

Anti-Human CD13 Purified

Catalog Number: 05211-20

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: WM15

Format/Conjugate: Purified **Concentration:** 0.5 mg/mL

Reactivity: Human
Laser: Not Applicable

Peak Emission: Not Applicable **Peak Excitation:** Not Applicable

Filter: Not Applicable

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): Not Applicable

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, ph7.2.

Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C.

Applications: FC, IHC

Description

The WM-15 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with human CD13, 150-170 type II transmembrane ectoenzyme also named aminopeptidase N and gp150. It is expressed by granulocytes and monocytes, epithelial cells, and endothelial cells. CD13 plays a role in the terminal degradation of peptides, antigen processing, and chemokine cleavage, and cellular adhesion.

Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C and should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

References

- 1.Barclay, A. N., Brown, M. H., Law, S. A. K. A., McKnight, A. J., Tomlinson, M. G., van der Merwe, P. A. (1997).; The leucocyte antigen factsbook. Academic Press.
- 2. Look, A. T., Ashmun, R. A., Shapiro, L. H., Peiper, S. C. (1989). Human myeloid plasma membrane glycoprotein CD13 (gp150) is identical to aminopeptidase N.; Journal of Clinical Investigation,;83(4), 1299.
- 3. Favaloro, E. J., Moraitis, N., Bradstock, K., Koutts, J. (1990). Co-expression of haemopoietic antigens on vascular endothelial cells: a detailed phenotypic analysis.; British journal of haematology,; 74(4), 385-394.