

PE/Cyanine5 Anti-Human CD58 Antibody[TS2/9.1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1068G

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	TS2/9.1
Isotype Control	PE/Cyanine5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792G]
Conjugation	PE/Cyanine 5
Conjugation Information	PE/Cyanine5 is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 690/50 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 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.
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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	Ag3;CD58;LFA3;Lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3;Surface glycoprotein LFA-3
Uniprot ID	P19256
Gene ID	965
Background	CD58, also known as lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3 (LFA-3) is a 45-70 kD cell surface protein that is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Alternative splicing of CD58 gives rise to transmembrane and glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored forms on cell surface. CD58 is expressed on both hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells including B cells, T cells, monocytes, erythrocytes, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, and fibroblasts. High levels are observed on memory T cells and dendritic cells. CD58 expressed on antigen presenting cells and target cells enhances T cell recognition via the binding of it's cognate ligand, CD2, on the T cell surface.

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