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Rabbit Anti-DAP12 antibody

SL10522R

Product Name:	DAP12
Chinese Name:	自然杀伤激活受体相关蛋白DAP12抗体
Alias:	DAP 12; DAP12; DNAX activation protein 12; DNAX-activation protein 12; KAR-associated protein; KARAP; Killer activating receptor associated protein; Killer-activating receptor-associated protein; PLOSL; TYOBP_HUMAN; TYRO protein tyrosine kinase binding protein; TYRO protein tyrosine kinase-binding protein; TYROBP.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	10kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DAP12:11-100/113<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a transmembrane signaling polypeptide which contains an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain.

	The encoded protein may associate with the killer-cell inhibitory receptor (KIR) family of membrane glycoproteins and may act as an activating signal transduction element. This protein may bind zeta-chain (TCR) associated protein kinase 70kDa (ZAP-70) and spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) and play a role in signal transduction, bone modeling, brain myelination, and inflammation. Mutations within this gene have been associated with polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy (PLOSL), also known as Nasu-Hakola disease. Its putative receptor, triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 2 (TREM2), also causes PLOSL. Multiple alternative transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010] **Function:** Non-covalently associates with activating receptors of the CD300 family. Cross-linking of CD300-TYROBP complexes results in cellular activation. Involved for instance in neutrophil activation mediated by integrin. **Subunit:** Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Interacts with SIRPB1 and TREM1. Interacts with CLECSF5. Interacts with SIGLEC14. Interacts with CD300LB and CD300E. Interacts with CD300D. Interacts (via ITAM domain) with SYK (via SH2 domains); activates SYK mediating neutrophils and macrophages integrin-mediated activation. Interacts with KLRC2 and KIR2DS3. **Subcellular Location:** Membrane. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed at low levels in the early development of the hematopoietic system and in the promonocytic stage and at high levels in mature monocytes. Expressed in hematological cells and tissues such as peripheral blood leukocytes and spleen. Also found in bone marrow, lymph nodes, placenta, lung and liver. Expressed at lower levels in different parts of the brain especially in the basal ganglia and corpus callosum. **Post-translational modifications:** Tyrosine phosphorylated. **DISEASE:** Defects in TYROBP are a cause of polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy (PLOSL) [MIM:221770]; also called presenile dementia with bone cysts or Nasu-Hakola disease (NHD). PLOSL is a recessively inherited disease characterized by a combination of psychotic symptoms rapidly progressing to presenile dementia and bone cysts restricted to wrists and ankles. PLOSL has a global distribution, although most of the patients have been diagnosed in Finland and Japan, with an estimated population prevalence of 2x10(-6) in the Finns. **Similarity:**

	Belongs to the TYROBP family. **SWISS:** O43914 **Gene ID:** 7305 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 7305 Human Omim: 604142 Human SwissProt: O43914 Human Unigene: 515369 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.