

## FITC Anti-Mouse CD200/OX2 Antibody[OX-90]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1234UC

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG2a, $\kappa$
<b>Clone No.</b>	OX-90
<b>Isotype Control</b>	FITC Rat IgG2a, $\kappa$ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833C]
<b>Conjugation</b>	FITC
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 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.

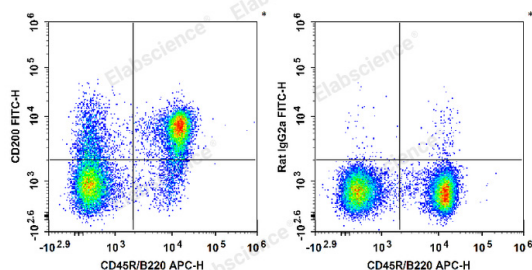
### Applications

### Recommended usage

#### FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1  $\mu\text{g}/10^6$  cells in 100  $\mu\text{L}$  volume].

### Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with APC Anti-Mouse CD45R/B220 Antibody and FITC Anti-Mouse CD200 Antibody (Left). Splenocytes are stained with APC Anti-Mouse CD45R/B220 Antibody and FITC Rat IgG2a,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Right).

### 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>	MRC;OX-2;OX-2 membrane glycoprotein
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	O54901
<b>Gene ID</b>	4345

### For Research Use Only

## Background

CD200 (OX-2 antigen) is a type-1 membrane glycoprotein containing two extracellular Ig-like domains. CD200 a highly conserved type I membrane glycoprotein that is expressed on a variety of cell types including thymocytes, some T cells, endothelial and follicular dendritic cells, B cells, and brain tissue (neurons); but not on NK cells, granulocytes, monocytes, or macrophages. CD200 costimulates T cell proliferation. It may regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues. CD200 is the ligand for CD200 receptor (CD200R). The CD200 Receptor is restricted to myeloid cells, and it is believed that its engagement with CD200 results in inhibition and/or downregulation of myeloid cell activity. Blocking of CD200/CD200R interactions decreases myeloid cell inhibitory thresholds which results in enhanced immune activation.