

**Purified anti-human CD133**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2569505 / 25 µg  
2569510 / 100 µg

**Clone:** S16015F

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

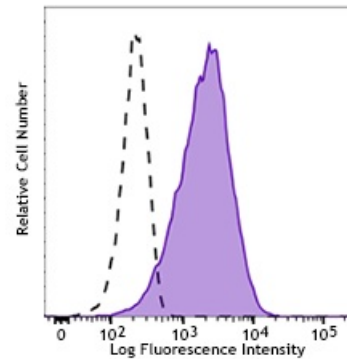
**Immunogen:** Human CD133 Transfectants

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.5 mg/ml



NCCIT cells were stained with purified anti-human CD133 (clone S16015F, filled histogram) or mouse IgG2a, κ isotype control (open histogram) followed by PE anti-mouse IgG.

**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 ≤0.25 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** In-house testing suggests that clone S16015F does not block clones 293C3, AC133, and clone 7 that are also raised against human CD133

**Application References:**

1. Yin AH, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:5002.
2. Miraglia S, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:5013.
3. Bühring HJ, *et al.* 1999. *Ann. NY Acad.*

**Description:** CD133, also known as Prominin-1 and AC133 antigen, is a 120 kD pentaspan glycoprotein with 5 transmembrane domains. CD133 was initially described as a surface antigen specific for human hematopoietic stem cells and as a marker for murine neuroepithelial cells and some embryonic epithelia. Later on, CD133 was found on other stem cells, including endothelial progenitor cells, glioblastomas, neuronal, and glial stem cells. In addition to stem cells for normal tissue, CD133 was found on cancer cells, such as some leukemia cells and brain tumor cells. Although the biological function of CD133 is not completely understood, CD133 has been extensively used as a stem cell marker for normal and cancerous tissues.

## **Antigen**

### **References:**

1. Yin AH, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:5002.
2. Miraglia S, *et al.* 1997. *Blood.* 90:5013.
3. Bühring HJ, *et al.* 1999. *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 872:25.