Antibody Against Vascular Endothelial Cells

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Technology description

Monoclonal antibody for detection of human rheumatoid cells
#researchtool #antibody #reagent
A Northwestern University researcher discovered a differentially regulated antigen on the surface of endothelial cells that is associated with allergic contact dermatitis. The monoclonal mouse antibody developed against this antigen reacts with vascular endothelial cells in lymphoid tissues and endothelial cells in diseased tissue such as rheumatoid and osteoarthritic synovium, psoriatic skin, adrenal tumors and cutaneous Kaposi's sarcomas. It does not react with several myeloid or lymphoid cell lines, peripheral blood cells and platelets. Additionally, this antibody does not detect endothelium of medium-sized vessels and that of normal tissues such as liver and spleen. Therefore, this antibody can a useful reagent to distinguish between endothelial cells from normal and diseased tissue samples.
Publications
Koch AE, Burrows JC, Domer PH, Ashmun RA, Look AT, Leibovich SJ (1992). Monoclonal antibodies defining shared human macrophage-endothelial antigens,Pathobiology.60: 59-67.
Koch AE, Nickoloff BJ, Holgersson J, Seed B, Haines GK, Burrows JC, Leibovich SJ (1994). 4A11, a Monoclonal Antibody Recognizing a Novel Antigen Expressed on Abberant Vascular Endothelium. Upregulation on an In Vivo Model of Contact Dermatitis, Am. J. Pathol.144(2): 244-59.

Application area

Research reagent

Advantages

Validated for immunohistochemistry experiments

Institution

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Inventors

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