

CD56/NCAM clone MX039

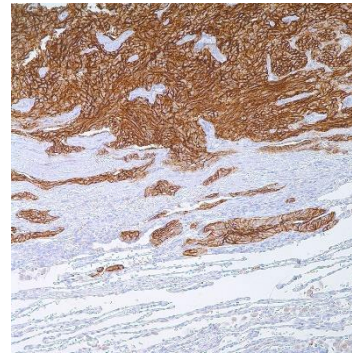
Instructions for Use

Specification:

CD56, also known as neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM). CD56 mediates cell-cell and cell-matrix interaction via homophilic binding and heterophilic binding to heparin/heparin sulphate and collagens. CD56 occurs widely in the central nervous system (neurons and glia cells but not choroid plexus), peripheral nerves and skeletal muscles, most types of neuroendocrine cells and various epithelia (enterocytes and newly formed bile ductular cells), ovarian stromal cells, uterine smooth muscle cells and osteoblasts. In the hematopoietic system, CD56 is the prototypic marker of NK cells, but also present on subsets of CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM0743-C01	CD 56	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM0743-C05	CD 56	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM0743-C1	CD 56	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Human Gene Symbol: NCAM1

Synonyms: CD56, NCAM

Human Entrez Gene ID: 4684

Clone: MX039

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: Neuroblastoma, appendix, tonsil, pancreatic islet cells, pancreatic endocrine tumour

Staining: Membranous

Presentation: Tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 15 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:100-1:200)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

References:

- 1) Bosmuller HC, Wagner P, Pham DL, et al., Int J Gynecol Cancer, 2016
- 2) Erdogan-Durmus S, Ozcan D, Yarikaya E, Kurt A, Arslan A., J Res Med Sci, 2016; 21:49