

## 36-3553: Anti-CD163 (Monocyte & Macrophage Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: M130/2164)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	M130/2164
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CD163
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	CD163; CD163 antigen, Macrophage-associated antigen; M130, CD163 molecule; Hemoglobin scavenger receptor, MM130; Scavenger receptor cysteine rich type 1 protein M130
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human CD163 protein (around aa 43-196) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

This MAb recognizes a protein of 140kDa, identified as CD163. It has been identified as an acute phase-regulated transmembrane protein whose function is to mediate the endocytosis of haptoglobin-hemoglobin complexes. This receptor is expressed on the surface of monocytes with low expression and on tissue macrophages, histiocytes with high expression. Staining with anti-CD163 has been helpful to distinguish synovial macrophages from synovial intimal fibroblasts in rheumatoid arthritis, where its specificity for macrophages was found to be superior to that of anti-CD68. Increased levels of CD163 were also detected in patients with microbial infections and myelomonocytic leukemias. Anti-CD163 is of considerable value for selective identification of monocytes and macrophages at a certain stage of differentiation and is suitable for diagnosing myelomonocytic or monocytic leukaemia and neoplasms of true histiocytic origin. CD163 is positive in skin (histiocytes), gut, Kupffer cells, a few alveolar macrophages, macrophages in the placenta, and in macrophages in inflamed tissues including tumor tissue.

### 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 (For coating, order antibody without BSA);,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 with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0 for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),

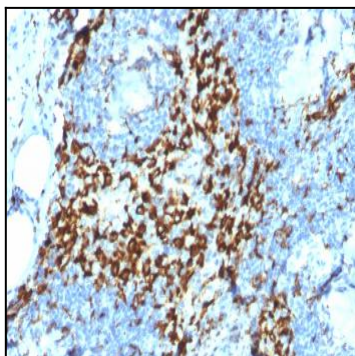


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lymph Node stained with CD163 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (M130/2164).

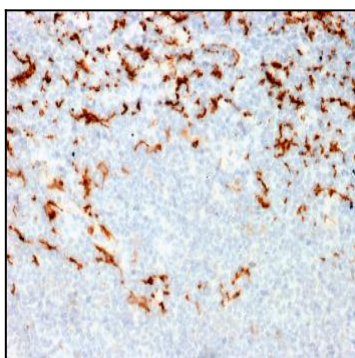


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lymph Node in Colon stained with CD163 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (M130/2164).

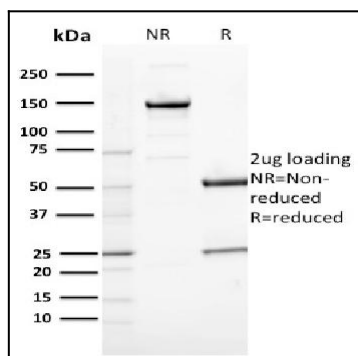


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD163 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (M130/2164). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

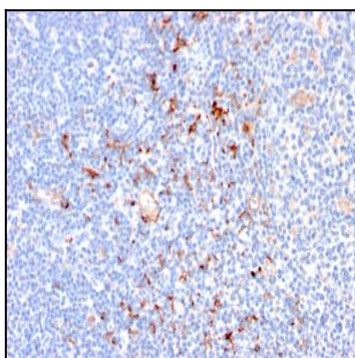


Fig. 4: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD163 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (M130/2164).

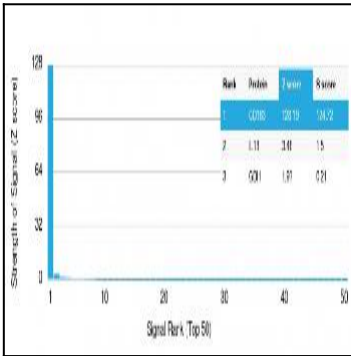


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD163 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (M130/2164). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary 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.