

DESCRIPTION

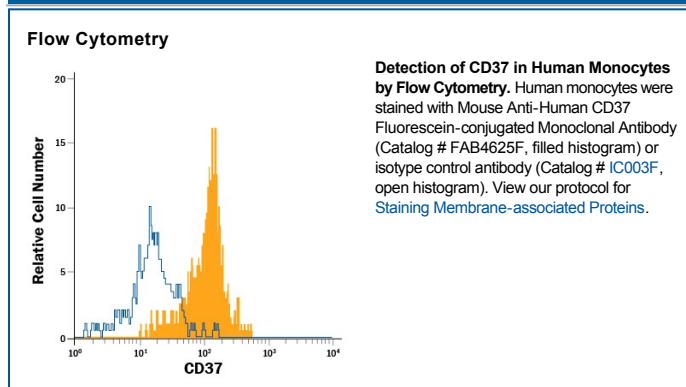
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD37. Stains human CD37 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 424925
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD37 Accession # NP_001765
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

CD37, also known as TSPAN26, is a 40-60 kDa palmitoylated tetraspanin superfamily glycoprotein that is expressed principally by B cells, but also by T cells, NK cells and APCs. CD37 directly associates with multiple partners, including Dectin-1 on APCs, Integrin α 4 β 1 on plasma cells, MHC-II molecules on dendritic cells, and additional tetraspanins such as CD53, CD81, and CD82 on various cell types. It appears to play a role in immune downmodulation, as its association with Dectin-1 reduces APC cytokine release, and its association with MHC-II depresses T-cell stimulation. Consistent with membership in the tetraspanin family, CD37 has cytoplasmic N- and C-termini. Notably perhaps, signaling through the N-terminus initiates cell death while signaling through the C-terminus promotes cell survival. Over amino acids constituting the CD37 extracellular domain, human and mouse share 69% amino acid sequence identity.