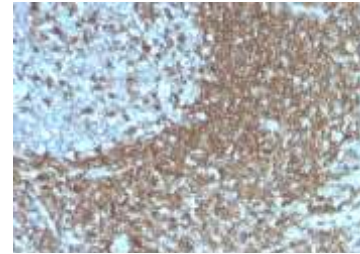


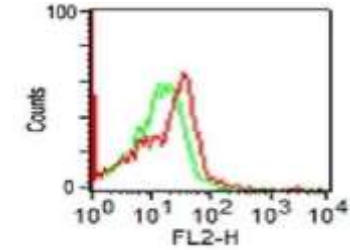
Anti-CD56 / NCAM1 Antibody (Clone SPM128)

CATALOG NO:	A1553-100
ALTERNATIVE NAMES:	NCAM, Leu-19, NKH1, MSK39, NCAM120, NCAM140, NCAM180, Neural Cell Adhesion Molecule, CD56, NCAM-1, N-CAM-1
AMOUNT:	100 µg
IMMUNOGEN:	Membrane preparation of a small cell lung carcinoma
HOST/ISOTYPE:	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
CLONE:	SPM128
MOL WEIGHT:	180, 145 and 125 kDa
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Rat and Zebrafish
PURIFICATION:	Protein A/G purification
FORM:	Liquid
FORMULATION:	Supplied in 10 mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Shipped at 4°C. Long term storage at -20°C.
DESCRIPTION:	This mAb reacts with an extracellular domain (close to transmembrane) of CD56/NCAM. Three isoforms of neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) are produced by differential splicing of the RNA transcript from a single gene. The 135 kDa isoform is the basic molecule, which is glycosylated or sialylated to produce the mature species. Anti-CD56 recognizes two proteins of the neural cell adhesion molecule, the basic molecule expressed on most neuroectodermally derived tissues and neoplasms (e.g. retinoblastoma, medulloblastomas, astrocytomas, neuroblastomas, and small cell carcinomas). It is also expressed on some mesodermally derived tumors (rhabdomyosarcoma). Anti-CD56 plays an important role in the diagnosis of nodal and nasal NK/T-cell lymphomas.
APPLICATION:	FC: 0.5-1 µg/1X10 ⁶ cells in 0.1 ml IF: 0.5-1 µg/ml IHC: 0.5-1.0 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)

Note: This information is only intended as a guide. The optimal dilutions must be determined by the user.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Cerebellum stained with CD56 Antibody (SPM128)



FACS analysis of CD56 on human Monocytes using CD56 Antibody (SPM128)

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- Human CellExp™ NCAM-1/CD56, human recombinant (Cat. No. P1016)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.