



Rabbit Anti-CD163 antibody

SL23128R

Product Name:	CD163
Chinese Name:	CD163抗体
Alias:	Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130; CD 163; CD163 antigen; CD163 molecule; Hemoglobin Scavenger Receptor; M130; M130 antigen precursor; Macrophage associated antigen; MM130; C163A_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=3ug/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	121kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD163:101-200/1156<Extracellular>
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:	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
Product Detail:	CD163 is a 130 kDa membrane glycoprotein. It is a member of the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich superfamily and is a receptor for the hemoglobin-haptoglobin complex. CD163 is expressed exclusively on the cell surface of human monocytes and macrophages that evolve predominantly in the late phase of inflammation. CD163 is present on all CD14 positive monocytes, most CD64 positive monocytes, and shows

higher expression on CD16 positive monocytes. CD163 is upregulated on mononuclear phagocytes by IL-10, IL-6 and dexamethasone. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) both induce shedding of CD163 from the cell surface into plasma or cell supernatant.

Function:

Acute phase-regulated receptor involved in clearance and endocytosis of hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes by macrophages and may thereby protect tissues from free hemoglobin-mediated oxidative damage. May play a role in the uptake and recycling of iron, via endocytosis of hemoglobin/haptoglobin and subsequent breakdown of heme. Binds hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes in a calcium-dependent and pH-dependent manner. Exhibits a higher affinity for complexes of hemoglobin and multimeric haptoglobin of HP*1F phenotype than for complexes of hemoglobin and dimeric haptoglobin of HP*1S phenotype. Induces a cascade of intracellular signals that involves tyrosine kinase-dependent calcium mobilization, inositol triphosphate production and secretion of IL6 and CSF1. Isoform 3 exhibits the higher capacity for ligand endocytosis and the more pronounced surface expression when expressed in cells.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted and Cell membrane. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 show a lower surface expression when expressed in cells.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in monocytes and mature macrophages such as Kupffer cells in the liver, red pulp macrophages in the spleen, cortical macrophages in the thymus, resident bone marrow macrophages and meningeal macrophages of the central nervous system. Expressed also in blood. Isoform 1 is the lowest abundant in the blood. Isoform 2 is the lowest abundant in the liver and the spleen. Isoform 3 is the predominant isoform detected in the blood.

Post-translational modifications:

A soluble form (sCD163) is produced by proteolytic shedding which can be induced by lipopolysaccharide, phorbol ester and Fc region of immunoglobulin gamma. This cleavage is dependent on protein kinase C and tyrosine kinases and can be blocked by protease inhibitors. The shedding is inhibited by the tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase TIMP3, and thus probably induced by membrane-bound metalloproteinases ADAMs. Phosphorylated.

Similarity:

Contains 9 SRCR domains.

SWISS:

Q86VB7

Gene ID:

9332

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 9332](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 93671](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 312701](#)Rat

[Omim: 605545](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q86VB7](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q2VLH6](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 504641](#)Human

[Unigene: 37426](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 203204](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

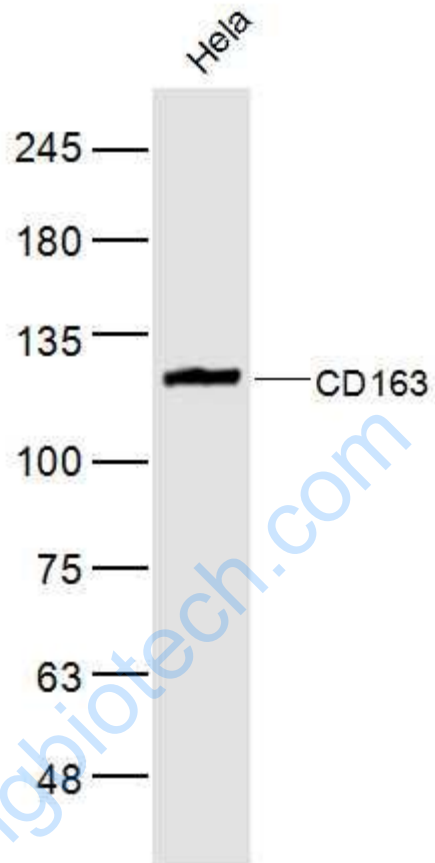
CD163是SRCR超家族成员之一, 又称为血红蛋白清道夫受体 (hemoglobin scavenger receptor,

HbSR)、M130或p155。CD163的表达水平受很多因素调节, 糖皮质激素及抗炎介质如IL-10以及IL-6能上调CD163, 而促炎介质如脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)、 γ -Interferon (interferon- γ , IFN- γ) 以及TNF- α 则抑制CD163表达。

CD163是一种I型膜蛋白, 又称为M130抗原、Ber-Mac3、Ki-

M8或SM4。CD163限制性表达于单核/巨噬细胞系, 所有循环系统的单核细胞和大多数组织 (除外淋巴滤泡套区和生发中心) 的巨噬细胞均阳性表达, 主要用于单核/巨噬细胞的检测。

Picture:



Sample:

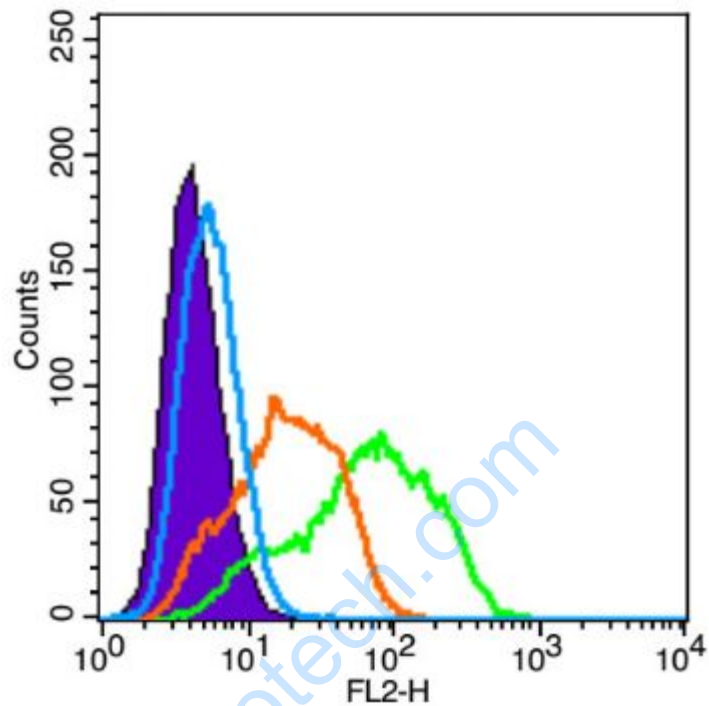
HeLa(Human) Cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-CD163 (SL23128R) at 1/300 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 121 kD

Observed band size: 130 kD



Blank control (Black line): U2OS.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-CD163 antibody (SL23128R)

Dilution: $3\mu\text{g} / 10^6$ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: $1\mu\text{g} / \text{test}$.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at room temperature.

Cells incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room

	temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.
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