

CD43 (T-Cell Marker) Ab-1 (Clone DF-T1)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-146-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-146-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml)** (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-146-R7 (7.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)**Cat. #MS-146-RQ (12.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Automated Immunohistochemistry)**Cat. #MS-146-PCS (5 Slides)** (Positive Control for Histology)**Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 6, 2011**

Description: CD43 (leukosialin, sialophorin, or leukocyte sialoglycoprotein) is a cell surface glycoprotein which is expressed on all thymocytes and T-cells. CD43 is involved in activation of T cells, B cells, NK cells, and monocytes

Comments: Ab-1 has been shown useful in identification and classification of T-cell malignancies.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 95 / 115 / 135kDa (depending upon extent of glycosylation)

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human. Does not react with rat. Others-not tested.

Clone Designation: DF-T1 (Workshop IV)

Ig Isotype: IgG₁

Immunogen: Myeloblastic KG1 cells.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Flow Cytometry
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)

Use Ab 1:50 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision LP Detection Systems)

* [No special pretreatment is required for immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed tissues]

Use Ab 1:100 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision Quanto Detection Systems

* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: Tonsil or lymph node

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane

Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml.

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Key References:

1. Stross WP, et. al. Journal of Clinical Pathology, 1989, 42(9):953-61.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

For Research Use Only

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1. de Smet W; Walter H; van Hove L. A new CD43 monoclonal antibody induces homotypic aggregation of human leucocytes through a CD11a/CD18-dependent and -independent mechanism. *Immunology*, 1993, 79(1):46-54.
2. Bo L; Mork SJ; Nyland H. An immunohistochemical study of mononuclear cells in meningiomas. *Neuropathology and Applied Neurobiology*, 1992, 18(6):548-58.
3. Ciatto S; Bonardi R; Bianchi S. Nuclear grading and prognosis in node negative breast cancer. *Neoplasma*, 1992, 39(3):167-70.
4. Petrush UR; Horny HP; Kaiserling E. Frequent expression of haemopoietic and non-haemopoietic antigens by neoplastic plasma cells: an immunohistochemical study using formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue. *Histopathology*, 1992, 20(1):35-40.
5. Anderson C; Rezuze WN; Kosciol CM; Pastuszak WT; Cartun RW. Methods in pathology. Identification of T-cell lymphomas in paraffin-embedded tissues using polyclonal anti-CD3 antibody: comparison with frozen section immunophenotyping and genotypic analysis. *Modern Pathology*, 1991, 4(3):358-62.
6. Pich A; Gastaldi M; Tragni G; Navone R. Lymphocyte subsets in bone marrow lymphoid nodules and malignant lymphoma nodular involvement. *European Journal of Basic and Applied Histochemistry*, 1991, 35(1):81-9.
7. Pileri S, Falini B, Sabattini E, Bigerna B, Gherlinzonii F, and Tazzari PL. Immunohistochemistry of malignant lymphomas. Advantages and limitations of the new monoclonal antibodies working in paraffin sections. *Haematologica* 76: 226-234, 1991.
8. Norton AJ; Isaacson PG. Lymphoma phenotyping in formalin-fixed and paraffin wax-embedded tissues. I. Range of antibodies and staining patterns. *Histopathology*, 1989, 14: 437-46.
9. Stross WP; Warnke RA; Flavell DJ; Flavell SU; Simmons D; Gatter KC; Mason DY. Molecule detected in formalin fixed tissue by antibodies MT1, DF-T1, and L60 (Leu-22) corresponds to CD43 antigen. *Journal of Clinical Pathology*, 1989, 42(9):953-61.

