

LAMP3

Cat.No. 391 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°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 DOTBLOT: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 2000 IHC_P: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 5000
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal residues of mouse LAMP3. (UniProt Id: Q7TST5)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q7TST5), rat (Q5XI99). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes LAMP 3, no crossreactivity to LAMP 1, LAMP 2 and LAMP 5. K.O.
Remarks	DOTBLOT: This application was tested with synthetic peptides only.

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

Background

LAMP 3 (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 LAMP 3 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, Vincent J, Vandenabeele S, Vanbervliet B, Pin JJ, Ait-Yahia S, Patel S, Mattei MG, Banchereau J, Zurawski S, Davoust J, et al.
Immunity (1998) 93: 325-36. .

LAMP3 expression correlated with poor clinical outcome in human ovarian cancer.
Wang D, Cao X, Zhang Y, Liu Y, Yao C, Ge W, Xu Y
Tumour biology : the journal of the International Society for Oncodevelopmental Biology and Medicine (2017) 393: 1010428317695014. .

High Expression of LAMP3 Is a Novel Biomarker of Poor Prognosis in Patients with Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma.
Liao X, Chen Y, Liu D, Li F, Li X, Jia W
International journal of molecular sciences (2015) 168: 17655-67. .

CD208/dendritic cell-lysosomal associated membrane protein is a marker of normal and transformed type II pneumocytes.
Salaun B, de Saint-Vis B, Pacheco N, Pacheco Y, Riesler A, Isaac S, Leroux C, Clair-Moninot V, Pin JJ, Griffith J, Treilleux I, et al.
The American journal of pathology (2004) 1643: 861-71. .

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, Nagata M, Suzuki M, Fujiwara T, Ueda K, Miyoshi Y, Takahashi E, Nakamura Y
Cancer research (1998) 5816: 3499-503. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/391004> 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 freeze-dried) 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 at 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 freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.