

Datasheet: MCA343GA

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RAT CD169
Specificity:	CD169
Other names:	ED3
Format:	Purified
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	ED3
Isotype:	IgG2a
Quantity:	0.1 mg

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	▪			1/500
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			1/50 - 1/250
Immunohistology - Paraffin			▪	
ELISA			▪	
Immunoprecipitation	▪			
Western Blotting			▪	
Immunofluorescence	▪			

Where this antibody 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 antibody for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Rat
Product Form	Purified IgG - liquid
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide

Carrier Free	Yes
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.5 mg/ml
Immunogen	Rat Spleen cell homogenate
RRID	AB_2286040
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the SP2/0-Ag 14 mouse myeloma cell line.
Specificity	Mouse anti rat CD169 antibody, clone ED3 recognises the rat CD169 cell surface antigen, a ~185 kDa molecule expressed by macrophages, predominately confined to lymphoid organs only. Monocytes and granulocytes are negative. No other cell types are positive. The most conspicuous property of ED3 is it stains marginal zone macrophages and marginal metallophils in the spleen very strongly. Furthermore, macrophages in (auto-immune) diseased tissues express the ED3 antigen. In healthy tissue no expression occurs. CD169 is a receptor for glycoconjugates containing sialic acid.
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul.
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. van Rees, E.P. <i>et al.</i> (1985) The postnatal development of cell populations in the rat popliteal lymph node. An immunohistochemical study. Cell Tissue Res. 242 (2): 391-8. 2. van den Berg, T.K. <i>et al.</i> (1992) Sialoadhesin on macrophages: its identification as a lymphocyte adhesion molecule. J Exp Med. 176 (3): 647-55. 3. Allen, A.R. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Endothelial expression of VCAM-1 in experimental crescentic nephritis and effect of antibodies to very late antigen-4 or VCAM-1 on glomerular injury. J Immunol. 162: 5519-27. 4. Richards, P.J. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Liposomal clodronate eliminates synovial macrophages, reduces inflammation and ameliorates joint destruction in antigen-induced arthritis. Rheumatology (Oxford). 38: 818-25. 5. Ikezumi, Y. <i>et al.</i> (2000) An anti-CD5 monoclonal antibody ameliorates proteinuria and glomerular lesions in rat mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis. Kidney Int. 58: 100-14. 6. Nakamura, K. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Lymph node macrophages, but not spleen macrophages, express high levels of unmasked sialoadhesin: implication for the adhesive properties of macrophages <i>in vivo</i>. Glycobiology. 12: 209-16. 7. Camelo, S. <i>et al.</i> (2004) The distribution of antigen in lymphoid tissues following its injection into the anterior chamber of the rat eye. J Immunol. 172: 5388-95. 8. Homo-Delarche, F. <i>et al.</i> (2006) Islet inflammation and fibrosis in a spontaneous model of type 2 diabetes, the GK rat. Diabetes. 55: 1625-33. 9. Camelo, S. <i>et al.</i> (2006) Antigen from the anterior chamber of the eye travels in a soluble form to secondary lymphoid organs via lymphatic and vascular routes. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 47: 1039-46. 10. Fujita, E. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Statin Attenuates Experimental Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane Glomerulonephritis Together with the Augmentation of Alternatively Activated Macrophages. Am J Pathol. 177: 1143-54. 11. Savikko, J. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Early short-term imatinib treatment is sufficient to prevent the

- development of chronic allograft nephropathy. [Nephrol Dial Transplant. 26 \(9\): 3026-32.](#)
12. Lobato-Pascual, A. *et al.* (2013) Rat macrophage C-type lectin is an activating receptor expressed by phagocytic cells. [PLoS One. 8: e57406.](#)
 13. Rintala, J.M. *et al.* (2014) Epidermal growth factor inhibition, a novel pathway to prevent chronic allograft injury. [Transplantation. 98 \(8\): 821-7.](#)
 14. Palin, N.K. *et al.* (2015) Intensive perioperative simvastatin treatment protects from chronic kidney allograft injury. [Am J Nephrol. 41 \(4-5\): 383-91.](#)
 15. Rintala, J.M. *et al.* (2016) Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibition with erlotinib ameliorates anti-Thy 1.1-induced experimental glomerulonephritis. [J Nephrol. 29 \(3\): 359-65.](#)
 16. Rintala, J.M. *et al.* (2016) Oral Platelet-Derived Growth Factor and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Inhibitor Sunitinib Prevents Chronic Allograft Injury in Experimental Kidney Transplantation Model. [Transplantation. 100 \(1\): 103-10.](#)
 17. Gonçalves, C. *et al.* (2016) Potential of mannan or dextrin nanogels as vaccine carrier/adjuvant systems [J Bioactive Compat Polymers. 31 \(5\): 453-66.](#)
 18. Palin, N.K. *et al.* (2017) Activin inhibition limits early innate immune response in rat kidney allografts-a pilot study. [Transpl Int. 30 \(1\): 96-107.](#)
 19. Gonçalves J *et al.* (2017) Extended-access methamphetamine self-administration elicits neuroinflammatory response along with blood-brain barrier breakdown. [Brain Behav Immun. 62: 306-317.](#)
 20. Garcia, G.E. *et al.* (2021) A Novel Treatment for Glomerular Disease: Targeting the Activated Macrophage Folate Receptor with a Trojan Horse Therapy in Rats. [Cells. 10\(8\): 2113.](#)

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

Health And Safety Information Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: <https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA343GA>
10040

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

- | | |
|---|--|
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...) | HRP |
| Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...) | RPE |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...) | FITC |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...) | Alk. Phos. , HRP |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...) | RPE |

Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...) [Alk. Phos.](#), [DyLight®488](#), [DyLight®550](#),
[DyLight®650](#), [DyLight®680](#), [DyLight®800](#),
[FITC](#), [HRP](#)
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...) [HRP](#)
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...) [FITC](#), [HRP](#)
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) [FITC](#)

Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG2a NEGATIVE CONTROL \(MCA1210\)](#)

North & South America	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com	Worldwide	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com	Europe	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com
----------------------------------	---	------------------	---	---------------	---

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets

'M405518:220916'

Printed on 18 Jan 2024

© 2024 Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc | [Legal](#) | [Imprint](#)