Monoclonal Antibody to CD68 - Supernatant

Alternate names: Gp110, Macrophage marker, Macrosialin

Quantity: 0.5 ml

Background: The CD68 antigen is a 37kD transmembrane protein that is post-translationally glycosylated to give a protein of 87-115kD. CD68 is specifically expressed by tissue macrophages, Langerhans cells and at low levels by dendritic cells. It could play a role in phagocytic activities of tissue macrophages, both in intracellular lysosomal metabolism and extracellular cell-cell and cell-pathogen interactions. It binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins, allowing homing of macrophage subsets to particular sites. Rapid recirculation of CD68 from endosomes and lysosomes to the plasma membrane may allow macrophages to crawl over selectin bearing substrates or other cells.

Uniprot ID: P34810
NCBI: NP_001035148.1
GeneID: 968
Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgG3
Clone: PG-M1
Immunogen: BALB/C mice were injected with Gaucher cells.
Format: Liquid Supernatant
Preservatives: Sodium Azide

Applications:

Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Embedded Sections: Use a 1/10-1/40 dilution in an ABC method.
Incubation Time: 30 minutes at RT. Enzymatic predigestion with proteolytic enzymes is recommended for paraffin embedded tissue sections.
PG-M1 is not recommended for Frozen Sections or cell smears.
Positive Control: Tonsil
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:
Clone PG-M1 reacts with a glycoprotein of 110 kDa, expressed as intracytoplasmic molecule. It stains macrophages in a wide variety of tissues. Myeloid precursor cells and peripheral granulocytes are negative. The PG-M1 differs from EMB11 (CD68) because of its non-reactivity with granulocytes and their precursor cells.

CD68 antibody Clone PG-M1 reacts strongly with a fixative-resistant epitope of an intracytoplasmic molecule, selectively expressed by virtually all macrophages of the human body. Although attempts to immunoprecipitate the molecule recognized by PG-M1 have failed so far, the reactivity of the antibody with COS-1 and WOP cells transfected with a human complementary DNA clone encoding for the CD68 antigen suggests that PG-M1 is a new member of the CD68 cluster. However, unlike other CD68 antibodies (KP1, EBM11, etc.), which react with both macrophages and myeloid cells, PG-M1 detects a fixative-resistant epitope on the macrophage-restricted form of the CD68 antigen. In 957 routinely fixed, paraffin-embedded samples, PG-M1 showed a more restricted reactivity with elements of the monocyte/macrophage lineage than the previously described monoclonal antibodies MAC-387 (anti-calgranulins), KP1 (CD68) and Ki-M1P. Among hematological malignancies, PG-M1 only labels acute leukemias of M4 and M5 type and rare examples of malignant histiocytosis/true histiocytic sarcoma. In contrast, acute leukemias of the M1, M2, M3, M6, M7, and L1-L3 types, non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas, and Hodgkin and Reed-Sternberg cells of Hodgkin’s disease are consistently PG-M1-negative. In the daily diagnostic practice, PG-M1 seems to be particularly valuable for the diagnosis of myelomonocytic or monocytic leukemia and neoplasms of true histiocytic origin in routine paraffin sections (see Ref. 4).

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane.
Species: Human.
Other species not tested.

Storage:
Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:


Pictures:
Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Human tonsil stained with CD68 using peroxidase-conjugate and AEC chromogen. Note cytoplasmic staining of macrophage (Clone PG-M1 DM094)