

PC-366-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD38 PerCP (25 tests)

Clone:	HIT2
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody HIT2 reacts with CD38 (T10), a 45 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein strongly expressed mainly on plasma cells and activated T and B lymphocytes; it is an antigenic marker of lymphoid cells. HLDA III; WS Code T 155
Immunogen:	Human thymocytes in foetus
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Peridinin-chlorophyll-protein complex (PerCP) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label. Short-term exposure to room temperature should not affect the quality of the reagent. However, if reagent is stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10 ⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.25 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD38 (NAD ⁺ glycohydrolase) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein able to induce activation, proliferation and differentiation of mature lymphocytes and mediate apoptosis of myeloid and lymphoid progenitor cells. Another role of CD38 is provided by enzymatic activity of its extracellular part. CD38 acts as NAD ⁺ glycohydrolase converting NAD ⁺ into ADP-ribose, as ADP-ribosyl cyclase producing cADPR and as cADPR hydrolase, thus affecting levels of calcium-mobilizing metabolites. ADPR produced by CD38 serves as an important second messenger of neutrophil and dendritic cell migration.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.



Antibodies

References:

- *Cakir-Kiefer C, Muller-Steffner H, Oppenheimer N, Schuber F: Kinetic competence of the cADP-ribose-CD38 complex as an intermediate in the CD38/NAD⁺ glycohydrolase-catalysed reactions: implication for CD38 signalling. *Biochem J.* 2001 Sep 1;358(Pt 2):399-406.
- *Lund FE, Muller-Steffner H, Romero-Ramirez H, Moreno-García ME, Partida-Sánchez S, Makris M, Oppenheimer NJ, Santos-Argumedo L, Schuber F: CD38 induces apoptosis of a murine pro-B leukemic cell line by a tyrosine kinase-dependent but ADP-ribosyl cyclase- and NAD glycohydrolase-independent mechanism. *Int Immunol.* 2006 Jul;18(7):1029-42.
- *Partida-Sanchez S, Gasser A, Fliegert R, Siebrands CC, Dammermann W, Shi G, Mousseau BJ, Sumoza-Toledo A, Bhagat H, Walseth TF, Guse AH, Lund FE. Chemotaxis of mouse bone marrow neutrophils and dendritic cells is controlled by adp-ribose, the major product generated by the CD38 enzyme reaction. *J Immunol.* 2007 Dec 1;179(11):7827-39.
- *Leukocyte Typing III., McMichael A.J. et al (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1987).
- *Rozková D, Novotná L, Pytlík R, Hochová I, Kozák T, Bartůnková J, Spísek R: Toll-like receptors on B-CLL cells: expression and functional consequences of their stimulation. *Int J Cancer.* 2010 Mar 1;126(5):1132-43.
- *Kolar GR, Mehta D, Pelayo R, Capra JD: A novel human B cell subpopulation representing the initial germinal center population to express AID. *Blood.* 2007 Mar 15;109(6):2545-52.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.