

Rabbit anti-Human CD10/Neprilysin Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CD10/Neprilysin antibody

Anti-CD10/Neprilysin Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA258848	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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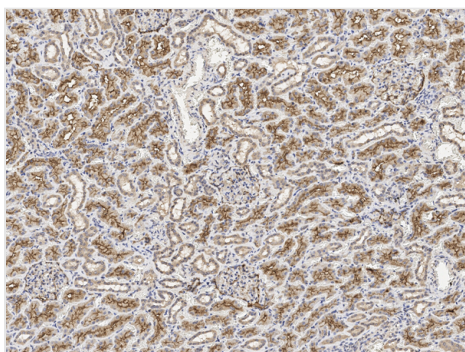
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD10/Neprilysin; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-CD10/Neprilysin Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; membrane metallo-endoropeptidase; Anti-CALLA Antibody; Anti-CD10 Antibody; Anti-NEP Antibody; Anti-SFE Antibody; anti-CD10/Neprilysin antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human CD10/Neprilysin
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-CD10/Neprilysin antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD10 Protein
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human CD10 (rh CD10). CD10 specific IgG was purified by Human CD10 affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human CD10 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human CD10 in human lymphoma with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD10/Neprilysin antibody	The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in Immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alters the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in the cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. The cluster of differentiation 10 (CD10), also known as Neprilysin and neutral endopeptidase, is a member of the CD system. CD10 is a zinc-dependent metalloprotease enzyme that had the function to degrade some small secreted peptides such as the amyloid beta-peptide. It exists as a membrane-bound protein and has a high concentration in kidney and lung tissues. Mutations in the CD10 gene can induce the familial forms of Alzheimer's disease, providing strong evidence for the protein's association with the Alzheimer's disease process. CD10 is also associated with other biochemical processes.
References	Zola H, et al. (2007) CD molecules 2006-human cell differentiation molecules. J Immunol Methods. 318 (1-2): 1-5. Ho IC, et al. (2009) GATA3 and the T-cell lineage: essential functions before and after T-helper-2-cell differentiation. Nat Rev Immunol. 9 (2): 125-35. Matesanz-Isabel J, et al. (2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12 Dogan, et al. (2000) CD10 and BCL-6 Expression in Paraffin Sections of Normal Lymphoid Tissue and B-Cell Lymphomas. American Journal of Surgical Pathology. 24(6): 846-52.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/cd10-neprilysin-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258848>