

Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD45 Antibody[30-F11]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1136US

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

Description

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host | Rat |
| Isotype | Rat IgG2b, κ |
| Clone No. | 30-F11 |
| Isotype Control | Elab Fluor® Red 780 Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[LTF-2] [Product E-AB-F09843S] |
| Conjugation | Elab Fluor® Red 780 |
| Conjugation Information | Elab Fluor® Red 780 is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 770 nm (e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter). |
| Storage Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA. |

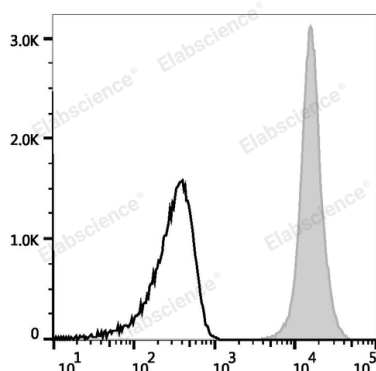
Applications

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 μL volume].

Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD45 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

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|-----------------|---|
| 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

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|------------------------|--|
| Alternate Names | CD45;L-CA;Ly-5;Ptprc;Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C;T200 |
| Uniprot ID | P06800 |
| Gene ID | 19264 |

For Research Use Only

Background

CD45 is a 180-240 kD glycoprotein also known as the leukocyte common antigen (LC A), T200, or Ly-5. It is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family, expressed on all hematopoietic cells except mature erythrocytes and platelets. There are different isoforms of CD45 that arise from alternative splicing of exons 4, 5, and 6, which encode A, B, and C determinants, respectively. CD45 plays a key role in TCR and BCR signal transduction. These isoforms are very specific to the activation and maturation state of the cell as well as cell type. The primary ligands for CD45 are galectin-1, CD2, CD3, CD4, TCR, CD22, and Thy-1.