Anti-CD39 Antibody [JA90-36]

ET1704-74

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IHC-P
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 58 kDa
Clone number:	JA90-36

Description: CD39, also known as ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1 (ENP1), is an integral membrane glycoprotein that acts as an extracellular nucleotide-hydrolyzing enzyme. CD39 inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation by hydrolyzing ADP to AMP and ultimately generating adenosine. Intracellular CD39 undergoes glycosylation at 6 N-glycosylation sites and translocates to the membrane in order to be an active enzyme. Alternative splicing gives rise to three CD39 isoforms, vascular, placenta I and placenta II. The placenta I isoform differs at the amino terminus whereas the placenta II isoform is missing amino acids 300-510 at the C-terminus. CD39 is expressed in vascular tissues including placenta, lung, skeletal muscle and kidney, as well as endothelium, smooth muscle, cardiac cells, lymphocytes (such as activated B cells) activated NK cells, macrophages, dendridic cells and platelets. CD39 may be used as an anti-thrombic agent for pre-treating patients at risk for coronary artery occlusion and thrombic stroke.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human CD39 aa 371-420 / 510.

Positive control: Mouse lung tissue lysate, mouse placenta tissue lysate, human tonsil tissue, human spleen tissue, human placenta tissue, mouse uterus tissue, human endometrium tissue.

Subcellular location: Membrane.

Database links: SwissProt: P49961 Human | P55772 Mouse | P97687 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:5,000
IHC-P	1:50-1:400

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

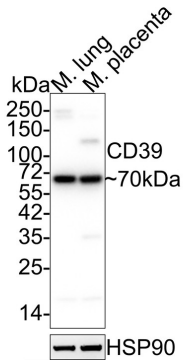

Fig1: Western blot analysis of CD39 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-CD39 antibody (ET1704-74) at 1/5,000 dilution.

Lane 1: Mouse lung tissue lysate (20 µg/Lane)
Lane 2: Mouse placenta tissue lysate (20 µg/Lane)

Predicted band size: 58 kDa
Observed band size: 70 kDa

Exposure time: 20 seconds; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1704-74) at 1/5,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

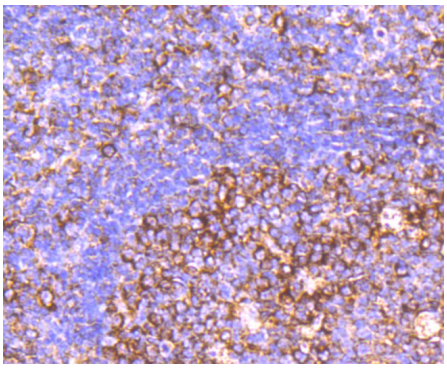

Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-CD39 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-74, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

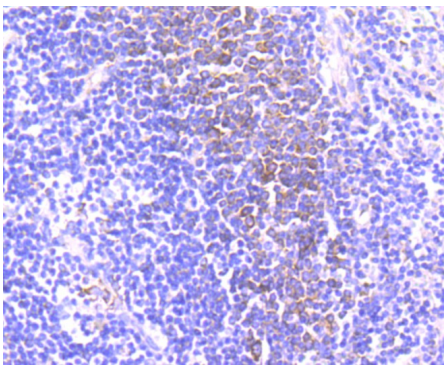

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-CD39 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-74, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

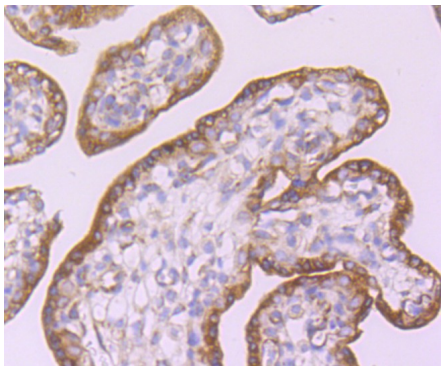

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using anti-CD39 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-74, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

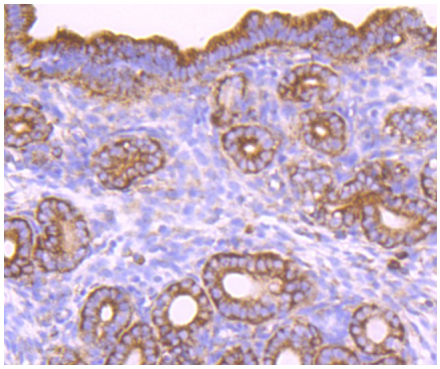

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse uterus tissue using anti-CD39 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-74, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

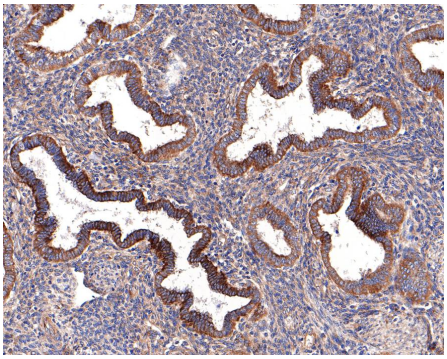

Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human endometrium tissue with Rabbit anti-CD39 antibody (ET1704-74) at 1/400 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-74) at 1/400 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Aldi S et al. E-NTPDase1/CD39 modulates renin release from heart mast cells during ischemia/reperfusion: a novel cardioprotective role. FASEB J 29:61-9 (2015).
2. Shah D et al. Extracellular ATP mediates the late phase of neutrophil recruitment to the lung in murine models of acute lung injury. Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol 306:L152-61 (2014).