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Rabbit Anti-Human CD35 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP197)

| CATALOG #: | M4970 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. M4972 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. M4974 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. M4974 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. |
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| | BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than tonsil lysate with 0.1% sodium azide. anti-CD35 antibody M4971 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. than 0.1% sodium azide. |
| INTENDED USE: CLONE: IMMUNOGEN: IG ISOTYPE: EPITOPE: MOLECULAR WEIGHT: SPECIES REACTIVITY: | For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures. SP197 Synthetic peptide derived from human CD35 protein. Rabbit IgG Not determined 280 kDa Human (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by |
| DESCRIPTION: | sequence homology.) CD35, also known as complement receptor type 1, is a monomeric single-pass type 1 membrane glycoprotein from complement activation (RCA) family. CD35 binds complement components C3b and C4b and has an inhibitory effect on complement activation by both the classical and alternative pathways. CD35 is expressed by glomerular podocytes, follicular dendritic cells, erythrocytes, and some leukocytes. Abnormal expression of this protein has been associated with follicular dendritic cell tumor, sarcoidosis, gallbladder carcinomas, mesangiocapillary glomerulonephritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus. |
| APPLICATIONS: | Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Western Blotting |
| 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 EDTA buffer, pH 8.0 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, Tonsil |
| 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: | Human Tonsil Lysate |
| CELLULAR LOCALIZATION: | Membrane |
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| 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. |
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| WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS: | Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. This product is harmful if swallowed. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal. |

4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.