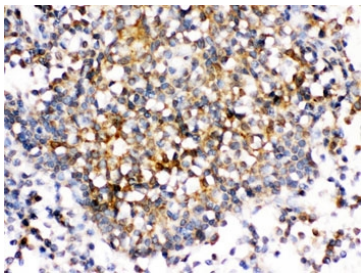
CD153 Antibody / CD30 Ligand Antibody (R32072)

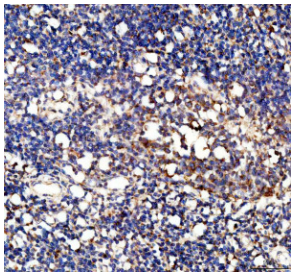
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R32072	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

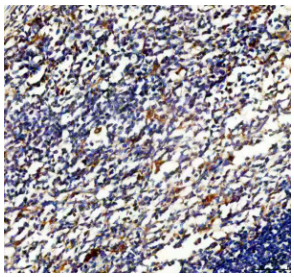
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P32971
Localization	Cytoplasmic, membrane
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CD153 Antibody / CD30 Ligand Antibody is available for research use only.



CD153 Antibody IHC in Human Tonsil. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using the CD30 Ligand Antibody. Brown DAB staining is observed in a subset of lymphoid cells, with predominantly membranous and cytoplasmic distribution and variable staining intensity. Nuclei are counterstained blue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling sections in 10 mM citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 minutes, followed by cooling before staining.



CD153 Antibody IHC in Human Tonsil - TNFSF8 Detection. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using the CD30 Ligand Antibody (2 ug/ml). Brown DAB staining is observed in scattered lymphoid cells, with more prominent membranous and cytoplasmic labeling in portions of the tissue. Staining intensity varies across the lymphoid populations. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using EDTA buffer (pH 8.0), followed by overnight primary antibody incubation at 4Â°C and HRP-DAB detection.



CD153 Antibody IHC in Human Appendix. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human appendix tissue using the CD30 Ligand Antibody (2 ug/ml). Scattered cells exhibit brown DAB staining, predominantly along cell membranes and within the cytoplasm, with variable staining intensity among lymphoid and stromal regions. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using EDTA buffer (pH 8.0), followed by overnight primary antibody incubation at 4Â°C and HRP-DAB detection.

Description

CD153 Antibody / CD30 Ligand Antibody recognizes a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand superfamily encoded by the TNFSF8 gene. CD153, also known as CD30 ligand or CD30L, is a type II transmembrane protein that binds CD30 (TNFRSF8), a receptor expressed by subsets of activated lymphocytes and certain malignant lymphoid cells. The CD30-CD153 interaction participates in communication between immune cells and contributes to the regulation of lymphocyte activation, proliferation, and survival.

CD153 is expressed by several immune cell populations, including activated T cells, B cells, and antigen-presenting cells under particular conditions. Like other TNF superfamily ligands, CD153 can function as a membrane-associated signaling molecule and may also occur in soluble forms following proteolytic processing. Engagement of CD30 activates intracellular signaling pathways involving TNF receptor-associated factors (TRAFs), including mechanisms that regulate NF-kappa-B activity. The resulting cellular responses depend on receptor expression, activation state, and the surrounding cytokine environment.

The CD30-CD153 signaling axis has been investigated in the regulation of adaptive immune responses. CD153 expression on activated lymphocytes can influence interactions between T cells and B cells, while signaling through CD30 has been associated with changes in lymphocyte expansion, differentiation, and survival. Experimental studies have also described context-dependent effects on immunoglobulin class switching and other aspects of B-cell function. These findings indicate that CD153 contributes to immune regulation through mechanisms that vary according to the responding cell population.

CD153 is particularly relevant to research involving Hodgkin lymphoma and certain non-Hodgkin lymphomas because CD30 is prominently expressed by malignant cells in several lymphoid neoplasms. CD153-CD30 interactions can produce different outcomes in lymphoma models, including enhanced proliferation or reduced cell viability, depending on the cellular context. The pathway has also been examined in inflammatory and autoimmune conditions involving persistent lymphocyte activation. NSJ Bioreagents offers this CD153 Antibody for investigating CD30 ligand expression, TNF superfamily signaling, and the cellular interactions that regulate lymphocyte behavior.

Explore additional antibodies targeting CD markers involved in immune cell activation, lymphocyte signaling, and cell-cell interactions in our CD Antibodies collection.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD153 Antibody / CD30 Ligand Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids 63-234 of human CD153 were used as the immunogen for the CD153 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CD153 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

CD30L antibody, TNFSF8 antibody, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 8 antibody, CD30 ligand protein antibody

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