

Anti-CD163 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11180

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q86VB7
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130(CD163) detection. Tested with WB in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9332
Other Names	Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130, Hemoglobin scavenger receptor, CD163, Soluble CD163, sCD163, CD163, M130
Calculated MW	125451
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Soluble CD163: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in monocytes and mature macrophages such as Kupffer cells in the liver, red pulp macrophages in the spleen, cortical macrophages in the thymus, resident bone marrow macrophages and meningeal macrophages of the central nervous system. Expressed also in blood. Isoform 1 is the lowest abundant in the blood. Isoform 2 is the lowest abundant in the liver and the spleen. Isoform 3 is the predominant isoform detected in the blood. .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich type 1 protein M130
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human CD163(1092-1109aa HGIQYREMNSCLNADDLD).
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Contains 9 SRCR domains.

Protein Information

Name	CD163
Synonyms	M130
Function	Acute phase-regulated receptor involved in clearance and endocytosis of hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes by macrophages and may thereby protect tissues from free hemoglobin-mediated oxidative damage. May play a role in the uptake and recycling of iron, via endocytosis of hemoglobin/haptoglobin and subsequent breakdown of heme. Binds hemoglobin/haptoglobin complexes in a calcium-dependent and pH-dependent manner. Exhibits a higher affinity for complexes of hemoglobin and multimeric haptoglobin of HP*1F phenotype than for complexes of hemoglobin and dimeric haptoglobin of HP*1S phenotype. Induces a cascade of intracellular signals that involves tyrosine kinase-dependent calcium mobilization, inositol triphosphate production and secretion of IL6 and CSF1. Isoform 3 exhibits the higher capacity for ligand endocytosis and the more pronounced surface expression when expressed in cells.
Cellular Location	[Soluble CD163]: Secreted
Tissue Location	Expressed in monocytes and mature macrophages such as Kupffer cells in the liver, red pulp macrophages in the spleen, cortical macrophages in the thymus, resident bone marrow macrophages and meningeal macrophages of the central nervous system. Expressed also in blood. Isoform 1 is the lowest abundant in the blood. Isoform 2 is the lowest abundant in the liver and the spleen. Isoform 3 is the predominant isoform detected in the blood

Background

CD163(Cluster of Differentiation 163) also known as HEMOGLOBIN SCAVENGER RECEPTOR, is a human protein encoded by the CD163 gene. The receptor belongs to the scavenger receptor cysteine rich family type B and consists of an 1048 amino acid residues extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and a cytoplasmic tail with several splice variants. CD163 is a scavenger receptor for the hemoglobin-haptoglobin complex. Using FISH, somatic cell hybrid analysis, and radiation hybrid analysis, Stover et al.(2000) mapped the CD163 gene to chromosome 12p13.3. Specific CD163-mediated endocytosis of haptoglobin-hemoglobin complexes was measurable in cells transfected with CD163 cDNA and in CD163-expressing myelomonocytic lymphoma cells. CD163 expression in monocytes promoted bacteria-induced proinflammatory cytokine production that could be blocked by anti-CD163 antibodies. Cells expressing human CD163 and recombinant protein containing the extracellular domain of CD163 supported adhesion of erythroblastic cells.

Images

Anti-CD163 antibody, ABO11180, Western blotting
Recombinant Protein Detection Source: E.coli derived -recombinant human CD163, 35.2KD(162aa)



tag+E1002-L1156) Lane 1: Recombinant Human CD163 Protein 10ng
 Lane 2: Recombinant Human CD163 Protein 5ng
 Lane 3: Recombinant Human CD163 Protein 2.5ng

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