



CD43 rabbit pAb

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| Catalog No | BYab-15716 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB; ELISA |
| Gene Name | SPN CD43 |
| Protein Name | CD43 |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human CD43 AA range: 1-80 |
| Specificity | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human CD43 |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | Leukosialin (Galactoglycoprotein;GALGP;Leukocyte sialoglycoprotein;Sialophorin;CD antigen CD43) |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell projection, microvillus . Cell projection, uropodium . Localizes to the uropodium and microvilli via its interaction with ERM proteins (EZR, RDX and MSN). . ; [CD43 cytoplasmic tail]: Nucleus . Nucleus, PML body . The sumoylated form localizes to the PML body. . |
| Tissue Specificity | Cell surface of thymocytes, T-lymphocytes, neutrophils, plasma cells and myelomas. |
| Function | disease:CD43 expression is defective on the T-cells of males with the immunodeficiency Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome. Affected males are susceptible to opportunistic infections and do not respond to polysaccharide antigens, reflecting defects in cytotoxic and helper T-cell functions.,function:One of the major glycoproteins of thymocytes and T lymphocytes. Plays a role in the physicochemical properties of the T-cell surface and in lectin binding. Presents carbohydrate ligands to selectins. Has an extended rodlike structure that could protrude above the glycocalyx of the cell and allow multiple glycan chains to be accessible for binding. Is a counter receptor for SN/Siglec-1 (By similarity). During |

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| | T-cell activation is actively removed from the T-cell-APC (antigen-presenting cell) contact site thus suggesting a negative regulatory role in adaptive immune response.,PTM:Glycosylated; has a high c |
| Background | The protein encoded by this gene is a major sialoglycoprotein found on the surface of thymocytes, T lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, and some B lymphocytes. It may be part of a physiologic ligand-receptor complex involved in T-cell activation. During T-cell activation, this protein is actively removed from the T-cell-APC (antigen-presenting cell) contact site, suggesting a negative regulatory role in adaptive immune response. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011], |
| matters needing attention | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing! |
| Usage suggestions | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel. |

Products Images