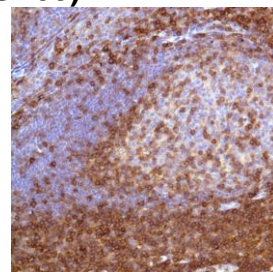




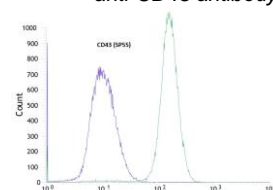
Rabbit Anti-Human CD43 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP55)

CATALOG #:

- M3550** 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.
- M3552** 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.
- M3554** 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.
- M3551** 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. (For IHC only)



Human tonsil stained with anti-CD43 antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-CD43 (SP55) antibody in Jurkat (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cell lysate with CD43 antibody

INTENDED USE:

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

CLONE:

SP55

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide derived from the human CD43.

IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

95/115/135kDa (dependent upon the extent of glycosylation)

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

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

DESCRIPTION:

CD43 is one of the major glycoproteins of thymocytes and T lymphocytes. It plays a role in the physicochemical properties of the T cell surface and in lectin binding. CD43 presents carbohydrate ligands to selectins. It has an extended rod-like structure that could protrude above the glycocalyx of the cell and allow multiple glycan chains to be accessible for binding. The antigen is a counter receptor for SN/Siglec1. During T cell activation CD43 is actively removed from the T cell antigen presenting cell contact site suggesting a negative regulatory role in adaptive immune response.

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 Dilutions: 1:200

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

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 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:

Tonsil

WESTERN BLOTTING:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:25. 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:

Jurkat 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:**

Jurkat cell line

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:

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.