

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Clone ID	DM202
Target	CD56
Synonyms	NCAM1; CD56; MSK39; NCAM
Host Species	Rabbit
Description	Anti-CD56 antibody(DM202); Rabbit mAb
Delivery	2-3 weeks
Uniprot ID	P13591
IgG type	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA; Flow Cyt
Recommended Dilutions	ELISA 1:5000-10000; Flow Cyt 1:100
Purification	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
Storage & Shipping	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
Background	This gene encodes a cell adhesion protein which is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. The encoded protein is involved in cell-to-cell interactions as well as cell-matrix interactions during development and differentiation. The encoded protein plays a role in the development of the nervous system by regulating neurogenesis; neurite outgrowth; and cell migration. This protein is also involved in the expansion of T lymphocytes; B lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells which play an important role in immune surveillance. This protein plays a role in signal transduction by interacting with fibroblast growth factor receptors; N-cadherin and other components of the extracellular matrix and by triggering signalling cascades involving FYN-focal adhesion kinase (FAK); mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK); and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K). One prominent isoform of this gene; cell surface molecule CD56; plays a role in several myeloproliferative disorders such as acute myeloid leukemia and differential expression of this gene is associated with differential disease progression. For example; increased expression of CD56 is correlated with lower survival in acute myeloid leukemia patients whereas increased severity of COVID-19 is correlated with decreased abundance of CD56-expressing NK cells in peripheral blood. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct protein isoforms.
Usage	Research use only

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