

### **DAP12 Antibody**

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11003

# **Specification**

## **DAP12 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession O54885
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 12367

# **DAP12 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 22177** 

Application & Usage Western blot analysis (0.5-4 μg/ml).

However, the optimal conditions should be

determined individually.

**Other Names** 

DAP-12, DAP 12, DAP12, TYRO protein tyrosine kinase binding protein, TYROBP

Target/Specificity

DAP12

**Antibody Form** 

Liquid

**Appearance** 

Colorless liquid

## **Formulation**

 $100 \mu g$  (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-DAP12 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

# **Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage** 

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions** 

#### **Precautions**

DAP12 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



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# **DAP12 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name Tyrobp {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:1277211}

#### **Function**

Adapter protein which non-covalently associates with activating receptors found on the surface of a variety of immune cells to mediate signaling and cell activation following ligand binding by the receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15471863" target=" blank">15471863</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9647200" target="blank">9647200</a>). TYROBP is tyrosine-phosphorylated in the ITAM domain following ligand binding by the associated receptors which leads to activation of additional tyrosine kinases and subsequent cell activation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15728241" target=" blank">15728241</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16715077" target="blank">16715077</a>). Also has an inhibitory role in some cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21727189" target=" blank">21727189</a>). Non-covalently associates with activating receptors of the CD300 family to mediate cell activation (By similarity). Also mediates cell activation through association with activating receptors of the CD200R family (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15471863" target=" blank">15471863</a>). Required for neutrophil activation mediated by integrin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17086186" target=" blank">17086186</a>). Required for the activation of myeloid cells mediated by the CLEC5A/MDL1 receptor (By similarity). Associates with natural killer (NK) cell receptors such as the KLRD1/KLRC2 heterodimer to mediate NK cell activation (By similarity). Also associates non-covalently with the NK cell receptors KLRA4/LY49D and KLRA8/LY49H which leads to NK cell activation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9647200" target=" blank">9647200</a>). Associates with TREM1 to mediate activation of neutrophils and monocytes (By similarity). Associates with TREM2 on monocyte-derived dendritic cells to mediate up-regulation of chemokine receptor CCR7 and dendritic cell maturation and survival (By similarity). Association with TREM2 mediates cytokine-induced formation of multinucleated giant cells which are formed by the fusion of macrophages (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957693" target=" blank">18957693</a>). Stabilizes the TREM2 C-terminal fragment (TREM2-CTF) which is produced by TREM2 ectodomain shedding (By similarity). In microglia, required with TREM2 for phagocytosis of apoptotic neurons (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15728241" target=" blank">15728241</a>). Required with ITGAM/CD11B in microglia to control production of microglial superoxide ions which promote the neuronal apoptosis that occurs during brain development (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18685038" target=" blank">18685038</a>). Promotes pro-inflammatory responses in microglia following nerve injury which accelerates degeneration of injured neurons (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25690660" target=" blank">25690660</a>). Positively regulates the expression of the IRAK3/IRAK-M kinase and IL10 production by liver dendritic cells and inhibits their T cell allostimulatory ability (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21257958" target=" blank">21257958</a>). Negatively regulates B cell proliferation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21727189" target=" blank">21727189</a>). Required for CSF1-mediated osteoclast cytoskeletal organization (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18691974" target="\_blank">18691974</a>). Positively regulates multinucleation during osteoclast development (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12569157" target=" blank">12569157</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14969392" target="blank">14969392</a>).

## **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

## **Tissue Location**

Expressed on microglia (at protein level) (PubMed:12569157, PubMed:18685038). Expressed on oligodendrocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:12569157). Expressed on macrophages and osteoclasts (PubMed:14969392). Expressed on dendritic cells in liver, spleen, kidney and lung with



highest levels in liver dendritic cells (PubMed:21257958).

# **DAP12 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## **DAP12 Antibody - Images**

# **DAP12 Antibody - Background**

DAP12 (KARAP) is a natural killer (NK) cell-expressed cell surface receptor and belongs to the immunoglobulin and C-type lectin superfamily. Unlike other members of this family which possess immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIM), DAP12 contains an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain and is present as a disulphide-bonded homodimer. Crosslinking of DAP 12-KIR complexes (membrane glycoproteins of the killer-cell inhibitory receptor family without an ITIM in their cytoplasmic domain) results in cellular activation.