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CD73 (NT5E) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2014A

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P21589
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	63368
Antigen Region	1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID	4907
Other Names	5'-nucleotidase, 5'-NT, Ecto-5'-nucleotidase, CD73, NT5E, NT5, NTE
Target/Specificity	This CD73 (NT5E) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CD73 (NT5E).
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD73 (NT5E) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NT5E
Synonyms	NT5, NTE
Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of nucleotide monophosphates, releasing inorganic phosphate and the corresponding nucleoside, with AMP being the preferred substrate (PubMed:21933152, PubMed:22997138, PubMed:23142347, PubMed:24887587, PubMed:34403084). Shows a preference for

ribonucleotide monophosphates over their equivalent deoxyribose forms (PubMed:34403084). Other substrates include IMP, UMP, GMP, CMP, dAMP, dCMP, dTMP, NAD and NMN (PubMed:21933152, PubMed:22997138, PubMed:23142347, PubMed:24887587, PubMed:34403084).

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor

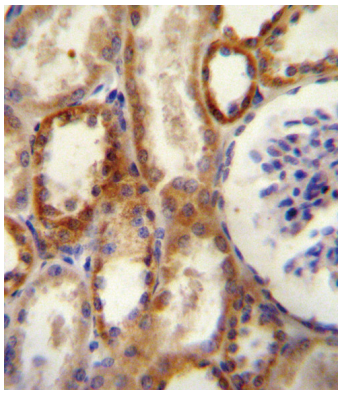
Background

Ecto-5-prime-nucleotidase catalyzes conversion at neutral pH of purine 5-prime mononucleotides to nucleosides. The enzyme consists of a dimer of 2 identical 70 kD subunits tethered by a glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol moeity to the exterior plasma membrane surface. The enzyme, a marker of lymphocyte differentiation is associated in deficiency with a variety of immunodeficiency diseases. The preferred substrate is AMP. The NT5 gene has been localized to 6q14-q21 by immunofluorescence and a study of a panel of human x mouse hybrids that contained fragments of chromosome 6 as translocations.

References

Hashikawa, T., et al., J. Dent. Res. 82(11):888-892 (2003).
Rosi, F., et al., Biomed. Pharmacother. 56(2):100-104 (2002).
Misumi, Y., et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 191(3):563-569 (1990).
Boyle, J.M., et al., Hum. Genet. 81(1):88-92 (1988).
Kalsi, K., et al., Mol. Cell. Biochem. 232 (1-2), 113-119 (2002).

Images



CD73 (NT5E) Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP2014a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of CD73 (NT5E) Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Citations

- Ecto-5'-nucleotidase/CD73 knockdown increases cell migration and mRNA level of collagen I in a hepatic stellate cell line.
- Expression of dopamine-associated genes on conjunctiva stromal-derived human mesenchymal stem cells.
- CD73 is a phenotypic marker of effector memory Th17 cells in inflammatory bowel disease.
- Umbilical cord mesenchymal stromal cells affected by gestational diabetes mellitus display premature aging and mitochondrial dysfunction.

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