

Product datasheet for **TR502676**

Slamf1 Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 27218)

Product data:

Product Type:	shRNA Plasmids
Product Name:	Slamf1 Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 27218)
Locus ID:	27218
Synonyms:	4933415F16; AA177906; CD150; CDw150; ESTM51; IPO-3; Slam
Vector:	pRS (TR20003)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Format:	Retroviral plasmids
Components:	Slamf1 - Mouse, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 27218). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.
RefSeq:	BC117095 , BC117099 , NM_013730 , NM_001360898 , NM_013730.1 , NM_013730.2 , NM_013730.3 , NM_013730.4
UniProt ID:	Q9QUM4



[View online »](#)

Summary:

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. SLAMF1-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAMF1 signaling seem to exist: one depending on SH2D1A (and perhaps SH2D1B) and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates. Initially it has been proposed that association with SH2D1A prevents binding to inhibitory effectors including INPP5D/SHIP1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (By similarity). However, signaling is also regulated by SH2D1A which can simultaneously interact with and recruit FYN which subsequently phosphorylates and activates SLAMF1 (By similarity). Mediates IL-2-independent proliferation of activated T-cells during immune responses and induces IFN-gamma production (PubMed:9126961, PubMed:12351401). Downstreaming signaling involves INPP5D, DOK1 and DOK2 leading to inhibited IFN-gamma production in T-cells, and PRKCQ, BCL10 and NFKB1 leading to increased T-cell activation and Th2 cytokine production (PubMed:11477403, PubMed:16847311, PubMed:15539155). Promotes T-cell receptor-induced IL-4 secretion by CD4(+) cells (PubMed:15123745). Inhibits antigen receptor-mediated production of IFN-gamma, but not IL-2, in CD4(-)/CD8(-) T-cells (PubMed:11477403). Required for IL-4 production by germinal centers T follicular helper (T(Fh))cells (PubMed:20525889). May inhibit CD40-induced signal transduction in monocyte-derived dendritic cells (By similarity). May play a role in allergic responses and may regulate allergen-induced Th2 cytokine and Th1 cytokine secretion (PubMed:16528012). In conjunction with SLAMF6 controls the transition between positive selection and the subsequent expansion and differentiation of the thymocytic natural killer T (NKT) cell lineage (PubMed:18031695). Involved in the peripheral differentiation of indifferent natural killer T (iNKT) cells toward a regulatory NKT2 type (PubMed:18606638). In macrophages involved in down-regulation of IL-12, TNF-alpha and nitric oxide in response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:15123745). In B-cells activates the ERK signaling pathway independently of SH2D1A but implicating both, SYK and INPP5D, and activates Akt signaling dependent on SYK and SH2D1A (PubMed:15315965). In conjunction with CD84/SLAMF5 and SLAMF6 may be a negative regulator of the humoral immune response (PubMed:25926831).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

shRNA Design:

These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. If you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our [custom shRNA service](#).

**Performance
Guaranteed:**

OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.

For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).