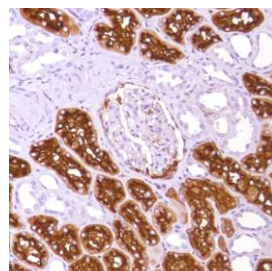




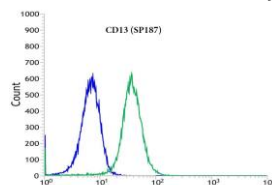
Rabbit Anti-Human CD13 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP187)

CATALOG #:

- M4870** 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4872** 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4874** 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M4871** 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



Human kidney stained with anti-CD13 antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-CD13 (SP187) antibody in U937 (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)



Western Blot analysis of U937 cell lysate with anti-CD13 antibody

INTENDED USE:

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

CLONE:

SP187

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide derived from internal region of human CD13 protein.

IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

150 kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

Human (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

DESCRIPTION:

CD13, also known as aminopeptidase N, participates in the final digestion of peptides from stomach, pancreas, and other organs. It expresses by diverse cell types including small intestinal and tubular epithelial cells, macrophages, granulocytes and synaptic membranes. It may be involved in the cleavage of antigen peptides, degradation of neurotransmitters, and angiogenesis. It is one of the useful markers for acute myeloid leukemia or lymphoma.

APPLICATIONS:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blotting and Flow Cytometry

IHC PROCEDURE:

Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.

Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.

Antibody Dilution: If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:100. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.

Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.

Primary Antibody Incubation: Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.

Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:

Kidney

WESTERN BLOTTING:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:400. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

WESTERN BLOTTING

POSITIVE CONTROL:

U937 Cell Lysate

FLOW CYTOMETRY:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C. The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

FLOW CYTOMETRY

POSITIVE CONTROL:

U937 Cell Lysate

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:

Cytoplasm, Membrane

STORAGE & STABILITY:

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.

There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.

If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at spring.tech@ventana.roche.com.

WARNINGS &

PRECAUTIONS:

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.