Patients with polycythemia vera (PV), a neoplastic stem cell disorder that leads to excessive production of all myeloid cell lines, overexpress the cell surface antigen CD177, also designated NB1. The increased output, especially of red blood cells, increases whole blood viscosity and causes vascular occlusion and ischemia. Because of the marked upregulation of CD177 in PV patients, as compared to healthy individuals or those with other erythrocytosis-related conditions, analysis of this protein presents a useful tool for diagnosis and research into the mechanisms of PV.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CD177 (human) mapping to 19q13.31; Cd177 (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

SOURCE

CD177 (C-5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 27-247 mapping within an internal region of CD177 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG, kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

CD177 (C-5) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-376329 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycocyanin (sc-376329 PE), fluorescein (sc-376329 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-376329 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-376329 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-376329 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-376329 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-376329 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-376329 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.