

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD58 Antibody[TS2/9.1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1068L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	TS2/9.1
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

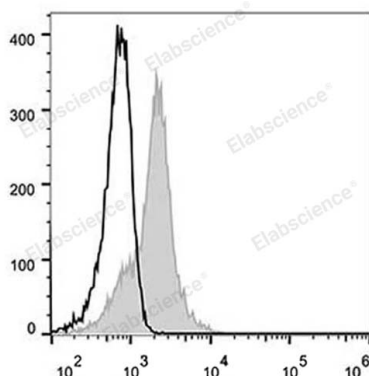
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD58 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained lymphocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	Ag3;CD58;LFA3;Lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3;Surface glycoprotein LFA-3
Uniprot ID	P19256
Gene ID	965

For Research Use Only

Background

CD58, also known as lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3 (LFA-3) is a 45-70 kD cell surface protein that is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Alternative splicing of CD58 gives rise to transmembrane and glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored forms on cell surface. CD58 is expressed on both hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells including B cells, T cells, monocytes, erythrocytes, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, and fibroblasts. High levels are observed on memory T cells and dendritic cells. CD58 expressed on antigen presenting cells and target cells enhances T cell recognition via the binding of its cognate ligand, CD2, on the T cell surface.