

## 36-3253: Anti-Thrombomodulin / CD141 (Endothelial Cell Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: THBD/1591)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	THBD/1591
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA, WB, IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	THBD
<b>Gene ID :</b>	7056
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P07204
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	AHUS6; BDCA3; CD141; Fetomodulin; Thbd; THPH12; THRM; Thrombomodulin (TM)
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment (around aa 69-194) of human Thrombomodulin (CD141) protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

It recognizes a protein of 75kDa, identified as Thrombomodulin. Thrombomodulin is a transmembrane glycoprotein with natural anticoagulant properties. It is normally expressed by a restricted number of cells, such as endothelial and mesothelial cells. In addition, synovial lining and syncytio-trophoblasts of placenta also express thrombomodulin. This protein is present in almost all of benign vascular tumors and majority of malignant vascular tumors (Kaposi's sarcoma, angiosarcoma, and epithelioid hemangioendothelioma). Hence, anti-thrombomodulin serves as a sensitive marker for lymphatic endothelial cells and their tumors. Recently, thrombomodulin antibody has been used for mesothelial cells and malignant mesotheliomas.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	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.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	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

ELISA (Use Ab at 2-4ug/ml for coating) (Order Ab without BSA); Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues is enhanced by heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris buffer with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)

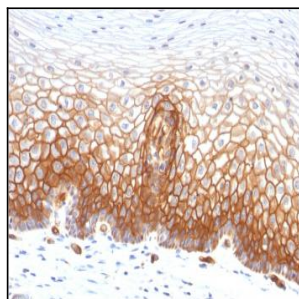


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Cervical Carcinoma stained with Thrombomodulin/CD141 Monoclonal Antibody (THBD/1591).

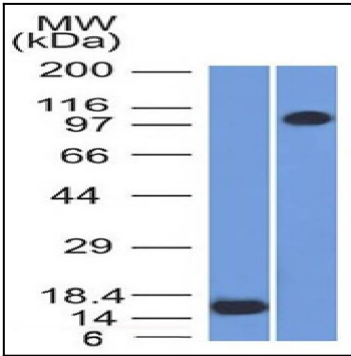


Fig. 2: Western Blot Analysis (A) Recombinant Protein (B) THP1 cell lysate Using Thrombomodulin/CD141 Monoclonal Antibody (THBD/1591).

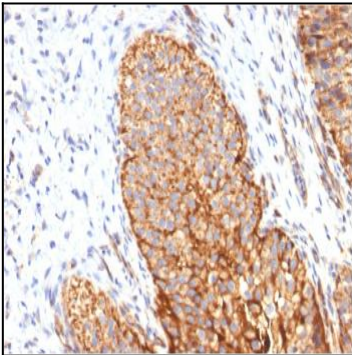


Fig. 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Bladder Carcinoma stained with Thrombomodulin Monoclonal/CD141 Antibody (THBD/1591).

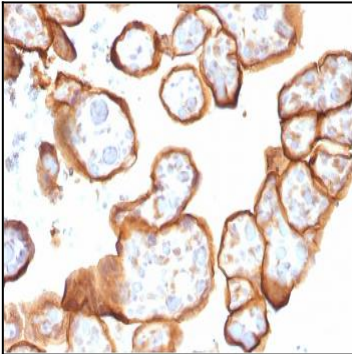


Fig. 4: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Placenta stained with Thrombomodulin/CD141 Monoclonal Antibody (THBD/1591).

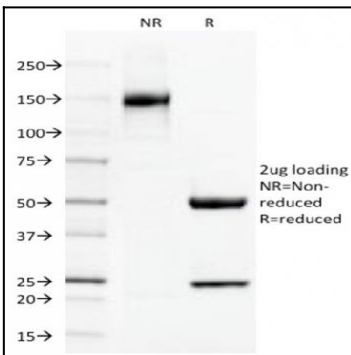


Fig. 5: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Thrombomodulin Monoclonal/CD141 Antibody (THBD/1591). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

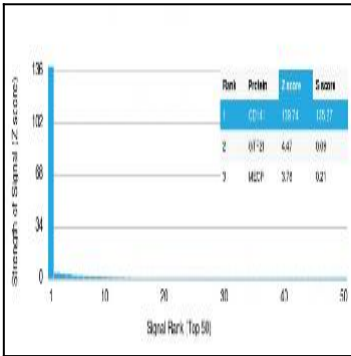


Fig. 6: Analysis of Protein Array containing >19,000 full-length human proteins using Thrombomodulin/CD141 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (THBD/1591) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.