

THBD

Mouse Anti-Human CD141/Thrombomodulin Clone 15C8 mAb

Catalog No.	MONX10438	Quantity:	1 ml
Alternate Names:	TM, THRM, AHUS6, BDCA3, CD141, THPH12		
Description:	<p>Mouse Anti-Human CD141/Thrombomodulin Clone 15C8 monoclonal antibody reacts with human thrombomodulin, also known as fetomodulin, endothelial anticoagulant protein, glycoprotein P112 and CD141.</p> <p>Thrombomodulin is a transmembrane glycoprotein of 75kD which can accelerate the activation of protein C. Activated protein C (APC) functions as an anticoagulant by combining with protein S to inactivate factors Va and VIIIa of the blood coagulation pathway and by binding thrombin. Several factors regulate thrombomodulin expression. Downregulation of thrombomodulin may be induced by the cytokine interleukin-1, tumour necrosis factor and endotoxin. Agents which increase cyclic AMP such as forskolin may upregulate thrombomodulin activity in endothelial cells. Thrombomodulin has been identified within a number of normal tissues. These include the lining cells of arteries, veins, capillaries and the lymphatics as well as mesothelial cells, meningeal lining cells, synovial cells, syncytiotrophoblasts, megakaryocytes and platelets. In cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma, the reduction of thrombomodulin expression seems to play an important role in metastasis with a poor outcome for patients. Thrombomodulin is absent from most pulmonary adenocarcinomas but is expressed in malignant pleural mesotheliomas, vascular tumours and choriocarcinomas. The distinction between malignant pleural mesotheliomas and adenocarcinoma of the lungs or other organs is an important one due to differences in patient survival rates. This makes thrombomodulin an important marker which should be used alongside antibodies to cytokeratins, vimentin, CEA, CD15, calretinin and mesothelin. This would improve the sensitivity and specificity for the differential diagnosis of mesotheliomas and adenocarcinomas.</p>		
Gene ID:	7056		
Immunogen:	Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to the epidermal growth factor homology domain of the human CD141 molecule.		
Isotype:	IgG1		
Clone:	15C8		
Formulation:	Lyophilised tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide. Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute with 1 ml or 0.1 ml of sterile distilled water as indicated on vial label.		
Positive Control:	Tonsil		
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry on acetone fixed frozen sections and paraffin sections.		

Application Notes:

Immunohistochemistry:

Typical working dilution 1:50 - 1:100.

High temperature antigen unmasking technique.

60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25°C.

Standard ABC technique.

Staining pattern: membrane

Storage & Stability:

Store unopened lyophilised antibody at 4°C. Under these conditions, there is no

significant loss in product performance up to the expiration date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4°C.

For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20°C to -80°C . **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

