



# CD133 Monoclonal Antibody

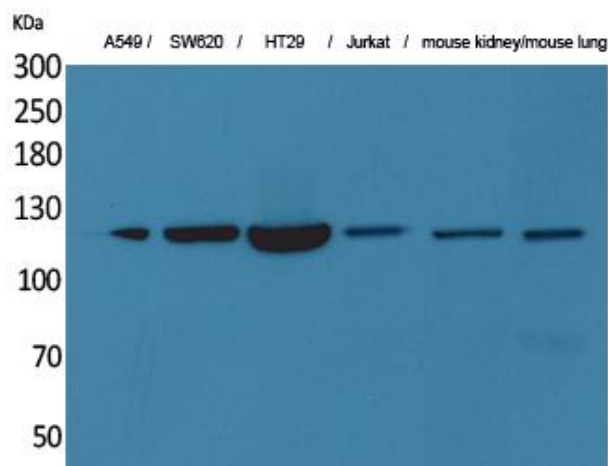
Catalog No	BYmab-13976
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PROM1
Protein Name	Prominin-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human PROM1. AA range:41-90
Specificity	CD133 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD133 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PROM1; Prominin-1; Antigen AC133; Prominin-like protein 1; CD133
Observed Band	100kD
Cell Pathway	Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, microvillus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Endoplasmic reticulum. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment. Found in extracellular membrane particles in various body fluids such as cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, seminal fluid and urine.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 is selectively expressed on CD34 hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells in adult and fetal bone marrow, fetal liver, cord blood and adult peripheral blood. Isoform 1 is not detected on other blood cells. Isoform 1 is also expressed in a number of non-lymphoid tissues including retina, pancreas, placenta, kidney, liver, lung, brain and heart. Found in saliva within small membrane particles. Isoform 2 is predominantly expressed in fetal liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and heart as well as adult pancreas, kidney, liver, lung, and placenta. Isoform 2 is highly expressed in fetal liver, low in bone marrow, and barely detectable in peripheral blood. Isoform 2 is expressed on hematopoietic stem cells and in epidermal basal cells (at protein level). Expressed in adult retina by rod and

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<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of cone-rod dystrophy type 12 (CORD12) [MIM:612657]. CORD12 is an inherited retinal dystrophy characterized by retinal pigment deposits visible on fundus examination, predominantly in the macular region, and initial loss of cone photoreceptors followed by rod degeneration. This leads to decreased visual acuity and sensitivity in the central visual field, followed by loss of peripheral vision. Severe loss of vision occurs earlier than in retinitis pigmentosa.,disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of retinal macular dystrophy type 2 (MCDR2) [MIM:608051]. MCDR2 is a bull's-eye macular dystrophy characterized by bilateral annular atrophy of retinal pigment epithelium at the macula.,disease:Defects in PROM1 are the cause of retinitis pigmentosa type 41 (RP41) [MIM:612095]; also known as retinal degeneration autosomal recessive prominin-related. RP is a
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a pentaspan transmembrane glycoprotein. The protein localizes to membrane protrusions and is often expressed on adult stem cells, where it is thought to function in maintaining stem cell properties by suppressing differentiation. Mutations in this gene have been shown to result in retinitis pigmentosa and Stargardt disease. Expression of this gene is also associated with several types of cancer. This gene is expressed from at least five alternative promoters that are expressed in a tissue-dependent manner. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009],
<b>matters needing attention</b>	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
<b>Usage suggestions</b>	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD133 Monoclonal Antibody