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

CD57 / B3GAT1 (Natural Killer Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone NK/804]
Catalog # AH11311

Product Information

Application	IHC, IF
Primary Accession	Q9P2W7
Other Accession	27087, 381050
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Clone Names	NK/804
Calculated MW	38256

Additional Information

Gene ID	27087
Other Names	Galactosylgalactosylxylosylprotein 3-beta-glucuronosyltransferase 1, 2.4.1.135, Beta-1, 3-glucuronyltransferase 1, Glucuronosyltransferase P, GlcAT-P, UDP-GlcUA:glycoprotein beta-1, 3-glucuronyltransferase, GlcUAT-P, B3GAT1, GLCATP
Application Note	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	CD57 / B3GAT1 (Natural Killer Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	B3GAT1 (HGNC:921)
Synonyms	GLCATP
Function	Involved in the biosynthesis of L2/HNK-1 carbohydrate epitope on glycoproteins. Can also play a role in glycosaminoglycan biosynthesis. Substrates include asialo-orosomucoid (ASOR), asialo- fetuin, and asialo-neural cell adhesion molecule. Requires sphingomyelin for activity: stearoyl-sphingomyelin was the most effective, followed by palmitoyl-sphingomyelin and lignoceroyl- sphingomyelin. Activity was demonstrated only for sphingomyelin with a saturated fatty acid and not for that with an unsaturated fatty acid, regardless of the length of the acyl group.

Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Golgi apparatus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35789}; Single-pass type II membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35789}. Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35789}
Tissue Location	Mainly expressed in the brain.

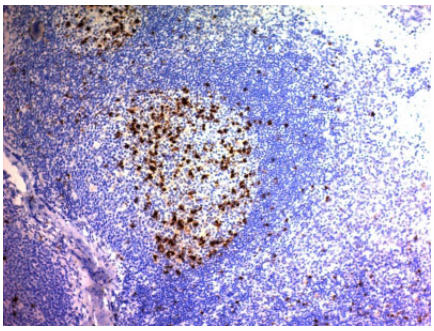
Background

Anti-CD57 marks a subset of lymphocytes known as natural killer (NK) cells. Follicular center cell lymphomas often contain many NK cells within the neoplastic follicles. Anti-CD57 also stains neuroendocrine cells and their derived tumors, including carcinoid tumor and medulloblastoma. Anti-CD57 can also be useful in separating type B3 thymoma from thymic carcinoma when combined with a panel that includes antibodies against GLUT1, CD5, and CEA.

References

Okada, T., et al. 1995. Origin of CD57+ T cells which increase at tumour sites in patients with colorectal cancer. Clin. Exp. Immunol. 102: 159-166

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD57 Monoclonal Antibody (NK/804).