

# Rabbit Anti-CD33 antibody

# SL2042R

Product Name:	CD33
Chinese Name:	CD33抗体
Alias:	CD33_HUMAN; CD33 antigen; CD33 molecule; FLJ00391; gp67; Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33; Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33 precursor; p67; Sialic acid binding Ig like lectin 3; Sialic acid binding immunoglobulin like lectin 3; SIGLEC3; Siglec-3.
	Specific References(2) SL2042R has been referenced in 2 publications.
	[IF=4.46]Shi, Kejian, et al. "Sodium selenite alters microtubule assembly and induces
	apoptosis in vitro and in vivo." Journal of hematology & oncology 6.1 (2013): 1-
文献引用	9.Mouse.
Publ Med	PubMed:23327530
•	[IF=6.04]An, J. J., et al. "The ROS/JNK/ATF2 pathway mediates selenite-induced
	leukemia NB4 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in vitro and in vivo." Cell Death & Disease
	4.12 (2013): e973.IHC-P;Human.
	PubMed:24357804
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1µg
Applications:	/testIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
	not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40/25kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml

on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.  Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	Lsotype: IgG  Purification: affinity purified by Protein A  Storage Buffer: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Storage Buffer: 5torage at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater that when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed: PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, I on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful market peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemis from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. To acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand in tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.	e: IgG ation: affinity purified by Protein A e Buffer: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function: Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	Lsotype: IgG  Purification: affinity purified by Protein A  Storage Buffer: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Storage: Stora
Lsotype:   IgG   affinity purified by Protein A   Storage Buffer:   0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.   Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.	Lsotype: IgG Purification: affinity purified by Protein A Storage Buffer: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Storage at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater that when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed: PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, I on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marke peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemis from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function: Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. T acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the s surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand i tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit: Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.	e: IgG ation: affinity purified by Protein A e Buffer: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function: Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	Lsotype:   IgG
Purification:  Storage Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed:  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.  Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	Purification:  Storage Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Storage:  Storage:	affinity purified by Protein A  e Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	Purification:  Storage Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Storage:  Storage:
Storage Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed:  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.  Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	Storage Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater that when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed:  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, to no pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful market peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemin from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. To acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand it tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.	e:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	Storage Buffer:  0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed:  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic
Storage:  Storag	Storage:  Storag	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.  PubMed  CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	Storage:  Storag
CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.  Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, to no pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful market peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemis from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialide dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. To acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand in tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.	CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	CD33 is found on granulocyte and macrophage precursors in the bone marrow, but is not on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic
on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.  Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful market peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemic from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The acid recognition site may be masked by distinguishing with sialic acids on the surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand in tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:  Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation.	on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:	on pluripotent stem cells. The protein is also expressed on, and is a useful marker for, peripheral monocytes. It is also useful for distinguishing myelogenous leukaemia cells from lymphoid or erythroid leukaemias.  Function:  Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic
	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	Subcellular Location:	surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:
Phosphorylation of Tyr-340 is involved in binding to PTPN6 and PTPN11.  Phosphorylation of Tyr-358 is involved in binding to PTPN6.	Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylation of Tyr-340 is involved in binding to PTPN6 and PTPN11.	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity: Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells.  Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylation of Tyr-340 is involved in binding to PTPN6 and PTPN11.	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:  Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells.  Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylation of Tyr-340 is involved in binding to PTPN6 and PTPN11.
	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity:	Subcential Location:	Cubaellular Lacations
Tissue Specificity:	Product Natail·	Subcellular Location:	molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).  Subunit:

Gene ID:

945

**Database links:** 

Entrez Gene: 945 Human

Entrez Gene: 12489 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 690492 Rat

Omim: 159590 Human

SwissProt: P20138 Human

SwissProt: Q63994 Mouse

Unigene: 83731 Human

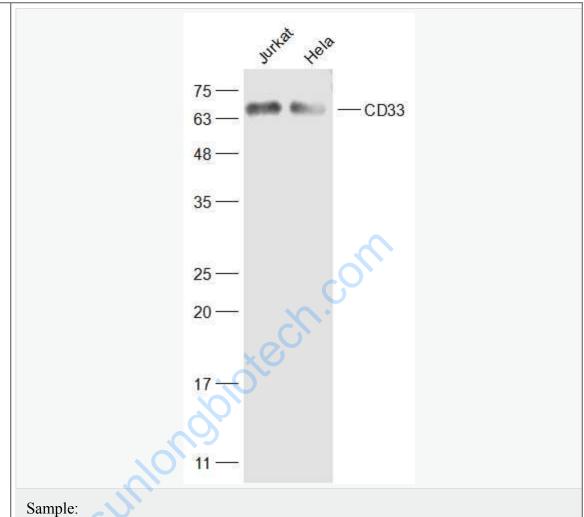
Unigene: 140157 Mouse

## Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### CD33(Siglec-

3)也是急性lymphocyte白血病抗原,细胞表面跨膜glycoprotein.CD33表达于早期Blymphocyte,某些粒性白细胞,骨髓基质细胞,部分上皮组织及其起源的Tumour细胞中也有表达.主要应用于某些恶性淋巴瘤和白血病的分型.



Picture:

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

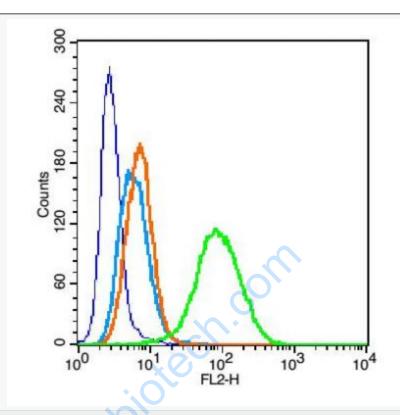
Hela(Human) Cell Lysate at30 ug

Primary: Anti-CD33 (SL2042R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40/25 kD

Observed band size: 67 kD



Blank control: U937 (blue).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti- CD33 antibody(SL2042R), Dilution: 1 $\mu$ g in 100  $\mu$ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions ); Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

#### Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min). Primary antibody (SL2042R) were incubated for 30 min on the ice, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at 1/200 dilution for 30

min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

www.sunlondbiotech.com