

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2142a**Specification**

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, FC,E
Primary Accession	P18827
Other Accession	NP_001006947.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Calculated MW	32462
Antigen Region	210-238

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6382**Other Names**

Syndecan-1, SYND1, CD138, SDC1, SDC

Target/Specificity

This CD138 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 210-238 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD138.

Dilution

WB~~1:500~8000

IF~~1:10~50

FC~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Protein Information**Name** SDC1 ([HGNC:10658](#))

Synonyms SDC

Function Cell surface proteoglycan that contains both heparan sulfate and chondroitin sulfate and that links the cytoskeleton to the interstitial matrix (By similarity). Regulates exosome biogenesis in concert with SDCBP and PDCD6IP (PubMed:[22660413](#)). Able to induce its own expression in dental mesenchymal cells and also in the neighboring dental epithelial cells via an MSX1-mediated pathway (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted Secreted, extracellular exosome
Note=Shedding of the ectodomain produces a soluble form

Tissue Location

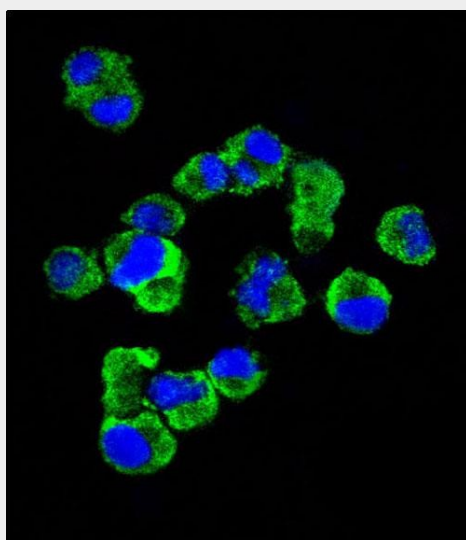
Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:32337544). Detected in fibroblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:36213313).

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Protocols

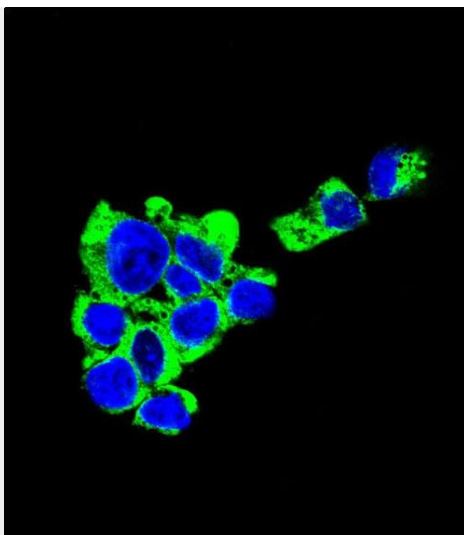
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

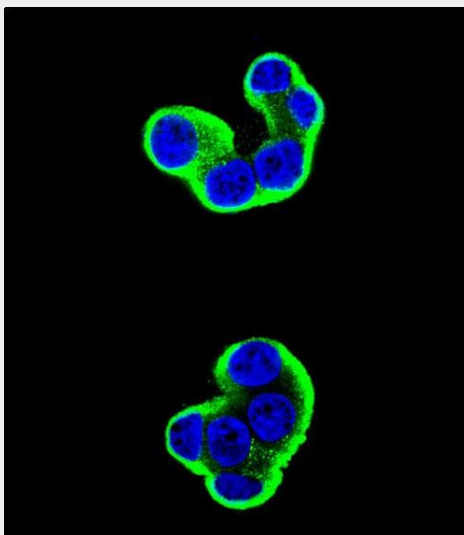
CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Images



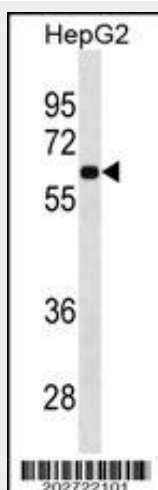
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites)(Cat#AM2142a) with U266 cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



