



Rabbit Anti-CD73 antibody

SL23233R

Product Name:	CD73
Chinese Name:	CD73抗体
Alias:	NT5; 5' NT; 5' nucleotidase (CD73); 5' nucleotidase precursor; 5' nucleotidase, ecto; 5' nucleotidase, ecto (CD73); 5'-NT; 5'-nucleotidase; 5'-nucleotidase; 5NTD_HUMAN; CD73; CD73 antigen; E5NT; Ecto 5' nucleotidase; Ecto-5'-nucleotidase; eN antibody eNT; NT antibody NT5; NT5E; NTE; Purine 5 Prime Nucleotidase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	63kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD73:401-500/574
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:	CD73 is a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored adhesion protein that catalyzes the dephosphorylation of extracellular purine and pyrimidine nucleotides to their corresponding bioactive nucleosides. CD73 is a dimer of two identical subunits that depends on GPI to link with the external face of the plasma membrane. Similar to other GPI-anchored proteins, CD73 mediates co-stimulatory signals in T cell activation.

CD73 has few structural variants, yet elicits diverse biological function through differential regulation in endothelial cells (EC), subpopulations of B and T cells, germinal center follicular dendritic cells and on thymic medullary reticular fibroblasts. For example, IgG mediated neutralization of CD73 interferes with lymphocyte adhesion to EC, and blocks aggregation of germinal center B cells and follicular dendritic cells. Furthermore, IgG-mediated targeting of lymphocyte CD73, but not of endothelial cell CD73, causes shedding of CD73 and tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins.

Function:

Hydrolyzes extracellular nucleotides into membrane permeable nucleosides.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

DISEASE:

Defects in NT5E are the cause of calcification of joints and arteries (CAJA). A condition characterized by adult-onset calcification of the lower extremity arteries, including the iliac, femoral and tibial arteries, and hand and foot capsule joints. Age of onset has been reported as early as the second decade of life, usually involving intense joint pain or calcification in the hands.

Similarity:

Belongs to the 5'-nucleotidase family.

SWISS:

P21589

Gene ID:

4907

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4907](#)Human

[Omim: 129190](#)Human

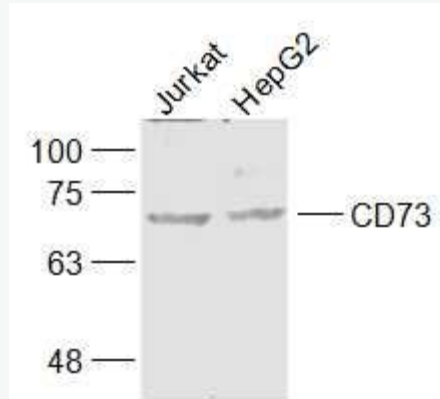
[SwissProt: P21589](#)Human

[Unigene: 153952](#)Human

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

HepG2(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-CD73 ? (SL23233R) at 1/1000 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 63 kD

Observed band size: 72 kD

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