Anti-CALLA [SS2/36] mAb

Catalogue number: 151348 Sub-type: Primary antibody Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Jacqueline Cordell Institute: University of Oxford Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Cancer Tools.org Name: Anti-CALLA [SS2/36] mAb

Alternate name:

Class: Monoclonal **Conjugate:** Unconjugated Description: SS2/36 is a marker for Acute Lymphocytic Luekaemia (ALL). Purpose: Parental cell: **Organism:** Tissue: Model: Gender: Isotype: IgG1 Reactivity: Human **Selectivity:** Host: Mouse Immunogen: Common acute lymphoblastic leukaemia cells Immunogen UNIPROT ID: Sequence: Growth properties: CancerTools.org Production details: Formulation: **Recommended controls: Bacterial resistance:** Selectable markers: Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Common Acute Lymphocytic Leukaemia Antigen (CALLA, CD10)

Target alternate names:

Target background: CALLA is expressed on B- and T- cell precursors, bone marrow stromal cells, lymphoblastic, Burkitt's, and follicular germinal center lymphomas, and on cells from patients with chronic myelocytic leukemia (CML). CALLA is a cell surface enzyme that inactivates a variety of peptides. CALLA is widely used for identification of "common" type Acute Lymphocytic Leukaemia (ALL).

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: FACS ; IHC ; WB **Application notes:**

Handling

Format: Liquid **Concentration:** 1 mg/ml Passage number: Growth medium: **Temperature:** Atmosphere: Volume: Storage medium: Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

Cancer Tools.org References: Taghizadeh et al. 2010. PLoS One. 5(12):e15183. PMID: 21203549. ; CXCR6, a newly defined biomarker of tissue-specific stem cell asymmetric self-renewal, identifies more aggressive human melanoma cancer stem cells. ; Jennings et al. 1993. CD9 cluster workshop report: cell surface binding and Fn analysis. In Schlossman SF, et al (eds) Leucocyte Typing V, Vol 2, Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York and Tokyo, p 1249-51