Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03902)

TargetMol

Anti-CD53 Antibody (9H299)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Cynomolgus
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9H299
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Anti-CD53 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: 293T Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane C: Raji Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:24 kDa. -Observed band size:35 kDa. 2. cyno CD53 was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B:0.5 mg Raji Whole Cell Lysate. -2 µL anti-cyno CD53 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. -Primary antibody: -Anti-cyno CD53 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution. -Developed using the odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 34 kDa. -Observed band size: 34 kDa
Application:	ELISA,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IP: 1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Cynomolgus CD53 Protein (TMPY-03422)

Antigen Species: Cynomolgus

Synonyms: Ox-44;Tspan25;CD53 molecule;AI323659

Research Background

CD53 is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also called the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. These proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. CD53 is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. Familial deficiency of CD53 gene has been linked to an immunodeficiency associated with recurrent infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses. CD53 contributes to the transduction of CD2-generated signals in T cells and natural killer cells and has been suggested to play a role in growth regulation.

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