



CD33 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13798
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	CD33
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of CD33 (48-258) expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	CD33 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD33 protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA, 50% glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD33;CD33 molecule;FLJ00391;gp67;p67;SIGLEC 3;SIGLEC3;Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33;Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 3;Siglec-3;CD antigen CD33
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	[Isoform CD33M]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform CD33m]: Peroxisome . CD33m isoform does not localize to cell surfaces but instead accumulates in peroxisomes. .
Tissue Specificity	Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells. In the brain, CD33 is mainly expressed on microglial cells.
Function	domain:Contains 2 copies of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.,function:Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an



inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).,online information:Siglec

Background

domain:Contains 2 copies of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.,function:Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).,online information:Siglec-3, PTM:Phosphorylation of Tyr-340 is involved in binding to PTPN6 and PTPN11. Phosphorylation of Tyr-358 is involved in binding to PTPN6.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. SIGLEC (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin) family.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain., similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain., subunit:Interacts with PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 upon phosphorylation., tissue specificity:Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells.,

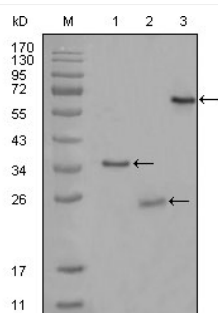
matters needing attention

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



Western Blot analysis using CD33 Monoclonal Antibody against truncated Trx-CD33 recombinant protein (1),truncated CD33 (aa48-258)-His recombinant protein (2) and truncated CD33 (aa18-259)-hlgGfc transfected CHO-K1 cell lysate (3).