

Purified Anti-Human CD148 Antibody[A3]

catalog number: E-AB-F1474A

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

Description

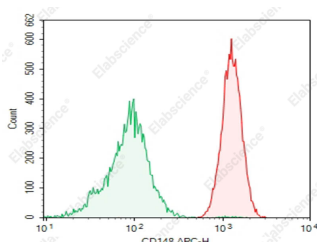
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD148 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	A3
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}$ per million cells in 100 μL volume
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Data



Human peripheral blood Granulocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD148 Antibody[A3] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control(Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CD148, a receptor-like protein tyrosine phosphatase also known as human protein tyrosine phosphatase-eta (HPTP-eta) or density-enhanced protein tyrosine phosphatase-1 (DEP-1), is involved in signal transduction in leucocytes and is thought to contribute to mechanisms of cellular differentiation. In lymphoid organs, CD148 was found to be widely expressed on B and T cells, granulocytes, macrophages, certain dendritic cells as well as mature thymocytes. The cellular level of CD148 was increased after in vitro activation of peripheral blood leucocytes. CD148 as a leucocyte activation marker and may be involved in the regulation of T cell activation. Leucocytes expressing CD148 are significantly upregulated in inflamed tissues and that a subset of these cells co-expresses the activation marker CD25. In non-lymphoid tissues, CD148 was found to be present on many epithelial cell types with glandular and/or endocrine differentiation as well as on fibrocytes, melanocytes and Schwann cells. Among non-hematopoietic cells, CD148 is expressed by characteristic types of epithelial and non-epithelial cells. Downregulation of CD148 might promote dedifferentiation and autonomous growth of such cells in malignant tumors.

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