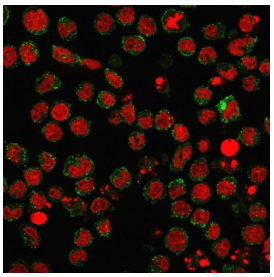
CD15 Antibody / Myeloid Cell Surface Marker Antibody [clone FUT4/1478R] (V7257)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7257-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7257-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7257SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V7257IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

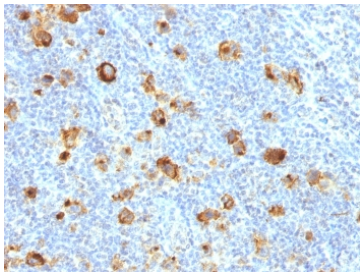
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

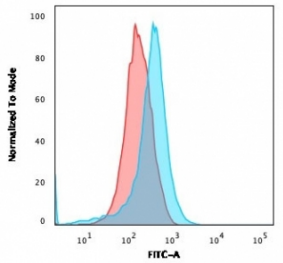
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	FUT4/1478R
Purity	Protein A affinity
UniProt	P22083
Localization	Cytoplasmic and cell surface
Applications	Flow cytometry: 0.5-1ug/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This CD15 Antibody / Myeloid Cell Surface Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



CD15 Antibody U937 IF. Immunofluorescent analysis of human U937 cells stained with CD15 Antibody demonstrates prominent membranous and cell surface-associated green fluorescence consistent with CD15 / Lewis X antigen expression in myeloid-associated leukemic cellular populations. This myeloid cell surface marker antibody highlights leukocyte-associated membrane glycosylation pathways and immune differentiation markers within hematopoietic cells. Nuclei are counterstained with Reddot nuclear stain (red).



CD15 Antibody Hodgkin's Lymphoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human Hodgkin's lymphoma tissue stained with CD15 Antibody demonstrates strong membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within scattered large neoplastic Reed-Sternberg-like cellular populations against a background of reactive inflammatory infiltrates. This myeloid cell surface marker antibody highlights CD15 / Lewis X-associated glycosylation pathways and immune differentiation markers commonly associated with Hodgkin lymphoma-associated tumor cells. Required HIER: steam sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min.



CD15 Antibody U937 FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of human U937 cells stained with CD15 Antibody demonstrates a distinct right-shifted fluorescence population relative to the isotype control, consistent with cell surface expression of CD15 / Lewis X antigen in myeloid-associated leukemic cellular populations. This myeloid cell surface marker antibody supports characterization of leukocyte-associated membrane glycosylation pathways and hematopoietic differentiation status in flow cytometric applications. Blue=CD15 antibody, Red=isotype control.

Description

CD15, also known as Lewis X (Lex), is a fucosylated carbohydrate antigen expressed predominantly on granulocytes, subsets of monocytes, and differentiated myeloid-associated cellular populations. CD15 functions in leukocyte adhesion, inflammatory recruitment, phagocyte trafficking, and selectin-mediated cell-cell interaction pathways through its localization on glycoproteins and glycolipids present at the cell surface. CD15 Antibody is useful for investigations involving myeloid differentiation, leukocyte-associated glycosylation pathways, hematopoietic lineage specification, and immune cell surface marker biology.

CD15 antibody, also referred to as Lewis X antibody and FUT4 antibody in the literature, recognizes a carbohydrate epitope generated through fucosyltransferase-associated glycosylation pathways involved in leukocyte differentiation and immune-associated cellular signaling. CD15 expression is strongly associated with mature granulocytes, myeloid lineage-associated cellular populations, inflammatory infiltrates, and subsets of hematopoietic neoplastic cells. The antigen localizes predominantly to the cell membrane and glycoconjugate-rich cellular surfaces involved in adhesion and immune-associated signaling pathways.

CD15 Antibody / Myeloid Cell Surface Marker Antibody (clone FUT4/1478R) is uniquely positioned for studies involving leukocyte cell surface organization and myeloid-associated immunophenotyping. This recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody supports immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and flow cytometry applications involving granulocytic and myeloid-associated cellular populations. Clone FUT4/1478R is useful for investigations examining immune-associated membrane glycosylation, leukocyte adhesion pathways, and hematopoietic lineage-associated cell surface differentiation markers.

CD15-associated carbohydrate structures contribute to leukocyte rolling, endothelial interaction, inflammatory signaling, and selectin-mediated trafficking during immune activation. Altered CD15 expression has been associated with myeloid maturation status, inflammatory regulation, hematologic malignancies, and epithelial tumor-associated glycosylation

changes. Because CD15 expression is highly associated with differentiated granulocytic and myeloid cellular populations, it serves as an important marker for investigations involving hematopoietic differentiation and leukocyte-associated immune signaling.

In tissue-based and fluorescence-based detection systems, CD15 expression commonly demonstrates membranous and cell surface-associated localization patterns reflecting glycoconjugate organization within leukocyte-associated cellular compartments. Flow cytometry and immunofluorescence applications support visualization of immune-associated membrane expression and characterization of differentiated myeloid cell populations. Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibodies targeting CD15 may provide strong signal intensity and selective detection in both suspension cell and tissue-based investigations.

This recombinant rabbit monoclonal CD15 Antibody supports research involving myeloid differentiation, leukocyte adhesion biology, inflammatory signaling pathways, hematopoietic lineage characterization, immune-associated glycosylation regulation, and leukocyte cell surface organization. Clone FUT4/1478R may be incorporated into immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and tissue-based investigations examining myeloid-associated immune differentiation in normal and diseased tissues.

For extensively published CD15 detection in Hodgkin lymphoma and leukocyte differentiation studies, see our CD15 Antibody / Leukocyte Differentiation Antigen Antibody page featuring clone Leu-M1/MMA with IHC, IF, and FACS validation data.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD15 Antibody / Myeloid Cell Surface Marker Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. 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

Purified human neutrophils were used as the immunogen for the recombinant CD15 antibody.

Storage

Store the recombinant CD15 antibody cocktail at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

CD15 antibody, Lewis X antibody, FUT4 antibody, Myeloid cell surface marker antibody, Leukocyte adhesion antigen antibody

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