ARG56100
anti-CD53 antibody [63-5A3]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [63-5A3] recognizes CD53
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, FuncSt, ICC/IF
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	63-5A3
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	CD53
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human Sezary cells.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Tetraspanin-25; Leukocyte surface antigen CD53; Tspan-25; Cell surface glycoprotein CD53; CD antigen CD53; MOX44; TSPAN25

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	0.5 - 1 µg/10^6 cells in 0.1ml
FuncSt	Assay-dependent
ICC/IF	0.5 - 1 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 963 Human Swiss-port # P19397 Human
Gene Symbol	CD53
Gene Full Name	CD53 molecule
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. This encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. It contributes to the transduction of CD2-generated signals in T cells and natural killer cells and has been suggested to play a role in growth regulation. Familial deficiency of this gene has been linked to an immunodeficiency associated with recurrent infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Required for efficient formation of myofibers in regenerating muscle at the level of cell fusion. May be involved in growth regulation in hematopoietic cells (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	24 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell surface