

**Mouse Anti-CD138 [B-A38]: MC0510, MC0510RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** CD138, also known as Syndecan-1, is a member of the transmembrane heparan sulfate proteoglycan family, acts as an extracellular matrix receptor and is involved in many cellular functions, including cell-cell adhesion and cell-matrix adhesion. CD138 expression is found in both hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells. In the hematopoietic system, CD138 labels plasma cells. It is an excellent marker for plasmacytic differentiation within the spectrum of hematologic malignancy. Among non-hematolymphoid cells, CD138 reactivity is observed in many types of epithelial cells and stoma cells in both normal and tumor tissues.

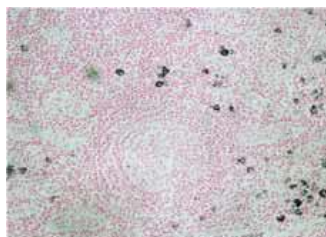
**Specifications:**

Clone: B-A38  
Source: Mouse  
Isotype: IgG2a/k  
Reactivity: Human  
Localization: Membrane  
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>).  
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
Applications: IHC  
Package:

| Description        | Catalog No. | Size |
|--------------------|-------------|------|
| CD138 Concentrated | MC0510      | 1 ml |
| CD138 Prediluted   | MC0510RTU7  | 7 ml |

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, plasmacytoma  
Concentrated Dilution: 25-100  
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human lymph node stained with anti-CD138 using DAB

**References:**

1. Placental Sequestration of Plasmodium falciparum Malaria Parasites Is Mediated by the Interaction Between VAR2CSA and Chondroitin Sulfate A on Syndecan-1. Ayres Pereira M, et al. PLoS Pathog 12:e1005831, 2016.
2. 122p53, a mouse model of 133p53a, enhances the tumor-suppressor activities of an attenuated p53 mutant. Slatter TL, et al. Cell Death Dis 6:e1783, 2015.
3. Loss of corneal epithelial heparan sulfate leads to corneal degeneration and impaired wound healing. Coulson-Thomas VJ, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 56:3004-14, 2015.

Doc. 100-MC0510  
Rev. A