

**CD33 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS17082****Specification**

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**CD33 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>IHC, WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P20138</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">945</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>39825</b>

**CD33 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 945**Other Names**

CD33, CD33 antigen, CD33 molecule, gp67, SIGLEC-3, p67, CD33 antigen (gp67), SIGLEC3

**Target/Specificity**

Human CD33

**Reconstitution & Storage**

PBS, pH 7.3, 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol. Long term: -80°C; Short term: -20°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CD33 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD33 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CD33**Synonyms** SIGLEC3**Function**

Sialic-acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin (Siglec) that plays a role in mediating cell-cell interactions and in maintaining immune cells in a resting state (PubMed: [10611343](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10611343), PubMed: [11320212](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11320212), PubMed: [15597323](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15597323)). Preferentially recognizes and binds alpha-2,3- and more avidly alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid-bearing glycans (PubMed: [7718872](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7718872)). Upon engagement of ligands such as C1q or sialylated glycoproteins, two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs) located in CD33 cytoplasmic tail are phosphorylated by

Src-like kinases such as LCK (PubMed: [10887109](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10887109)), PubMed: [28325905](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28325905)). These phosphorylations provide docking sites for the recruitment and activation of protein-tyrosine phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (PubMed: [10206955](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10206955)), PubMed: [10556798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556798)), PubMed: [10887109](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10887109)). In turn, these phosphatases regulate downstream pathways through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules (PubMed: [10206955](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10206955)), PubMed: [10887109](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10887109)). One of the repressive effect of CD33 on monocyte activation requires phosphoinositide 3-kinase/PI3K (PubMed: [15597323](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15597323)).

### Cellular Location

[Isoform CD33M]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

### Tissue Location

Monocytic/myeloid lineage cells. In the brain, CD33 is mainly expressed on microglial cells

### Volume

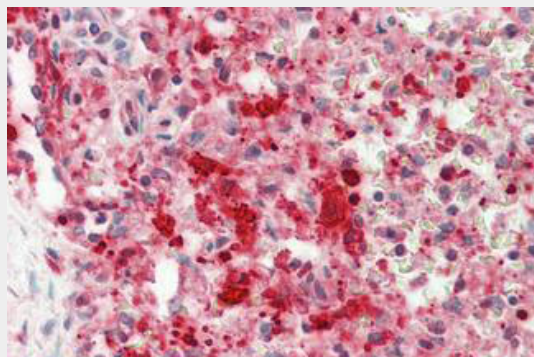
50 µl

### CD33 Antibody - Protocols

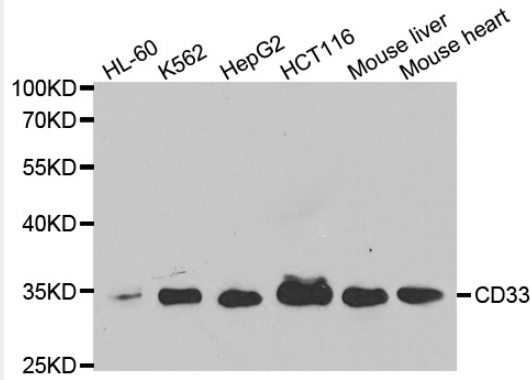
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### CD33 Antibody - Images



Human Spleen: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CD33 antibody.

### CD33 Antibody - Background

Putative adhesion molecule of myelomonocytic-derived cells that mediates sialic-acid dependent binding to cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,6-linked sialic acid. The sialic acid recognition site may be masked by cis interactions with sialic acids on the same cell surface. In the immune response, may act as an inhibitory receptor upon ligand induced tyrosine phosphorylation by recruiting cytoplasmic phosphatase(s) via their SH2 domain(s) that block signal transduction through dephosphorylation of signaling molecules. Induces apoptosis in acute myeloid leukemia (in vitro).

### CD33 Antibody - References

- Simmons D., et al. J. Immunol. 141:2797-2800(1988).
- Yousef G.M., et al. Gene 286:259-270(2002).
- Hernandez-Caselles T., et al. J. Leukoc. Biol. 79:46-58(2006).
- Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
- Grimwood J., et al. Nature 428:529-535(2004).