

Product datasheet

anti-CD109 mouse monoclonal, EBS-CD-046, purified

Short overview

Cat. No. 691614

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

Product description

HostMouseAntibody TypeMonoclonalIsotypeIgG2a kappaCloneEBS-CD-046

ImmunogenRecombinant human CD109FormulationPBS with 0.02% sodium azide

UniprotID Q6YHK3 (Human)

Synomym CD109 antigen, 150 kDa TGF-beta-1-binding protein, C3 and PZP-like alpha-2-macroglobulin

domain-containing protein 7, Platelet-specific Gov antigen, p180, r150, CD antigen CD109,

CD109, CPAMD7

Conjugate Unconjugated

Purification Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended useResearch use onlyApplicationFACS, ICC/IF, IHCReactivityHuman, Monkey

Applications

 Flow Cytometry (FACS)
 0.5-1.0 μg/million cells in 0.1 ml

 Immunocytochemistry (ICC)
 1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 μg/ml)

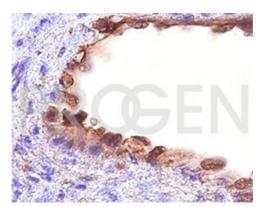
 Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen
 1:50-1:100 (1-2 μg/ml)

Background

CD109 is a GPI-anchored member of the alpha-2-macroglobulin (A2M) and complement family of proteins. It is expressed on activated T-cells, platelets, hematopoietic stem cells, megakaryocyte precursors, vascular endothelial cells, basal and myoepithelial cells of secretory glands, and squamous cell carcinomas. A 170-180 kDa precursor is autocatalytically reduced to 150 kDa and 120 kDa forms. On keratinocytes CD109 binds TGF-beta and associates with TGF-beta RI and TGF-beta RII, resulting in inhibition of TGF-beta signalling. Polymorphisms of CD109 include the platelet-specific Gov antigen and the blood group ABH antigens. Alloantibodies directed against these antigens result in unsuccessful platelet transfusions, neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia, and post-transfusion purpura.

Positive control: human platelets, blood vessels.

Product images



Human blood vessel