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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-CD38 [AT1]: MC0592, MC0592RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: CD38, also called ADP-ribosyl cyclase, is a druggable 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. 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. CD38 is involved in the generation of adenosine, which is implicated in tumor immune evasion. CD38 mRNA expression in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) was most significantly associated with upregulated immune signaling pathways, and with interleukin (IL)-12, IL-23, and IL-2.

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 ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, IP, WB

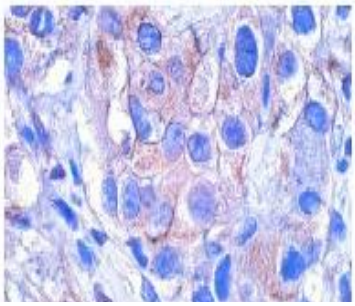
Package:

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:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes 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.

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