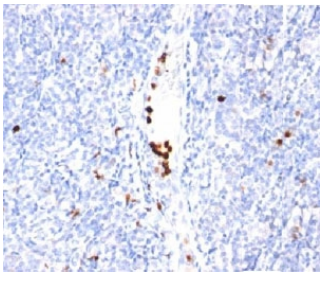
Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody [clone BM-2] (V2339)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2339-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2339-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2339SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2339IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

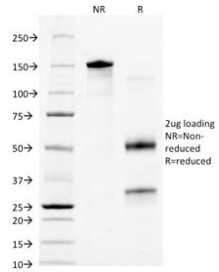
Citations (1)

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	BM-2
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Gene ID	Unknown
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 0.5-1ug/10^6 cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of human tonsil tissue stained with Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody clone BM-2 demonstrates distinct cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within scattered myeloid lineage-associated immune cell populations distributed throughout lymphoid tissue compartments. This BM-2 antibody highlights granulocytic differentiation-associated cellular expression patterns consistent with innate immune signaling and inflammatory tissue organization.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free Granulocyte Marker Antibody (clone BM-2). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.

Description

Myeloid lineage-associated differentiation antigens are important markers for characterization of granulocytic maturation, innate immune-associated cellular organization, inflammatory infiltrates, and hematopoietic differentiation-associated signaling pathways. Antibodies recognizing myeloid differentiation-associated cellular antigens are useful for investigations involving hematopathology, inflammatory regulation, leukocyte maturation, and tumor-associated immune microenvironment biology. Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody supports studies involving innate immune-associated cellular differentiation and myeloid lineage-associated tissue organization.

Myeloid Differentiation Marker antibody, also referred to as BM-2 antibody, Granulocyte marker antibody, and Myeloid cell marker antibody in the literature, recognizes an antigen associated with myeloid lineage-derived leukocyte populations and granulocytic differentiation pathways. Expression is commonly associated with inflammatory infiltrates, hematopoietic maturation-associated signaling, and innate immune-associated cellular compartments. BM-2-associated staining profiles have been utilized in hematopathology investigations and tissue-based characterization of inflammatory and neoplastic cellular environments.

Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody (clone BM-2) is uniquely positioned for studies involving myeloid maturation-associated signaling and hematopoietic lineage differentiation biology. Clone BM-2 has publication history supporting use in investigations involving granulocytic differentiation pathways, inflammatory tissue biology, innate immune-associated cellular characterization, and hematologic malignancy-associated immune organization. The differentiation-associated staining profile of clone BM-2 supports utility in studies examining myeloid maturation and inflammatory cellular regulation.

Myeloid differentiation-associated cellular antigens contribute directly to characterization of leukocyte maturation pathways and inflammatory signaling organization in normal and diseased tissues. Granulocyte-associated differentiation markers are commonly evaluated in inflammatory infiltrates, hematologic neoplasms, tissue injury-associated immune responses, and tumor-associated myeloid cellular environments. Because myeloid lineage-derived immune cells participate directly in inflammatory regulation and innate immune signaling, differentiation-associated myeloid markers serve as important tools for immune lineage characterization.

In tissue-based detection systems, myeloid differentiation-associated staining commonly demonstrates membranous and cytoplasmic localization patterns within granulocytic and myeloid lineage-derived immune cell populations. Inflammatory tissue compartments and hematologic malignancies may demonstrate prominent staining reflecting active myeloid maturation-associated signaling pathways and leukocyte-associated tissue remodeling biology.

This Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody supports research involving granulocytic maturation biology, myeloid lineage-associated signaling, inflammatory regulation pathways, innate immune-associated cellular differentiation, hematopathology-associated tissue characterization, leukocyte maturation signaling, and inflammatory cellular organization. Clone BM-2 may be incorporated into immunohistochemistry and tissue-based investigations examining myeloid differentiation-associated signaling pathways in normal and diseased tissues. BM-2 mAb reacts with early precursor and mature forms of human myeloid cells. It is useful for the detection of myeloid leukemias and granulocytic sarcomas.

For broader characterization of macrophage and granulocyte-associated immune cell populations, see our Macrophage / Granulocyte Marker Antibody page featuring clone BM-1 for innate immune lineage-associated tissue studies.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the Myeloid Differentiation Marker Antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

1. No special pretreatment is required for staining of formalin/paraffin tissues.
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Nuclei from pokeweed mitogen stimulated human peripheral blood lymphocytes were used as the immunogen for this Granulocyte Marker antibody.

Storage

Store the Granulocyte Marker antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

BM-2 antibody, Myeloid differentiation marker antibody, Granulocyte marker antibody, Myeloid cell marker antibody, Myeloid leukemia marker antibody, Innate immune differentiation marker antibody

References (1)