



T8-366-T100

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD38 PE-Cy<sup>™</sup>5 conjugated (100 tests)

Clone: HIT2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1

Specificity: The antibody HIT2 reacts with CD38 (T10), a 45 kDa type II transmembrane

glycoprotein strongly expressed mainly on plasma cells and activated T and B

lymphocytes; it is an antigenic marker of lymphoid cells.

HLDA III, WS Code T 155

Regulatory Status: RUO

**Immunogen:** Human thymocytes in foetus

Species Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with tandem dye PE-Cy™5 under optimum

conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and

adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution

containing 15mM sodium azide.

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

**Usage:** The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4

μl reagent / 100 μl of whole blood or 10° cells in a suspension.

The content of a vial (0.4 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.

**Expiration:** See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

Background: CD38 (NAD+ glycohydrolase) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein able to

induce activation, proliferation and differentiation of mature lymphocytes and mediate apoptosis of myeloid and lymphoid progenitor cells. Another role of CD38 is provided by enzymatic activity of its extracellular part. CD38 acts as NAD+ glycohydrolase converting NAD+ into ADP-ribose, as ADP-ribosyl cyclase producing cADPR and as cADPR hydrolase, thus affecting levels of calcium-mobilizing metabolites. ADPR produced by CD38 serves as an important

second messenger of neutrophil and dendritic cell migration.



## PRODUCT DATA SHEET

## References:

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\*Lund FE, Muller-Steffner H, Romero-Ramirez H, Moreno-García ME, Partida-Sánchez S, Makris M, Oppenheimer NJ, Santos-Argumedo L, Schuber F: CD38 induces apoptosis of a murine pro-B leukemic cell line by a tyrosine kinase-dependent but ADP-ribosyl cyclase- and NAD glycohydrolase-independent mechanism. Int Immunol. 2006 Jul;18(7):1029-42.

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\*Leukocyte Typing III., McMichael AJ et al (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1987). \*Rozková D, Novotná L, Pytlík R, Hochová I, Kozák T, Bartůnková J, Spísek R: Toll-like receptors on B-CLL cells: expression and functional consequences of their stimulation. Int J Cancer. 2010 Mar 1;126(5):1132-43.

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