

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO10284**Specification**

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P09326
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for CD48 antigen(CD48) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 962

Other Names

CD48 antigen, B-lymphocyte activation marker BLAST-1, BCM1 surface antigen, Leukocyte antigen MEM-102, SLAM family member 2, SLAMF2, Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 2, TCT.1, CD48, CD48, BCM1, BLAST1

Calculated MW

27683 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor .

Protein Name

CD48 antigen

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human CD48 recombinant protein (Position: E51-D146). Human CD48 shares 54.7% and 49% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat CD48, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD48

Synonyms BCM1, BLAST1

Function

Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored cell surface glycoprotein that interacts via its N-terminal immunoglobulin domain with cell surface receptors including CD244/2B4 or CD2 to regulate immune cell function and activation (PubMed: [12007789](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12007789), PubMed: [19494291](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19494291), PubMed: [27249817](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27249817), PubMed: [9841922](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9841922)). Participates in T-cell signaling transduction by associating with CD2 and efficiently bringing the Src family protein kinase LCK and LAT to the TCR/CD3 complex (PubMed: [19494291](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19494291)). In turn, promotes LCK phosphorylation and subsequent activation (PubMed: [12007789](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12007789)). Induces the phosphorylation of the cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine switch motifs (ITSMs) of CD244 initiating a series of signaling events that leads to the generation of the immunological synapse and the directed release of cytolytic granules containing perforin and granzymes by T-lymphocytes and NK- cells (PubMed: [27249817](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27249817)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Membrane raft. Secreted

Tissue Location

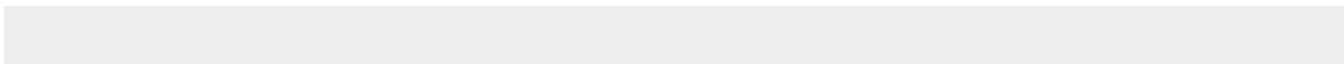
Widely expressed on all hematopoietic cells.

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of CD48 expression in CEM whole cell lysates (lane 1). CD48 at 39KD was detected using rabbit anti- CD48 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #ABO10284) at 0.5 μ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-CD48 Picoband Antibody - Background

CD48 antigen (Cluster of Differentiation 48), also known as B-lymphocyte activation marker (BLAST-1) or signaling lymphocytic activation molecule 2 (SLAMF2), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CD48 gene. This gene encodes a member of the CD2 subfamily of immunoglobulin-like receptors which includes SLAM (signaling lymphocyte activation molecules) proteins. The encoded protein is found on the surface of lymphocytes and other immune cells, dendritic cells and endothelial cells, and participates in activation and differentiation pathways in these cells. The encoded protein does not have a transmembrane domain, however, but is held at the cell surface by a GPI anchor via a C-terminal domain which maybe cleaved to yield a soluble form of the receptor. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.