

Mouse Anti-CD38 [AT1]: MC0592, MC0592RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: CD38, also called ADP-ribosyl cyclase, is an ectoenzyme that uses nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) as a substrate to generate second messengers. In particular, it synthesizes cyclic ADP-ribose, a second messenger for glucose-induced insulin secretion. CD38 also has cADPR hydrolase activity. It is preferentially expressed at both early and late stages of B- and T-cell maturation. CD38 is expressed in a variety of non-hematopoietic and hematopoietic cells, the latter comprising early bone marrow progenitor cells, thymic cells, natural killer cells, activated T cells, and B cells at early and late stages of differentiation, such as plasma cells. In normal lymph nodes and tonsils, the antigen is detected mainly on B cells in germinal centers and plasma cells. An antibody to CD38 is helpful in the identification of plasma cells and tumors with plasmablastic differentiation. A prognostic value of CD38 in B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) has been reported. Expression of CD38 is linked to unmutated IgVH genes and a worse prognosis.

Specifications:

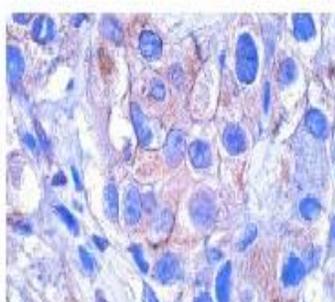
Clone: AT1
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1k
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Human T cell line CCRF-CEM
 Localization: Membrane
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD38 Concentrated	MC0592	1 ml
CD38 Prediluted	MC0592RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, lymphoma
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 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 lymphoma stained with anti-CD38 using DAB

References:

1. All-trans-retinoic acid and CD38 ligation differentially regulate CD1d expression and α -galactosylceramide-induced immune responses. Chen Q, Ross AC. Immunobiology. Jan;220(1):32-41, 2015.
2. Two genetic variants of CD38 in subjects with autism spectrum disorder and controls. Munesue T, et al. Neurosci Res. Jun;67(2):181-91, 2010.