Purified Anti-Mouse CD90.2/Thy1.2 Antibody[30H12], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F10940**

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

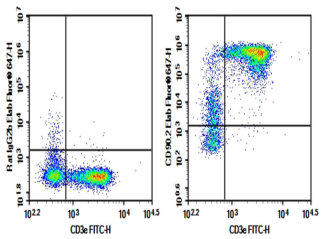
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD90.2 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2b, κ
Clone	30H12
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

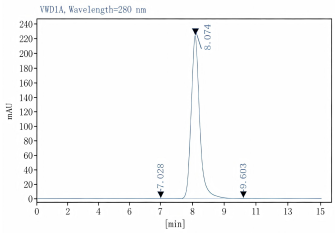
Applications | Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 μg/mL(0.5×10^6-1×10^6 cells)
Depletion	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD90.2/Thy1.2 Antibody[30H12], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse CD3e FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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CD90.2 is a 25-35 kD immunoglobulin superfamily member also known as Thy1.2. It is expressed on hematopoietic stem cells and neurons, all thymocytes, and peripheral T cells in Thy1.2 bearing mouse strains (Balb/c, CBA/J, C3H/He, C57BL/-, DBA, NZB/-). CD90.2 is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored membrane glycoprotein involved in signal transduction. CD90.2 is involved in costimulation of lymphocyte proliferation and induction of hematopoietic stem cells differentiation. CD90.2 has been shown to interact with CD45. The 30H12 antibody has been reported to induce Ca2+ flux in thymocytes and, in combination with antibody against the CD3/TCR complex, promote thymocyte apoptosis and inhibit CD3-mediated proliferative responses of mature T lymphocytes.

None (Azide-Free,Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Goo-Young Seo, et al. Cell Host Microbe. 2018 Aug 8;24(2):249-260.e4.