

FITC Anti-Human CD43 Antibody[HI161]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1328C

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	HI161
Isotype Control	FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

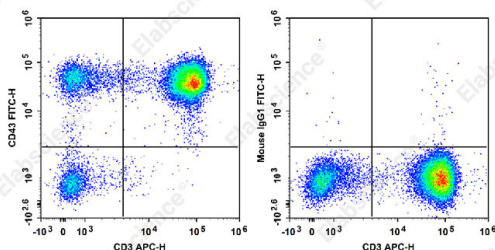
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with APC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FITC Anti-Human CD43 Antibody[HI161] (left) or FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	Leukocyte Sialoglycoprotein;Leukosialin;Ly-48;Sialophorin
Uniprot ID	P16150
Gene ID	6693

For Research Use Only

Background

CD43, also known as Ly-48, leukosialin, sialophorin, leukocyte sialoglycoprotein, and W3/13, is a large single chain, type I transmembrane glycoprotein with abundant O-glycosylation and sialylation sites. It has been reported that CD43 binds to CD54 and Siglec-1. CD43 plays dual roles in cell adhesion and anti-adhesion as well as costimulation of T cell activation and survival, and induction of apoptosis of T cells and hematopoietic progenitors.