abcam

ab130451

Anti-CD73 antibody [AD2]

Recombinant

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	AD2
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.977 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1-4 µg/mL
Notes	ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information NT5E

Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of nucleotide monophosphates, releasing inorganic phosphate and the corresponding nucleoside, with AMP being the preferred substrate (PubMed:21933152, PubMed:22997138, PubMed:23142347, PubMed:24887587, PubMed:34403084). Shows a preference for ribonucleotide monophosphates over their equivalent deoxyribose forms (PubMed:34403084). Other substrates include IMP, UMP, GMP, CMP, dAMP, dCMP, dTMP, NAD and NMN (PubMed:21933152, PubMed:22997138, PubMed:23142347, PubMed:24887587, PubMed:34403084).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

This product has switched from a hybridoma to recombinant production method on 21st September 2020.
What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Want a custom formulation?
This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD73 also known as ecto-5'-nucleotidase is an enzyme that functions at the cellular level. The CD73 protein hydrolyzes extracellular nucleotides into nucleosides by removing phosphate groups. It is a 70 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored molecule found on the surface of various cell types including endothelial cells lymphocytes and epithelial cells. Its presence is noted in a wide range of tissues across the human body highlighting its versatile role in cellular communication and metabolism.
Biological function summary	CD73 participates in the regulation of purinergic signaling through adenosine production. It acts in cooperation with other cell surface enzymes such as CD39 forming a functional complex that handles ATP breakdown to adenosine. This enzymatic activity modulates immune responses tissue protection and inflammation control. In addition to immune-related functions CD73 supports the maintenance of vascular integrity and proper cellular adhesion which is important in different physiological and pathological contexts.
Pathways	CD73 plays an important part in the adenosinergic pathway governing the conversion of AMP into adenosine. This activity impacts the signaling and function of the adenosine receptors on immune and non-immune cells. Another important pathway is the angiogenesis process where CD73 contributes by affecting endothelial cell migration and blood vessel development. Relationships with key proteins such as adenosine A2 receptors help facilitate these critical pathway activities.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD73's involvement with immunosuppression and tumor progression becomes significant. Elevated levels of CD73 are frequently observed in some cancers where it aids in creating a favorable tumor microenvironment through increased adenosine production. This situation assists tumor cells in evading immune detection. Additionally CD73 is linked to autoimmune diseases like multiple sclerosis where it contributes to modulated lymphocyte activity. Connections with proteins such as TGF-beta further illustrate its role in disease-related pathways creating potential targets for therapeutic interventions through the use of anti-CD73 antibodies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

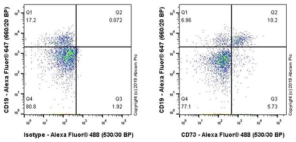
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD73 antibody [AD2] (ab130451)

CD73 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-CD73 antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of human PBMC cells labeling CD73 with ab130451 at 1/500 dilution (Right) compared with an isotype control (Left).
Cells were blocked with 20 µg/mL human IgG for 15 minutes on ice. Primary antibody incubation for 30 minutes on ice.

Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (AlexaFluor® 488) (ab150113) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes on ice in the dark. Cells were also stained with Anti-Mouse CD19 conjugated to AlexaFluor® 647 for 30 minutes on ice in the dark. Added 7-AAD in 1X PBS and incubated for 5 minutes.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.