

ARG40217 anti-CD68 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD68
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD68
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 16-200 of Human CD68. (NP_001242.2)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Macrosialin; CD antigen CD68; LAMP4; Gp110; GP110; SCARD1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

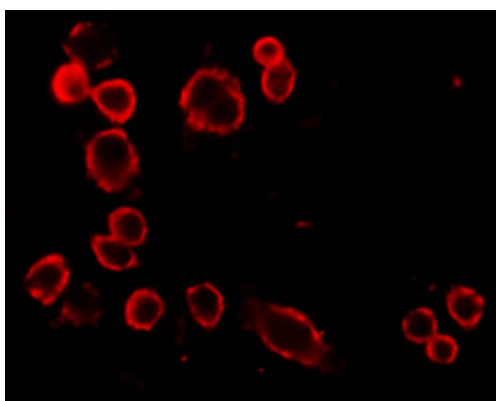
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD68
Gene Full Name	CD68 molecule
Background	CD68 is a 110-kD transmembrane glycoprotein that is highly expressed by human monocytes and tissue macrophages. It is a member of the lysosomal/endosomal-associated membrane glycoprotein (LAMP) family. The protein primarily localizes to lysosomes and endosomes with a smaller fraction circulating to the cell surface. It is a type I integral membrane protein with a heavily glycosylated extracellular domain and binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins. The protein is also a member of the scavenger receptor family. Scavenger receptors typically function to clear cellular debris, promote phagocytosis, and mediate the recruitment and activation of macrophages. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcripts encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	CD68 could play a role in phagocytic activities of tissue macrophages, both in intracellular lysosomal metabolism and extracellular cell-cell and cell-pathogen interactions. Binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins, allowing homing of macrophage subsets to particular sites. Rapid recirculation of CD68 from endosomes and lysosomes to the plasma membrane may allow macrophages to crawl over selectin-bearing substrates or other cells. [UniProt]
Highlight	<p>Related products: CD68 antibodies; CD68 Duos / Panels; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies;</p> <p>Related news: New antibody panels and duos for Tumor immune microenvironment Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes (TILs) Exploring Antiviral Immune Response Anti-SerpinB9 therapy, a new strategy for cancer therapy RIP1 activation and pathogenesis of NASH</p>
Research Area	Immune System antibody; Activated Macrophage/Microglia Study antibody; Neuroinflammation Study antibody; Active macroglial Marker antibody; M1/M2/TAM Marker antibody; Macrophage Marker antibody; M1 macrophage Marker antibody; Inflammatory Cell Marker antibody
Calculated Mw	37 kDa
PTM	N- and O-glycosylated. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Isoform Short: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform Long: Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG40217 anti-CD68 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: RAW264.7 cells stained with ARG40217 anti-CD68 antibody at 1:100 dilution.