10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CD33 Antibody [Clone WM53]

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH10364

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	P20138
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	WM53
Calculated MW	39825

Additional Information

Gene ID	945
Other Names	Myeloid cell surface antigen CD33, Sialic acid-binding Ig-like lectin 3, Siglec-3, gp67, CD33, CD33, SIGLEC3
Target/Specificity	Human AML cells
Application Note	FC~~1:10~50
Format	0.5 ml at 200ug/ml; Conjugated to PE
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	CD33 Antibody [Clone WM53] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD33
Synonyms	SIGLEC3
Function	Sialic-acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin (Siglec) that plays a role in mediating cell-cell interactions and in maintaining immune cells in a resting state (PubMed:10611343, PubMed:11320212, PubMed:15597323). Preferentially recognizes and binds alpha-2,3- and more avidly alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid-bearing glycans (PubMed:7718872). Upon engagement of ligands such as C1q or syalylated glycoproteins, two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) located in CD33 cytoplasmic tail are phosphorylated by Src-like kinases such as LCK

	(PubMed:10887109, PubMed:28325905). These phosphorylations provide docking sites for the recruitment and activation of protein-tyrosine phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP- 2 (PubMed:10206955, PubMed:10556798, PubMed:10887109). In turn, these phosphatases regulate downstream pathways through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules (PubMed:10206955, PubMed:10887109). One of the repressive effect of CD33 on monocyte activation requires phosphoinositide 3-kinase/PI3K (PubMed:15597323).
Cellular Location	[Isoform CD33M]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells. In the brain, CD33 is mainly expressed on microglial cells

Background

Recognizes a 67kDa glycoprotein, which is identified as CD33 (HLDA IV; WS Code M-505). CD33 is a transmembrane protein of the sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin (Siglec) family. It belongs to the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM)-containing molecules able of recruiting protein tyrosine phosphatases SHP-1 and SHP-2 to signal assemblies; these ITIMs are also used for ubiquitin-mediated removal of the receptor from the cell surface. CD33 is expressed on cells of myelomonocytic lineage, binds sialic acid residues in N- and O-glycans on cell surfaces, and is a therapeutic target for acute myeloid leukemia. CD33 is expressed on myeloid progenitors, monocytes, granulocytes, dendritic cells and mast cells. It is absent on platelets, lymphocytes, erythrocytes and hematopoietic stem cells.

References

1. Favaloro EJ, Bradstock KF, Kabral A, Grimsley P, Berndt MC: Characterization of monoclonal antibodies to the human myeloid-differentiation antigen, 'gp67' (CD-33). Dis Markers. 1987;5(4):215-25.
2. Favaloro EJ, Bradstock KF, Kabral A, Grimsley P, Zowtyj H, Zola H: Further characterization of human myeloid antigens (gp160,95; gp150; gp67): investigation of epitopic heterogeneity and non-haemopoietic distribution using panels of monoclonal antibodies belonging to CD-11b, CD-13 and CD-33. Br J Haematol. 1988;69(2):163-71.

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