abcam

ab303134

PE Anti-CD68 antibody [SP251]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	SP251
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CD68

Function Could play a role in phagocytic activities of tissue macrophages, both in intracellular lysosomal metabolism and extracellular cell-cell and cell-pathogen interactions. Binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins, allowing homing of macrophage subsets to particular sites. Rapid recirculation of CD68 from endosomes and lysosomes to the plasma membrane may allow macrophages to crawl over selectin-bearing substrates or other cells.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

This conjugated primary antibody is "made to order" and it is released using a quantitative quality control method that ensures binding affinity and labelling efficiency of the conjugate. Via leveraging the power of the Lightning-Link® conjugation technology, Abcam will deliver highly consistent recombinant conjugates in <2 weeks, giving you access to an ever growing portfolio of antibody-label combinations.

For suitable applications and species reactivity, please refer to the unconjugated version of this clone.

How are conjugated primary antibodies validated?
This conjugated primary antibody is released using a quantitative quality control method that evaluates binding affinity post-conjugation and efficiency of antibody labeling.
For suitable applications and species reactivity, please refer to the unconjugated version of this clone.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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.

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	CD68 is a glycoprotein that functions as a scavenger receptor. It plays an important role in the regulation of cellular debris and apoptotic cell clearance. Researchers often refer to it as KP1 or macrosialin in the literature. CD68 with a molecular weight of approximately 110 kDa is highly expressed in macrophages and monocytes. The mucin-like structure of CD68 allows it to be heavily glycosylated which aids in its function. Researchers detect CD68 in tissues through methods like immunohistochemistry (IHC) immunofluorescence and CD68 staining and it is widely used as a macrophage marker in research.
Biological function summary	CD68 facilitates functions associated with the innate immune response. It serves as an important part of macrophages which contribute to immune surveillance and tissue homeostasis. Though it primarily operates on its own in some contexts CD68 might assist in forming complexes with other receptors to modulate phagocytic activity. This target is significant in atherosclerotic plaque stability as macrophages engulf lipids and cell debris through processes facilitated by CD68.
Pathways	CD68 is involved in pathways connected to inflammation and phagocytosis. The CD68 protein works closely with other scavenger receptors like CD36 to mediate uptake of oxidized low-density lipoproteins (oxLDL) in the lipid metabolism pathway. Additionally CD68 engagement can influence the toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling pathways thereby linking innate immunity and inflammatory responses critical for host defense and disease progression.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD68 is associated with atherosclerosis and multiple sclerosis. In atherosclerosis its role becomes evident as it accumulates in macrophages within the plaques making it a marker of disease severity. In multiple sclerosis CD68 expression in macrophages and microglia indicates active demyelination and inflammation. It also relates to proteins such as CD36 in atherosclerosis where both mediate the uptake of modified LDL contributing to foam cell formation in plaques.

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.

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