

Product datasheet

anti-CD43a mouse monoclonal, 111-3E9, purified

Short overview

Cat. No. 691582

Quantity1 ml (100 μ g/ml)Concentration100 μ g/ml

Product description

HostMouseAntibody TypeMonoclonalIsotypeIgG1 kappaClone111-3E9ImmunogenKG1 cells

Formulation PBS with 0.02% sodium azide

Conjugate Unconjugated

Purification Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended use Research use only
Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC, WB

Reactivity Human

Applications

Flow Cytometry (FACS)0.5-1.0 μg/million cells in 0.1 mlImmunocytochemistry (ICC)1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 μg/ml)Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen1:25-1:50 (2-4 μg/ml)

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin 1:25-1:50 (2-4 μg/ml; microwave treatment in 10 mM citrate buffer pH

6.0 recommended)

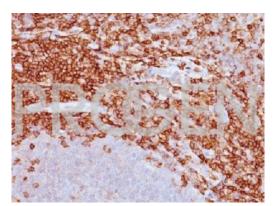
Western Blot (WB) 1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 μg/ml)

Background

111-3E9 reacts with a 95/115 kDa protein on T-cells and thymocytes and a 115/135 kDa molecule on neutrophils and platelets. 70-90% of T-cell lymphomas and from 22-37% of B-cell lymphomas express CD43. No reactivity has been observed with reactive B-cells. So a B-lineage population that co-expresses CD43 is highly likely to be a malignant lymphoma, especially a low-grade lymphoma, rather than a reactive B-cell population. When CD43 antibody is used in combination with anti-CD20, effective immunophenotyping of the lymphomas in formalin-fixed tissues can be obtained. Co-staining of a lymphoid infiltrate with anti-CD20 and anti-CD43 argues against a reactive process and favors a diagnosis of lymphoma. In addition, expression is altered in Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome. A proportion of AIDS patients have antibodies to CD43. A soluble form called galactoglycoprotein is present in serum. The epitope of 111-3E9 is clearly different from Bra7G.

Positive control: paracortex in a tonsil or a reactive lymph node.

Product images



Human spleen