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

Anti-HL-60 Antigen / Human Leukemia Antigen Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13668

Product Information

Application	IF, FC
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1
Clone Names	IPO-M6

Additional Information

Other Names	Not Known
Application Note	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells); ,Immunofluorescence (0.5-1ug/ml); ,Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Anti-HL-60 Antigen / Human Leukemia Antigen Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

Reacts with human leukemia cell line HL-60 and immuno-precipitates two proteins with MW of 48kDa and 52kDa. It does not stain B-cell lines Daudi, PHS, Namalwa, RPMI-1788 and T-cell lines CCRF-HSB2, Jurkat and Molt-4. This antibody stains monocytes and up to 10% of lymphocytes from peripheral blood of healthy donors. Blast cells of patients with AMMonL (M5 following FAB classification), AMMonL (M4) and hairy cells leukemia are positive. Its antigen is particularly expressed on blood cells from patients with infectious mononucleosis and CLL. Histiocytes and macrophages are also positive. Malignant cells from patients with AML (M1 and M2), T-ALL, B-ALL are not stained.,HL-60 cells are used as an in vitro model of acute promyelocytic leukaemia and for differentiation and apoptosis studies. The HL60 cell line was established in 1977 from a patient with acute myeloid leukaemia. The cells largely resemble promyelocytes but can be induced to differentiate terminally in vitro. Some reagents cause HL60 cells to differentiate to granulocyte-like cells, others to monocyte/macrophage-like cells. The HL60 cell genome contains an amplified c-myc proto-oncogene; c-myc mRNA levels are correspondingly high in undifferentiated cells but decline rapidly following induction of differentiation.