

## APC Anti-Human CD200/OX2 Antibody[OX-104]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1160E

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

### Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
Clone No.	OX-104
Isotype Control	APC Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792E]
Conjugation	APC
Conjugation Information	APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

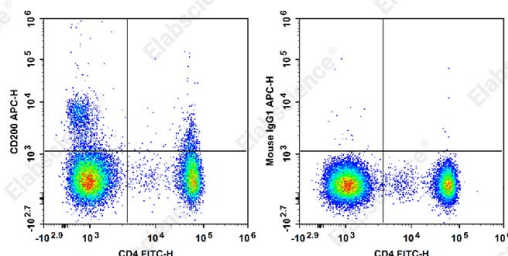
### Applications

### 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  $\mu$ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100  $\mu$ L staining volume or per 100  $\mu$ L 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 FITC Anti-Human CD4 Antibody and APC Anti-Human CD200 Antibody[OX-104] (Left). Lymphocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Human CD4 Antibody and APC Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Right).

### 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	CD 200;MOX1;MOX2;My033;OX2
Uniprot ID	P41217

### For Research Use Only

**Gene ID**

4345

**Background**

CD200, also known as OX2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF). It is a monomorphic cell surface glycoprotein that is expressed on thymocytes, neurons, endothelium, follicular dendritic cells in all lymphoid organs, a subset of CD34+ progenitor cells, and at low levels on some smooth muscle and B lymphocytes. It is not expressed on NK cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or platelets. CD200 costimulates T cell proliferation. It may regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues. The interaction between CD200 (OX2) and CD200 receptor (OX2R) system is of importance in the control of macrophage and granulocyte activation, which may contribute to pathways that suppress and limit macrophage induced inflammatory damage in tissue

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