

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD34 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD34 and recombinant rat CD34 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human CD34 Ser32-Thr290 Accession # P28906
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CD34 is a 105-115 kDa member of the CD34/podocalyxin family of molecules. It is a sialomucin type glycoprotein, and presents carbohydrate to selectins during cell migration. CD34 is found on mast cells, eosinophils, vascular endothelial cells, stem cells and renal mesangial cells. Mature human CD34 is a 354 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein (aa 32-385). It contains a 259 aa extracellular region (aa 35-287) with utilized N- and O-linked glycosylation sites, and a 74 aa cytoplasmic domain that may undergo Tyr phosphorylation. There is one splice variant that shows a four aa substitution for aa 325-385. Human CD34 can undergo membrane cleavage by bacterial proteases to generate 30-40 kDa soluble fragments. And notably, desialylated CD34 shows a 40 kDa increase in MW (to 150 kDa) when run in SDS-PAGE. Over aa 32-290, human CD34 shares 56% aa identity with mouse CD34.

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