Datasheet

Mouse mAb to **Human Myeloid Specific Marker**
Clone **BM-4**
Isotype **IgG1-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with nuclei from Pokeweed mitogen stimulated human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Fusion partner: NS-0.

Specifications

BM-4 recognizes a nuclear antigen expressed in human granulocytes (83%) monocytes (20%) and myeloid precursor cells residing in lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. BM-4 is an early marker of myeloid differentiation. It also reacts with a subset of myeloid leukemia cells. BM-4 has no reactivity with any other cell type in human tissues.

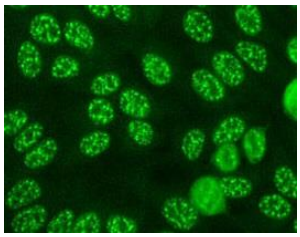

Figure 1: Staining of nuclear antigen (IF)

Species reactivity

Positive: human.

Applications

BM-4 is specific marker for human myeloid cells. Induction studies using HL-60 cells show that BM-4 identifies a nuclear antigen which is expressed during the early phases of myeloid differentiation.

Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence	Paraffin sections
+	+	-

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.
Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30-60 minutes at RT; for staining of formalin-fixed tissues no suitable antigen retrieval method is known to date).

Positive control

Human blood or bone marrow.

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References

- Epstein, AL et al. Blood 70: 1124-1130 (1987).
- Epstein, Alan L. and Clevenger, Charles V.: Identification of nuclear antigens in human cells by immunofluorescence, immunoelectron microscopy, and immunobiochemical methods using monoclonal antibodies. In: Progress in Nonhistone Protein Research, Vol. 1, Isaac Bekhor, ed., 1985, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, pp. 117-137.
- Murao et al, Cancer Research 45: 791-795 (1985).