

Anti-Human CD163 PE

Catalog Number :15711-60

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: GHI/61

Format/Conjugate: PE

Concentration: 5 uL (0.25 ug)/test

Reactivity: Human

Laser: Blue (488nm)

Peak Emission: 578nm

Peak Excitation: 496nm

Filter: 585/40

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): 5

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, pH7.2.

Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.

Applications: FC

Description

The GHI/61 antibody specifically reacts with human CD163, high affinity scavenger receptor for the hemoglobin-haptoglobin complex and a common marker for cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage. It is reported to be involved in the regulation of cytokine production and functions as the innate immune sensor for gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C and should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. The antibody can be used at less than or equal to 5 µL per test. A test is the amount of antibody required to stain a cell sample in the final volume of 100 µL.

References

1. Pulford, K., Micklem, K., McCarthy, S., Cordell, J., Jones, M., Mason, D. Y. (1992). A monocyte/macrophage antigen recognized by the four antibodies GHI/61, Ber-MAC3, Ki-M8 and SM4.; *Immunology*;75(4), 588.
2. Ritter, M., Buechler, C., Langmann, T., Orso, E., Klucken, J., Schmitz, G. (1999). The scavenger receptor CD163: regulation, promoter structure and genomic organization.; *Pathobiology*;67(5-6), 257-261.
3. Maniecki, M. B., Etzerodt, A., Moestrup, S. K., Møller, H. J., Graversen, J. H. (2011). Comparative assessment of the recognition of domain-specific CD163 monoclonal antibodies in human monocytes explains wide discrepancy in reported levels of cellular surface CD163 expression.; *Immunobiology*;216(8), 882-890.