

KIRAVIA Blue 520™ anti-human CD141 (Thrombomodulin)

Catalog # / Size: 2320645 / 25 tests

Clone: M80

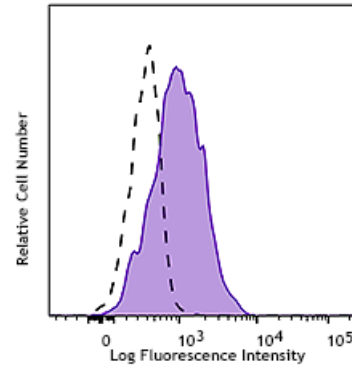
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with KIRAVIA Blue 520™ under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with anti-human CD141 (Thrombomodulin) (clone M80) KIRAVIA Blue 520™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ KIRAVIA Blue 520™ control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 μL per million cells in 100 μL staining volume or 5 μL per 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* KIRAVIA Blue 520™ has an excitation maximum of 495 nm, and a maximum emission of 520 nm.

Description: CD141 is a 75 kD, single chain, type I membrane glycoprotein also known as thrombomodulin, TM, THRM, THBD, and fetomodulin. CD141 is an important cofactor in the protein C anticoagulant system. After binding to its ligand thrombin, CD141 activates protein C, which degrades clotting factors Va and VIIIa, and as a consequence the amount of thrombin is reduced. CD141 is expressed on macrophages, monocytes, a subpopulation of myeloid dendritic cells, vascular endothelial cells, and keratinocytes. Besides anti-coagulation function, CD141 is also involved in embryonic and atherosclerotic plaque development.

- Antigen References:**
1. Suzuki K, *et al.* 1987. *EMBO J.* 6:1891.
 2. Esmon CT, *et al.* 1989. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:4743.
 3. Delvaeye M, *et al.* 2009. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 361:345.
 4. Shi CS, *et al.* 2008. *Blood* 112:3661.
 5. Chen LC, *et al.* 2009. *J. Infect.* 58:368.