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LAMP3

Cat.No. HS-391 017; Monoclonal rat antibody, 100 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 μg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 100 μl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: not tested yet IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: not recommended IHC-P: 1: 200 up to 1: 1000
Clone	SY-354H7
Subtype	IgG2a (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal residues of mouse LAMP3. (UniProt Id: Q7TST5)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q7TST5), rat (Q5XI99), human (Q9UQV4). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes LAMP 3, no crossreactivity to LAMP 1, LAMP 2 and LAMP 5. K.O. validated

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

LAMP3 (lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 3), also referred to as **DC-LAMP** (dendritic cell LAMP) or **CD 208**, is a member of the LAMP protein family and a single-pass type I transmembrane protein that can be variably glycosylated. It is specifically expressed in lung type II pneumocytes and by activated human dendritic cells (1, 2).

Recent studies demonstrated high expression of LAMP3 in a variety of malignancies including squamous cell carcinoma, gastrointestinal cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and cervical cancer. Its expression has been associated with metastasis and poor overall survival (3, 4, 5).

Selected General References

A novel lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein, DC-LAMP, induced upon DC maturation, is transiently expressed in MHC class II compartment.

de Saint-Vis B et al. Immunity (1998) PubMed:9768752

LAMP3 expression correlated with poor clinical outcome in human ovarian cancer. Wang D et al. Tumour Biol. (2017) PubMed:28349821

High Expression of LAMP3 Is a Novel Biomarker of Poor Prognosis in Patients with Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Liao X et al. Int J Mol Sci (2015) PubMed:26263981

CD208/dendritic cell-lysosomal associated membrane protein is a marker of normal and transformed type II pneumocytes. Salaun B et al. Am J Pathol (2004) PubMed:14982840

Isolation and characterization of a novel human lung-specific gene homologous to lysosomal membrane glycoproteins 1 and 2: significantly increased expression in cancers of various tissues.

Ozaki K et al. Cancer Res (1998) PubMed:9721848

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy-histosure.com/product/HS-391017 or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

 All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freezedried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- Unlabeled and biotin-labeled antibodies and control proteins should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!
 Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- Fluorescence-labeled antibodies should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle
 between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be
 avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that
 has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door
 shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl)
 and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock
 concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the
 storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of
 activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

• Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- Ascites and hybridoma supernatant should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended! Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- Crude antisera: With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- Affinity purified antibodies: Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is
 recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our
 antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed
 information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

• Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add
 the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are
 preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a
 stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies
 already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein.
 For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the
 solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled
 with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1:1 (v/v) glycerol to a final
 concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in
 liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freezethaw cycles.
- Please refer to our tips and hints for subsequent storage of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.