

## Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD45 Antibody[30-F11]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1136L

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

### Description

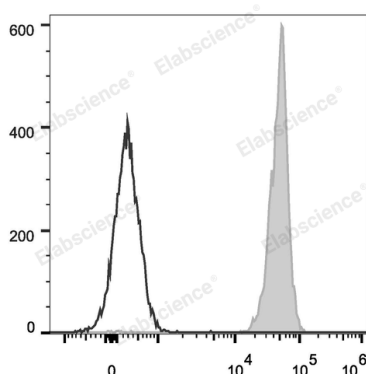
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG2b, $\kappa$
<b>Clone No.</b>	30-F11
<b>Isotype Control</b>	Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgG2b, $\kappa$ Isotype Control[LTF-2] [Product E-AB-F09842L]
<b>Conjugation</b>	Elab Fluor® 488
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to 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).
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

### Applications

### Recommended usage

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



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD45 Antibody (filled gray histogram).

Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	CD45;L-CA;Ly-5;Ptprc;Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C;T200
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P06800
<b>Gene ID</b>	19264

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD45 is a 180-240 kD glycoprotein also known as the leukocyte common antigen (LC A), T200, or Ly-5. It is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family, expressed on all hematopoietic cells except mature erythrocytes and platelets. There are different isoforms of CD45 that arise from alternative splicing of exons 4, 5, and 6, which encode A, B, and C determinants, respectively. CD45 plays a key role in TCR and BCR signal transduction. These isoforms are very specific to the activation and maturation state of the cell as well as cell type. The primary ligands for CD45 are galectin-1, CD2, CD3, CD4, TCR, CD22, and Thy-1.