

Datasheet: MCA1973A647

Description:	MOUSE ANTI PIG CD203a:Alexa Fluor® 647
Specificity:	CD203a
Other names:	SWC9
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 647
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	PM18-7
Isotype:	lgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS/1ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry				Neat - 1/10

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Pig				
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 - liquid				
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nn		
	Alexa Fluor®647	650	665		
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tiss supernatant				
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline				
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃)				
Stabilisers	1% bovine serum albu	ımin			
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.08	5 mg/ml			

Immunogen

Porcine alveolar macrophages.

Fusion Partners

Spleen cells from immunized mice were fused with P3X63-Ag8-653 murine myeloma cells (Kearney et al. 1979).

Specificity

Mouse anti Pig CD203a, clone PM18-7 recognizes porcine CD203a, originally clustered as SWC9 at the Second International Swine CD Workshop (<u>Dominguez et al. 1998</u>) and later identified as the porcine homologue of human ecto-nucleotidepyrophosphatase / phosphodiesterase 1 or <u>ENPP1</u> (<u>Petersen et al. 2007</u>).

Mouse anti Pig CD203a was originally reported to immunoprecipitate two bands, one of ~;205 kDa and one of ~130 kDa (<u>Dominguez et al. 1998</u>) under both reducing and non-reducing conditions. CD203a migrates as a homodimer of ~260 kDa under non-reducing conditions and a 130 kDa monomer under reducing conditions (<u>Petersen et al. 2007</u>) from preparations of porcine alveolar macrophages.

CD203a is expressed widely in macrophage populations with notably high levels on alveolar macrophages (<u>Petersen et al. 2007</u>, <u>Hwang et al. 2015</u>), it is not expressed on monocyte populations (<u>McCullough et al. 1997</u>, <u>Hwang et al. 2015</u>).

SWC1a, expressed at very much higher levels on monocytes than mature macrophages and CD203a (SWC9), expressed exclusively on mature tissue macrophages have been used as markers of monocyte-macrophage differentiation (Sanchez *et al.* 1999).

Flow Cytometry

Use 10µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10⁶ cells in 100µl

References

- 1. McCullough, K.C. *et al.* (1997) Phenotype of porcine monocytic cells: modulation of surface molecule expression upon monocyte differentiation into macrophages. <u>Vet Immunol Immunopathol</u>. 58 (3-4): 265-75.
- 2. Domínguez, J. *et al.* (1998) Porcine myelomonocytic markers: summary of the Second International Swine CD Workshop. <u>Vet Immunol Immunopathol.</u> 60 (3-4): 329-41.
- 3. Sánchez, C. *et al.* (1999) The porcine 2A10 antigen is homologous to human CD163 and related to macrophage differentiation. J Immunol. 162 (9): 5230-7.
- 4. Basta, S. *et al.* (1999) Modulation of monocytic cell activity and virus susceptibility during differentiation into macrophages. <u>J Immunol</u>. 162 (7): 3961-9.
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- 6. Boersma, W.J. *et al.* (2001) Summary of workshop findings for porcine B-cell markers. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 80 (1-2): 63-78.
- 7. Cantu, E. *et al.* (2006) Depletion of pulmonary intravascular macrophages prevents hyperacute pulmonary xenograft dysfunction. <u>Transplantation</u>. 81 (8): 1157-64.
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isolates. Vet Res. 42: 9.

- 10. Ondrackova, P. *et al.* (2013) Phenotypic characterisation of the monocyte subpopulations in healthy adult pigs and< i> Salmonella-infected piglets by seven-colour flow cytometry. Res Vet Sci. 94: 240 5.
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- 12. Hwang, J.H.*et al.* (2015) Characterization of monoclonal antibodies against porcine pulmonary alveolar macrophages of gnotobiotic miniature swine. <u>Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 461 (2): 427-34.</u>
- 13. Shao, L. *et al.* (2016) Tissue-specific mRNA expression profiles of porcine Toll-like receptors at different ages in germ-free and conventional pigs. <u>Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 171: 7-16.</u>
- 14. Burkard, C. *et al.* (2017) Precision engineering for PRRSV resistance in pigs: Macrophages from genome edited pigs lacking CD163 SRCR5 domain are fully resistant to both PRRSV genotypes while maintaining biological function. <u>PLoS Pathog. 13 (2):</u> e1006206.
- 15. Fernández-Caballero, T. *et al.* (2018) Phenotypic and functional characterization of porcine bone marrow monocyte subsets. <u>Dev Comp Immunol. 81: 95-104.</u>
- 16. Sautter, C.A. *et al.* (2018) Phenotypic and functional modulations of porcine macrophages by interferons and interleukin-4. Dev Comp Immunol. 84: 181-92.
- 17. Zimmermann, C.E. *et al.* (2021) Characterization of porcine mesenchymal stromal cells and their proliferative and osteogenic potential in long-term culture. <u>J Stem Cells</u> Regen Med. 17 (2): 49-55.
- 18. Jarosova, R. *et al.* (2022) Cytokine expression by CD163+ monocytes in healthy and *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae.*-infected pigs. Res Vet Sci. 152: 1-9.
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- 21. Nieto-Pelegrín, E. *et al.* (2020) Porcine CLEC12B is expressed on alveolar macrophages and blood dendritic cells. <u>Dev Comp Immunol. 111: 103767.</u>
- 22. Boschetto, F. *et al.* (2024) Protocol for extracting and isolating porcine bone-marrow-derived macrophages from ribs. <u>STAR Protoc. 5 (2): 103085.</u>

Further Reading

1. Piriou-Guzylack, L. & Salmon, H. (2008) Membrane markers of the immune cells in swine: an update. <u>Vet Res. 39 (6): 54.</u>

Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Guarantee

12 months from date of despatch

Acknowledgements

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Health And Safety Information

Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA1973A647

10041

Regulatory

For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL: Alexa Fluor® 647 (MCA928A647)

North & South Tel: +1 800 265 7376

Worldwide

Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Europe Tel: +49

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