Purified Anti-Mouse CD45R/B220 Antibody[RA3.3A 1/6.1], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F11120

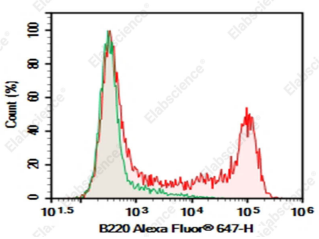
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

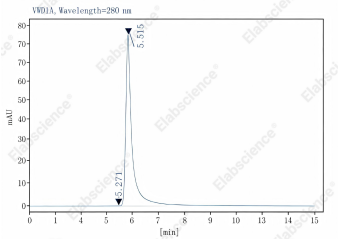
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD45R/B220 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgM, κ
Clone	RA3.3A 1/6.1
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Depletion	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse B220 Antibody[RA3.3A1/6.1] (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgM, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgM Secondary 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

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

CD45R, also known as B220, is an isoform of CD45. It is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family with a molecular weight of approximately 180-240 kD. CD45R is expressed on B cells (at all developmental stages from pro-B cells through mature B cells), activated B cells, and subsets of T and NK cells. CD45R (B220) is also expressed on a subset of abnormal T cells involved in the pathogenesis of systemic autoimmunity in MRL-Fas^{lpr} and MRL-Fas^{gld} mice. It plays a critical role in TCR and BCR signaling. The primary ligands for CD45 are galectin-1, CD2, CD3, and CD4. CD45R is commonly used as a pan-B cell marker;however, CD19 may be more appropriate for B cell specificity.

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

Yaron Carmi, et al. Nature. 2015 May 7;521(7550):99-104.