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Product datasheet

PE Anti-CD13 antibody [R3-63] ab33490

1 References

Overview

Product name	PE Anti-CD13 antibody [R3-63]
Description	PE Rat monoclonal [R3-63] to CD13
Host species	Rat
Conjugation	PE. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Mouse CD13. Mouse intestinal aminopeptidase N (APN)
General notes	In the mouse, CD13 is a non-covalently linked homodimer of approximately 150kD subunits expressed by a variety of cells including monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cell and veiled cells. Clone R3-63 has been reported to block mouse APN enzyme activity. The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant
Primary antibody notes	In the mouse, CD13 is a non-covalently linked homodimer of approximately 150kD subunits expressed by a variety of cells including monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cell and veiled cells.

Clone R3-63 has been reported to block mouse APN enzyme activity.

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	R3-63
Myeloma	IR983F
Isotype	IgG2a
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab33490 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. **ab134674** - Rat monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target

Function	Broad specificity aminopeptidase. Plays a role in the final digestion of peptides generated from hydrolysis of proteins by gastric and pancreatic proteases. May play a critical role in the pathogenesis of cholesterol gallstone disease. May be involved in the metabolism of regulatory peptides of diverse cell types including small intestinal and tubular epithelial cells, macrophages, granulocytes and synaptic membranes from the CNS. Found to cleave antigen peptides bound to major histocompatibility complex class II molecules of presenting cells and to degrade neurotransmitters at synaptic junctions. Is also implicated as a regulator of IL-8 bioavailability in the endometrium, and therefore may contribute to the regulation of angiogenesis. Is used as a marker for acute myeloid leukemia and plays a role in tumor invasion. In case of human coronavirus 229E (HCoV-229E) infection, serves as receptor for HCoV-229E spike glycoprotein. Mediates as well human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) infection.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in epithelial cells of the kidney, intestine, and respiratory tract; granulocytes, monocytes, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, cerebral pericytes at the blood-brain barrier, synaptic membranes of cells in the CNS. Also expressed in endometrial stromal cells, but not in the endometrial glandular cells. Found in the vasculature of tissues that undergo angiogenesis and in malignant gliomas and lymph node metastases from multiple tumor types but not in blood vessels of normal tissues. A soluble form has been found in plasma. It is found to be elevated in plasma and effusions of cancer patients.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase M1 family.
Domain	Amino acids 260-353 are essential to mediate susceptibility to infection with HCoV-229E (in porcine/human chimeric studies) and more specifically amino acids 288-295 (mutagenesis studies).
Post-translational modifications	Sulfated. N- and O-glycosylated. May undergo proteolysis and give rise to a soluble form.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Cytoplasm > cytosol. A soluble form has also been detected.

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