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CD93 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1870a

Specification

CD93 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E, WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q9NPY3
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**68.6kDa KDa**

Description
The protein encoded by this gene is a cell-surface glycoprotein and type I membrane protein that was originally identified as a myeloid cell-specific marker. The encoded protein was once thought to be a receptor for C1q, but now is thought to instead be involved in intercellular adhesion and in the clearance of apoptotic cells. The intracellular cytoplasmic tail of this protein has been found to interact with moesin, a protein known to play a role in linking transmembrane proteins to the cytoskeleton and in the remodelling of the cytoskeleton.

Immunogen
Purified recombinant fragment of human CD93 (AA: 474-535) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation
Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

CD93 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 22918

Other Names
Complement component C1q receptor, C1q/MBL/SPA receptor, C1qR, C1qR(p), C1qRp, CDw93, Complement component 1 q subcomponent receptor 1, Matrix-remodeling-associated protein 4, CD93, CD93, C1QR1, MXRA4

Dilution
E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
CD93 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD93 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD93

Synonyms C1QR1, MXRA4

Function
Cell surface receptor that plays a role in various physiological processes including inflammation, phagocytosis, and cell adhesion. Plays a role in phagocytosis and enhances the uptake of apoptotic cells and immune complexes by acting as a receptor for defense collagens including surfactant protein A/SFTPA1, C1q, and mannose-binding lectin (MBL2) (PubMed:7977768). Plays a role in the regulation of endothelial cell function and adhesion by activating angiogenesis (PubMed:24809468). Mechanistically, exerts its angiogenic function by associating with beta-dystroglycan, leading to SRC- dependent phosphorylation and subsequent recruitment of CBL. In turn, CBL provides a docking site for downstream signaling components, such as CRKL to enhance cell migration (PubMed:26848865). Participates in angiogenesis also by acting as a receptor for the ECM pan-endothelial glycoprotein multimerin-2/MMRN2 and IGFBP7 ligands (PubMed:28671670, PubMed:36265539, PubMed:38218180). Both ligands play a non-redundant role in CD93-mediated endothelial cell function (PubMed:38218180). Acts as a key regulator of endothelial barrier function through modulating VEGFR2 function (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in endothelial cells, platelets, cells of myeloid origin, such as monocytes and neutrophils. Not expressed in cells of lymphoid origin

CD93 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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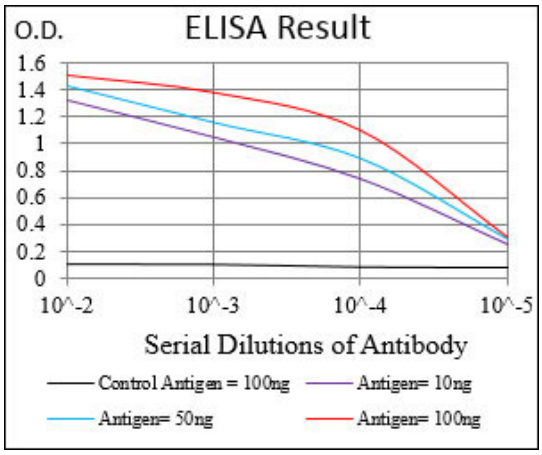

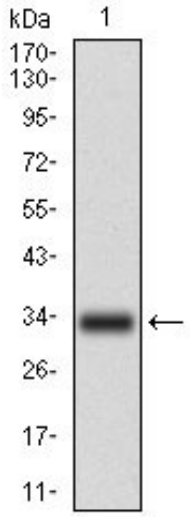

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CD93 mAb against human CD93 recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 31.7 kDa)

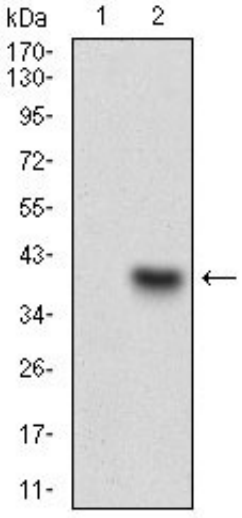

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using CD93 mAb against HEK293 (1) and CD93 (AA: 474-535)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

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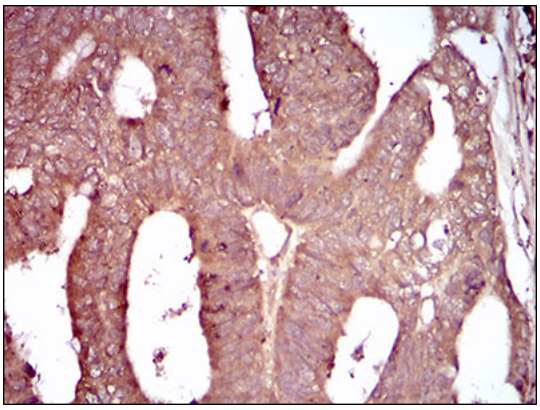

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum cancer tissues using CD93 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

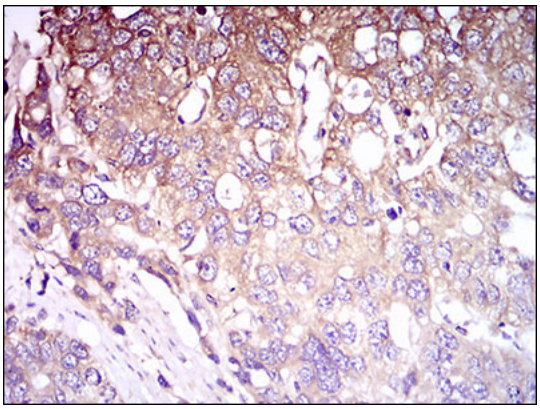

Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded esophageal cancer tissues using CD93 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

CD93 Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the dynamin superfamily of GTPases. Members of the dynamin-related subfamily, including the S. cerevisiae proteins Dnm1 and Vps1, contain the N-terminal tripartite GTPase domain but do not have the pleckstrin homology or proline-rich domains. This protein establishes mitochondrial morphology through a role in distributing mitochondrial tubules throughout the cytoplasm. The gene has 3 alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms. These transcripts are alternatively polyadenylated. ; ;

CD93 Antibody - References

1. PLoS One. 2012;7(12):e51647. 2. J Clin Immunol. 2010 Sep;30(5):723-33.