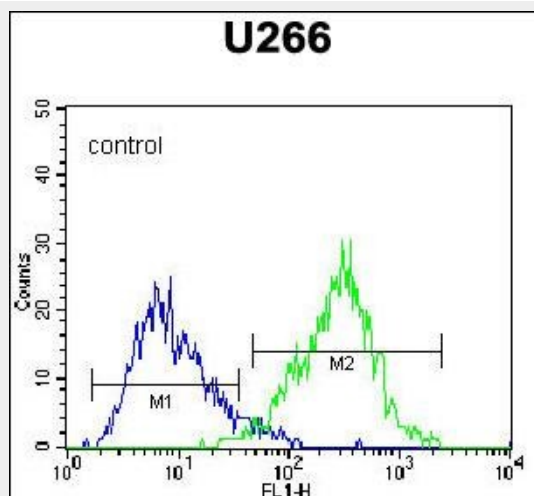
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites)(Cat#AM2142a) with HepG2 cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



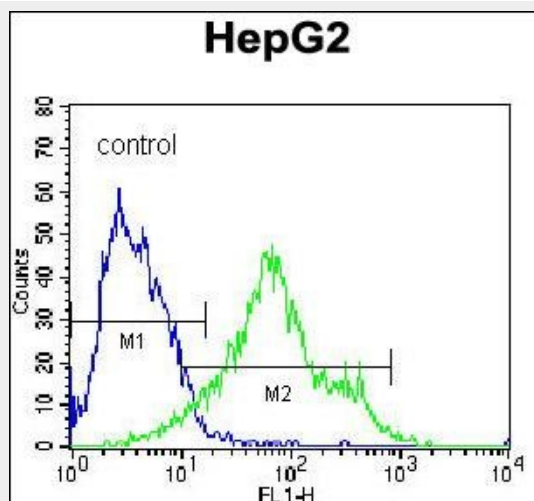
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites)(Cat#AM2142a) with T47D cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



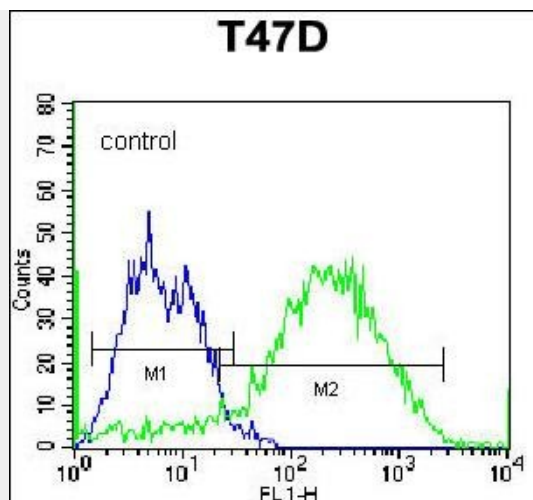
CD138 Antibody (C-term)(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2142a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the CD138 antibody detected the CD138 protein (arrow).



CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) (Cat. #AM2142a) flow cytometric analysis of U266 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibodies were used for the analysis



CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) (Cat. #AM2142a) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibodies were used for the analysis



CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) (Cat. #AM2142a) flow cytometric analysis of T47D cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibodies were used for the analysis

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane (type I) heparan sulfate proteoglycan and is a member of the syndecan proteoglycan family. The syndecans mediate cell binding, cell signaling, and cytoskeletal organization and syndecan receptors are required for internalization of the HIV-1 tat protein. The syndecan-1 protein functions as an integral membrane protein and participates in cell proliferation, cell migration and cell-matrix interactions via its receptor for extracellular matrix proteins. Altered syndecan-1 expression has been detected in several different tumor types. While several transcript variants may exist for this gene, the full-length nature of only two have been described to date. These two represent the major variants of this gene and encode the same protein.

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - References

Tsai, E.W., et al. Transplantation 90(8):875-881(2010) Hozumi, K., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(15):3381-3385(2010) Zyada, M.M., et al. Ann Diagn Pathol 14(3):153-161(2010) Al-Shibli, K., et al. APMIS 118(5):371-382(2010) Szumilo, J., et al. Folia Histochem. Cytobiol. 47(4):571-578(2009)

CD138 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Citations

- [Anti-human CD138 monoclonal antibodies and their bispecific formats: generation and characterization.](#)