

36-2877: Anti-CD73 (Immuno-Oncology Target) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: NT5E/2505)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	NT5E/2505
Application :	WB,FACS,IF,IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	NT5E
Gene ID :	4907
Uniprot ID :	P21589
Alternative Name :	5' NT; 5' nucleotidase (CD73); 5' nucleotidase precursor; 5' nucleotidase, ecto; 5' nucleotidase, ecto (CD73); 5'-NT; 5'-nucleotidase; 5NTD_HUMAN; CD73; CD73 antigen; E5NT; Ecto 5' nucleotidase; Ecto-5'-nucleotidase; eN; eNT; NT; NT5; NT5E; NTE; Purine 5 Prime Nucleotidase
Isotype :	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Immunogen Information :	Recombinant full length human NT5E protein

Description

CD73 (also designated ecto-5'-nucleotidase, E5NT, NT, NT5, NTE, eN and eNT) is a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored adhesion protein that catalyzes the dephosphorylation of extracellular purine and pyrimidine nucleotides to their corresponding bioactive nucleosides. CD73 is a dimer of two identical subunits that depends on GPI to link with the external face of the plasma membrane. Similar to other GPI-anchored proteins, CD73 mediates co-stimulatory signals in T cell activation. CD73 has few structural variants, yet elicits diverse biological function through differential regulation in endothelial cells (EC), subpopulations of B and T cells, germinal center follicular dendritic cells and on thymic medullary reticular fibroblasts. For example, IgG mediated neutralization of CD73 interferes with lymphocyte adhesion to EC, and blocks aggregation of germinal center B cells and follicular dendritic cells. Furthermore, IgG-mediated targeting of lymphocyte CD73, but not of endothelial cell CD73, causes shedding of CD73 and tyrosine phosphorylation of proteins.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg / 100 µg
Content :	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage condition :	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

Application Note

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)

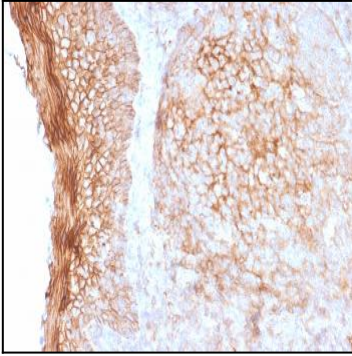


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505).

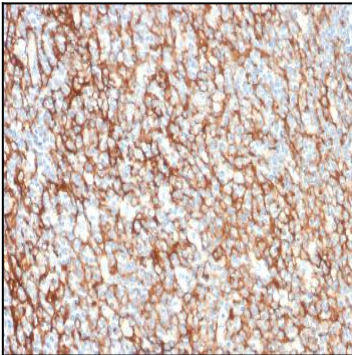


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505).

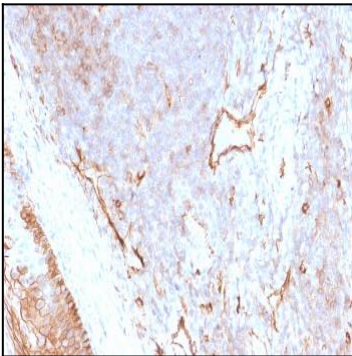


Fig. 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505).

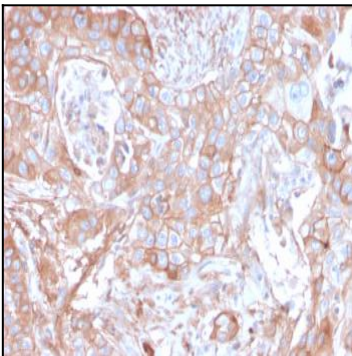


Fig. 4: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505).

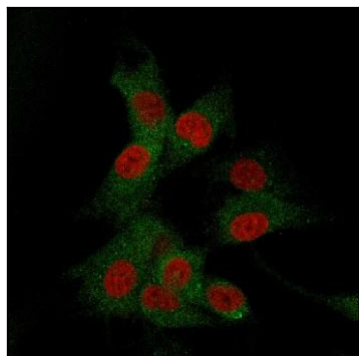


Fig. 5: Immunofluorescence staining of U87MG cells using CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG conjugated to CF488 (green). Membrane stained with Phalloidin (Red).

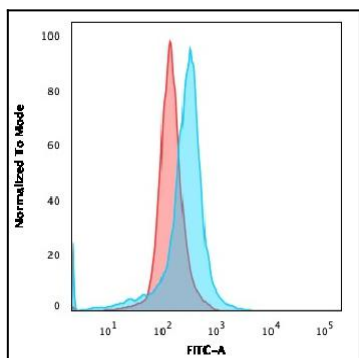


Fig. 6: Flow Cytometric Analysis of U87MG cells using CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).

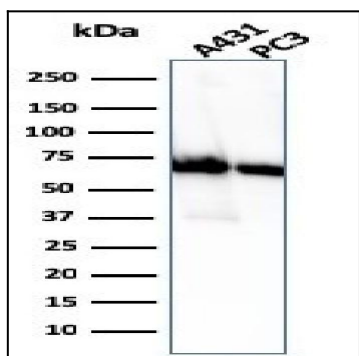


Fig. 7: Western Blot Analysis of A431 and PC-3 cell lysate using CD73 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NT5E/2505).