

Recombinant CD34 (Hematopoietic Stem Cell & Endothelial Marker) Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone HPCA1/8353R]

Catalog No	Format	Size
947-RBM27-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
947-RBM27-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
947-RBM27-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

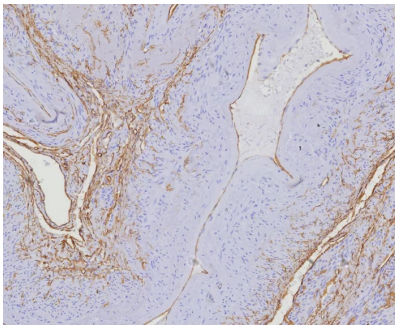
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes
Western Blot (WB)	2-4ug/ml	

Product Details

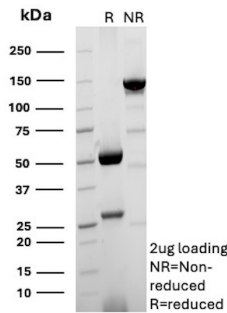
Clone	HPCA1/8353R
Gene Name	CD34
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human CD34 protein
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	41kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell surface
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	Jurkat or KG-1 cells. Human tonsil or angiosarcoma. Heart

*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

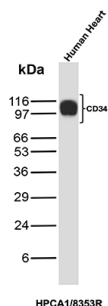
Product Images for Recombinant CD34 (Hematopoietic Stem Cell & Endothelial Marker) Antibody



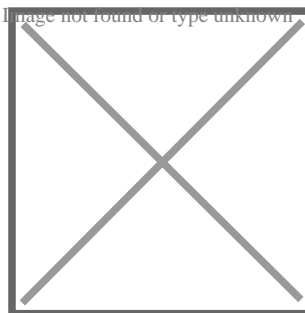
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human uterus stained with CD34 Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (HPCA1/8353R). HIER: Tris/EDTA, pH9.0, 45min. 2°C: HRP-polymer, 30min. DAB, 5min.



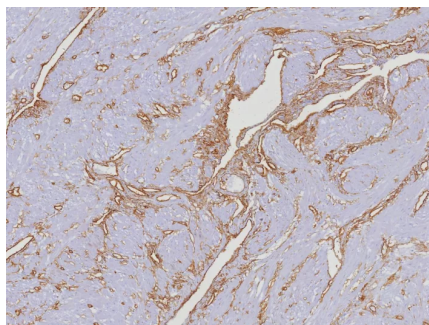
SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified CD34 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody(HPCA1/8353R). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody



Western Blot Analysis of Human Heart tissue lysate using CD34 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (HPCA1/8353R).



Western Blot Analysis of Heart tissue lysates of different species using CD34 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (HPCA1/8353R).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human uterus stained with CD34 Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (HPCA1/8353R). HIER: Tris/EDTA, pH9.0, 45min. 2°C: HRP-polymer, 30min. DAB, 5min.

Specificity & Comments

CD34 (also named myeloid progenitor cell antigen) is a heavily glycosylated type I transmembrane protein. There are two forms of the CD34 protein, resulting from alternative splicing. The functions of CD34 is largely unknown, but recent evidence suggests a role for CD34 in cell adhesion and inhibition of hematopoiesis. It is suggested that CD34 is a signaling molecule involved in maintenance of a phenotypically plastic state in undifferentiated cells. CD34 is found in most endothelia, expressed on the luminal surface and membrane processes interdigitating between endothelial cells, but is absent from large veins and arteries. CD34 is furthermore expressed in fibroblast-like dendritic cells in, e.g., portal tracts of the liver, Peyer's patches, and in healing wounds. In smooth muscle cells, a variable CD34 staining is found. In tumor tissues, CD34 is detected in myeloid blasts in myelodysplastic syndrome and acute myeloid leukemia in most cases as well as lymphoblasts in most cases of B-acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Mature B- and T-cell lymphomas and leukemias are CD34 negative. The majority of vascular tumors, including hemangiosarcoma and Kaposi sarcoma are CD34positive. In a panel, CD34 staining is useful for the classification of myeloid and lymphoid neoplasms as well as spindle cell neoplasms (particularly identification of gastrointestinal stromal tumor and hemangiosarcoma).

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

Supplied As

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 and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

Endothelial Cell Marker, Hematopoietic Stem Cells, Immunology, Mesenchymal Stem Cell Differentiation