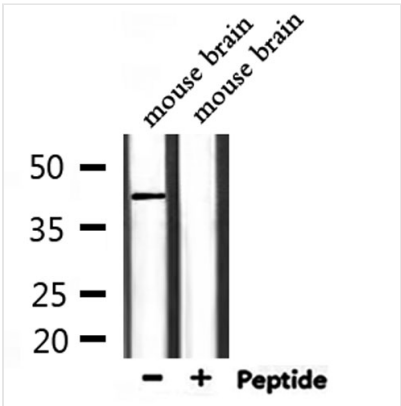
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	CD244 antibody detects endogenous levels of total CD244
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	370
Applicable Applications for anti-CD244 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD244
Subcellular Location	Membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in spleen, PBL, followed by lung, liver, testis and small intestine. Expressed in all natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes and basophils, TCR-gamma/delta+ T-cells, monocytes, basophils, and on a subset of CD8+ T-cells.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



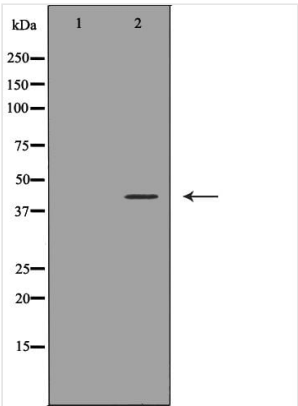
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA326505 at 1/100 staining Mouse lung tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from rat brain, using CD244 Antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain, using CD244 Antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Jurkat cell extracts, using CD244 Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD244 antibody	Description: This gene encodes a cell surface receptor expressed on natural killer (NK) cells (and some T cells) that mediate non-major histocompatibility complex (MHC) restricted killing. The interaction between NK-cell and target cells via this receptor is thought to modulate NK-cell cytolytic activity. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Function: Heterophilic receptor of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family; its ligand is CD48. 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. Acts as activating natural killer (NK) cell receptor (PubMed:10359122, PubMed:8376943, PubMed:11714776). Activating function implicates association with SH2D1A and FYN (PubMed:15713798). Downstreaming signaling involves predominantly VAV1, and, to a lesser degree, INPP5D/SHIP1 and CBL. Signal attenuation in the absence of SH2D1A is proposed to be dependent on INPP5D and to a lesser extent PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (PubMed:10934222, PubMed:15713798). Stimulates NK cell cytotoxicity, production of IFN-gamma and granule exocytosis (PubMed:8376943, PubMed:11714776). Optimal expansion and activation of NK cells seems to be dependent on the engagement of CD244 with CD48 expressed on neighboring NK cells (By similarity). Acts as costimulator in NK activation by enhancing signals by other NK receptors such as NCR3 and NCR1 (PubMed:10741393). At early stages of NK cell differentiation may function as an inhibitory receptor possibly ensuring the self-tolerance of developing NK cells (PubMed:11917118). Involved in the regulation of CD8+ T-cell proliferation; expression on activated T-cells and binding to CD488 provides costimulatory-like function for neighboring T-cells (By similarity). Inhibits inflammatory responses in dendritic cells (DCs) (By similarity). Subunit Structure: Interacts with CD48 (PubMed:9841922). Interacts (via phosphorylated ITSM 1-4) with SH2D1A (via SH2 domain); SH2D1A probably mediates association with FYN. Interacts (via phosphorylated ITSM 3) with PTPN11/SHP-2, INPP5D/SHIP1, PTPN6/SHP-1 and CSK; binding of SH2D1A/SAP prevents association with PTPN11, PTPN6 and CSK; conflictingly a similar association has been described for phosphorylated ITSM 1 also including GRB2 and PLCG1. Interacts weakly (via phosphorylated ITSM 2) with PTPN11/SHP-2 and CSK (PubMed:10358138, PubMed:10934222, PubMed:12458214, PubMed:24642916, PubMed:26221972, PubMed:15713798). Interacts with SH2D1B (PubMed:12458214, PubMed:24642916). Interacts with PIK3R1; PI3K recruits SH2D1A (PubMed:11815622). Interacts with MHC class I proteins; the interaction is proposed to prevent self-killing of NK cells. Post-translational Modifications: N-linked glycosylation is essential for the binding to its ligand CD48. Also O-glycosylated, in contrast, O-linked sialylation has a negative impact on ligand binding. Phosphorylated by FYN and CSK on tyrosine residues following activation. Coligation with inhibitory receptors such as KIR2DL1 inhibits phosphorylation upon contact of NK cells with sensitive target cells. Similarity: The ITSMs (immunoreceptor tyrosine-based switch motifs) with the consensus sequence T-X-Y-X-X-[V] 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).
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	262263435
NCBI GeneID	51744
NCBI Accession #	NP_001160135.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001166663.1
UniProt Accession #	Q9BZW8; Q5VYI2; Q5VYI6; Q5VYI7; Q96T47; Q9NQD2; Q9NQD3; Q9Y288
Molecular Weight	Observed: 41 kDa Predicted: 42 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	natural killer cell receptor 2B4 isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	CD244 molecule
NCBI Official Symbol	CD244
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	2B4; NAIL; Nmrk; NKR2B4; SLAMF4

NCBI Protein Information	natural killer cell receptor 2B4
UniProt Protein Name	Natural killer cell receptor 2B4
UniProt Gene Name	CD244
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	2B4; NAIL; NKR2B4; h2B4; SLAMF4

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.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/cd244-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326505>