



# Rabbit Anti-Cynomolgus CD83 Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1716)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Cynomolgus CD83
<b>Target</b>	CD83
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Cynomolgus CD83 protein
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Cynomolgus
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	<p>ELISA</p> <p>Recommended dilution:</p> <p>ELISA: 0.5-1 µg/mL.</p> <p>This antibody can be used at 0.5-1 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Cynomolgus CD83.</p> <p>The detection limit for Cynomolgus CD83 is approximately <math>\leq 0.039</math> ng/well.</p> <p>Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application.</p> <p>Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.</p>
<b>Format</b>	Liquid, Purified
<b>Size</b>	50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% trehalose
<b>Preservative</b>	None

**Storage**

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. CD83 is considered as a marker of mature dendritic cells as well as an adhesion receptor that binds to resting monocytes and a subset of activated CD8+ T cells. In certain conditions, CD83 tended to dimerize or even multimerize through its aberrant intermolecular disulfide bonds. The injection of CD83-Ig can significantly enhance the rate of tumor growth and inhibit the T cell growth.

**Keywords**

CD83; CD83 molecule; BL11; HB15; CD83 antigen; hCD83; B-cell activation protein; cell surface protein HB15; cell-surface glycoprotein; CD83 antigen (activated B lymphocytes, immunoglobulin superfamily);