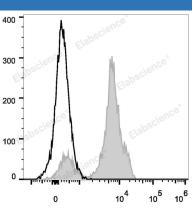
PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD2 Antibody[TS1/8]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1148J

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
lsotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	TS1/8
Isotype Control	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792J]
Conjugation	PerCP/Cyanine 5.5
Conjugation Information	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 is designed to be excited by the blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 675 nm (e.g., a 690/50 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 PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD2 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained lymphocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storag	je
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	Erythrocyte receptor;LFA-2;LFA-3R;T-cell surface antigen CD2;T11/Leu-5
Uniprot ID	P06729
Gene ID	914

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Background

CD2 is a 50 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as LFA-2, T11, and sheep red blood cell receptor (SRBC-R). This immunoglobulin superfamily member is expressed on thymocytes, T lymphocytes, NK cells, and thymic B cell subsets. The major ligand for CD2 is CD58 (also known as LFA-3). CD2 has also been reported to bind CD48, CD59, and CD15. CD2 plays a critical role in alternative T cell activation, T cell signaling, and cell-cell adhesion.