Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Human CD57 Antibody[HI57a]

Catalog Number: GFH1333M

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

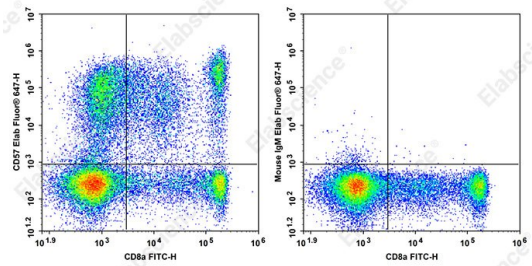
Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgM, κ
Clone No.	HI57a
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 647 Mouse IgM, κ Isotype Control[MM-30] [Product GFH09782M]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor®647
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

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.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Human CD57 Antibody[HI57a] and FITC Anti-Human CD8a Antibody[[OKT-8]] (left) or Elab Fluor® 647 Mouse IgM, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

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	HNK-1;NK-1;Leu-7;人CD57流式抗体;CD57抗体;CD57流式抗体;人CD57;人CD57抗体;
Uniprot ID	Q9P2W7
Gene ID	27087

Background

CD57, also known as TB01, NK-1, and Leu-7 is a 100-115 kD oligosaccharide antigenic determinant expressed on a variety of proteins, lipids, and chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans. CD57 is expressed on a subset of peripheral blood lymphocytes, including NK cells and CD8+ T cells, and is also expressed on neural cells and striated muscle. CD57 is not expressed on red blood cells, granulocytes, monocytes, or platelets. While the function of CD57 is unknown, binding to L-selectin, P-selectin, and a fragment of laminin suggests that CD57 may be involved in cell-matrix interactions. CD57 is increased in some disease states associated with CD4/CD8 imbalances (AIDS, autoimmune disease, viral infections, and allograft transplants).