

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14498b**Specification**

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UIB8](#)**CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8832**Other Names**

SLAM family member 5, Cell surface antigen MAX3, Hly9-beta, Leukocyte differentiation antigen CD84, Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 5, CD84, CD84, SLAMF5

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CD84**Synonyms** SLAMF5**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. Can mediate natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity dependent on SH2D1A and SH2D1B (By similarity). Increases proliferative responses of activated T-cells and SH2D1A/SAP does not seem be required for this process. Homophilic interactions enhance interferon gamma/IFNG secretion in lymphocytes and induce platelet stimulation via a SH2D1A-dependent pathway. May serve as a marker for hematopoietic progenitor cells (PubMed: 11564780, PubMed: 12115647, PubMed: 12928397, PubMed: 12962726, PubMed: 16037392)

Required for a prolonged T-cell:B-cell contact, optimal T

follicular helper function, and germinal center formation. In germinal centers involved in maintaining B-cell tolerance and in preventing autoimmunity (By similarity). In mast cells negatively regulates high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor signaling; independent of SH2D1A and SH2D1B but implicating FES and PTPN6/SHP-1 (PubMed:22068234). In macrophages enhances LPS-induced MAPK phosphorylation and NF-kappaB activation and modulates LPS-induced cytokine secretion; involving ITSM 2 (By similarity). Positively regulates macroautophagy in primary dendritic cells via stabilization of IRF8; inhibits TRIM21-mediated proteasomal degradation of IRF8 (PubMed:29434592).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in hematopoietic tissues, such as lymph node, spleen and peripheral leukocytes. Expressed in macrophages, B-cells, monocytes, platelets, thymocytes, T-cells and dendritic cells. Highly expressed in memory T-cells. Expressed in mast cells.

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Members of the CD2 (see MIM 186990) subgroup of the Igsuperfamily, such as CD84, have similar patterns of conserved disulfide bonds and function in adhesion interactions between Tlymphocytes and accessory cells.

CD84 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Oliver-Vila, I., et al. Mol. Immunol. 45(8):2138-2149(2008)Yan, Q., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 104(25):10583-10588(2007)Nanda, N., et al. Blood 106(9):3028-3034(2005)Romero, X., et al. Tissue Antigens 64(2):132-144(2004)Zaiss, M., et al. Exp. Hematol. 31(9):798-805(2003)