Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody
Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13516

Specification

Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	P16150
Other Accession	632188
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit / IgG, kappa**
Calculated MW	**40322**

Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6693

Other Names
Galactoglycoprotein, GALGP, GPL115, Leukocyte sialoglycoprotein, Leukosialin, LSN, Sialophorin, SPN

Application Note
IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Format
200ug/ml of recombinant MAb purified by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - Protein Information

Name SPN

Synonyms CD43

Function
Predominant cell surface sialoprotein of leukocytes which regulates multiple T-cell functions, including T-cell activation, proliferation, differentiation, trafficking and migration. Positively regulates T-cell trafficking to lymph-nodes via its association with ERM proteins (EZR, RDX and

MSN) (By similarity). Negatively regulates Th2 cell differentiation and predisposes the differentiation of T-cells towards a Th1 lineage commitment. Promotes the expression of IFN-gamma by T-cells during T-cell receptor (TCR) activation of naive cells and induces the expression of IFN-gamma by CD4(+) T-cells and to a lesser extent by CD8(+) T-cells (PubMed:18036228). Plays a role in preparing T-cells for cytokine sensing and differentiation into effector cells by inducing the expression of cytokine receptors IFNGR and IL4R, promoting IFNGR and IL4R signaling and by mediating the clustering of IFNGR with TCR (PubMed:24328034). Acts as a major E-selectin ligand responsible for Th17 cell rolling on activated vasculature and recruitment during inflammation. Mediates Th17 cells, but not Th1 cells, adhesion to E- selectin. Acts as a T-cell counter-receptor for SIGLEC1 (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, microvillus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13838}. Cell projection, uropodium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15702}. Note=Localizes to the uropodium and microvilli via its interaction with ERM proteins (EZR, RDX and MSN) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13838, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15702}
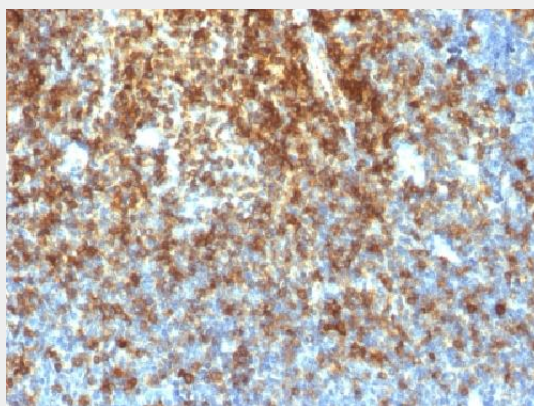
Tissue Location
Cell surface of thymocytes, T-lymphocytes, neutrophils, plasma cells and myelomas

Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - Images

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD43 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (SPN/1766R).

Anti-CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Antibody - Background

It recognizes a cell surface glycoprotein of 95/115/135kDa (depending upon the extent of glycosylation), identified as CD43. 70-90% of T-cell lymphomas and from 22-37% of B-cell lymphomas express CD43. No reactivity has been observed with reactive B-cells. So a B-lineage population that co-expresses CD43 is highly likely to be a malignant lymphoma, especially a low-grade lymphoma, rather than a reactive B-cell population. When CD43 antibody is used in combination with anti-CD20, effective immunophenotyping of the lymphomas in formalin-fixed tissues can be obtained. Co-staining of a lymphoid infiltrate with anti-CD20 and anti-CD43 argues against a reactive process and favors a diagnosis of lymphoma.