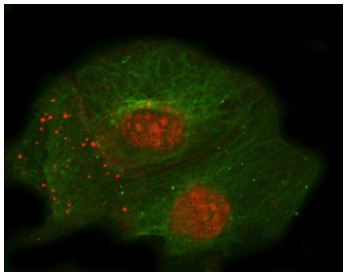
Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF / Endothelial Cell Immunofluorescence Marker (RQ7756)

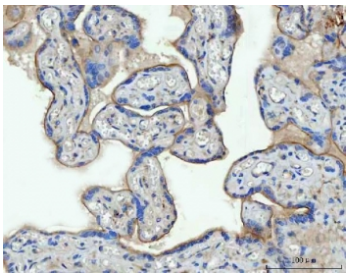
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ7756	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

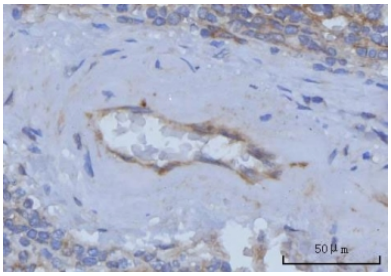
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P07204
Localization	Cell surface, cytoplasm, nucleus
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Immunoprecipitation: 2ug antibody/500ug lysate Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This Thrombomodulin antibody is available for research use only.



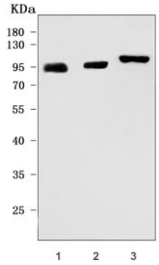
Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF / Endothelial Cell Immunofluorescence Marker. Immunofluorescence analysis of Thrombomodulin / THBD expression in human A431 cells using Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF. FFPE cells show red fluorescence highlighting thrombomodulin-associated membrane localization, while Alpha Tubulin antibody (green) labels the cytoskeletal microtubule network. Antigen retrieval was performed by steaming sections in pH 6 citrate buffer for 20 minutes.



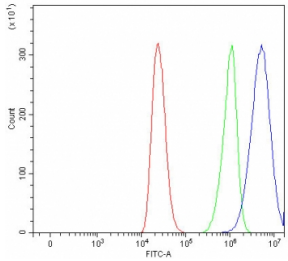
IHC staining of FFPE human placental tissue with Thrombomodulin antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



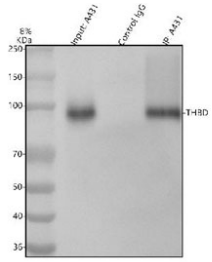
IHC staining of FFPE human spleen tissue with Thrombomodulin antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of 1) human RT4, 2) human A431 and 3) rat PC-12 cell lysate with Thrombomodulin antibody. Expected molecular weight: 60-100 kDa depending on glycosylation.



Flow cytometry testing of human ThP-1 cells with Thrombomodulin antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= Thrombomodulin antibody.



Immunoprecipitation of Thrombomodulin protein from 500ug of human A431 whole cell lysate with 2ug of Thrombomodulin antibody.

Description

Thrombomodulin (THBD) is a vascular endothelial membrane glycoprotein expressed on the luminal surface of endothelial cells that line blood vessels throughout the body. Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF is widely used in immunofluorescence microscopy to visualize endothelial cell membranes and analyze vascular structures using fluorescent antibody labeling. Because thrombomodulin is concentrated at the endothelial cell surface, immunofluorescence staining produces clear membrane-associated fluorescence signals that allow investigators to observe endothelial cells and vascular networks with high spatial resolution in fluorescence imaging experiments.

Thrombomodulin antibody, also referred to as THBD antibody and endothelial thrombomodulin antibody in the literature,

detects a transmembrane receptor that regulates thrombin activity within the protein C anticoagulant pathway. The protein is localized along endothelial cell membranes where it participates in vascular anticoagulant signaling. This membrane localization makes thrombomodulin particularly well suited for immunofluorescence detection, where fluorescently labeled antibodies generate strong fluorescence signals outlining endothelial cell boundaries. In fluorescence microscopy experiments, this pattern allows investigators to clearly visualize endothelial cells that form vascular structures within tissues and cultured cell models.

In immunofluorescence imaging experiments, Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF typically produces membrane-associated fluorescence signals that highlight endothelial cells lining blood vessels. Under fluorescence microscopy or confocal microscopy, endothelial cells appear as continuous fluorescent outlines that define vascular structures within the tissue microenvironment. This fluorescence staining pattern allows researchers to examine endothelial cell morphology, endothelial junction organization, and vascular network architecture using high resolution fluorescence imaging techniques.

Immunofluorescence detection of thrombomodulin is frequently used in studies of vascular biology, endothelial cell differentiation, and angiogenesis. Fluorescence microscopy provides the ability to analyze endothelial cells in combination with additional fluorescent markers in multiplex imaging experiments. By combining thrombomodulin immunofluorescence staining with other endothelial or cellular markers, investigators can perform multi-color fluorescence imaging to study endothelial cell interactions, vascular organization, and cellular relationships within complex tissues.

This rabbit polyclonal antibody recognizes thrombomodulin expression and supports fluorescence-based detection of endothelial cells in research applications. When applied in fluorescence microscopy and confocal imaging experiments, Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF enables visualization of endothelial cell membranes and vascular structures through immunofluorescence staining, providing a valuable tool for analyzing endothelial cell organization and vascular architecture in fluorescence imaging studies.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Thrombomodulin Antibody for IF / Endothelial Cell Immunofluorescence Marker should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived recombinant human protein (amino acids Q29-L575) was used as the immunogen for the Thrombomodulin antibody for IF.

Storage

After reconstitution, the Thrombomodulin 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

Thrombomodulin antibody, THBD antibody, Endothelial thrombomodulin antibody, CD141 thrombomodulin antibody, Vascular endothelial thrombomodulin antibody

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