Purified Anti-Mouse CD200 Antibody[OX-90], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F12340**

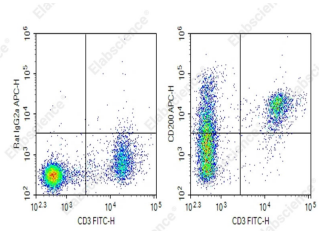
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

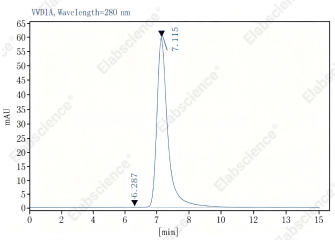
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD200 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone	OX-90
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

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

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD200 Antibody[OX-90], Functional Grade(Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse CD3 FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD200 Antibody[OX-90], Functional Grade(Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse CD3 FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

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

CD200, also known as OX-2, is a 45 kDa transmembrane immunoregulatory protein that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily (1, 2). The human CD200 cDNA encodes a 278 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 30 aa signal sequence, a 202 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 27 aa transmembrane segment, and a 19 aa cytoplasmic domain. Costimulates T-cell proliferation. May regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues (By similarity).

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

Robert J Snelgrove, et al. Nat Immunol. 2008 Sep;9(9):1074-83.