

Anti-Human CD45-FITC/CD3-PE/Cyanine5/CD56/NCAM-PE/CD19-PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Cocktail

Catalog Number: E-AB-FC0028

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Clone No.	HI30;OKT-3;5.1H11;HI19a
Conjugation	FITC;PE;Cyanine5;PE;PE;Elab Fluor® 594
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter). PE/Cyanine 5.5 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 690 nm (e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter). PE 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 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42 nm bandpass filter). PE/Elab Fluor® 594 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 620 nm (e.g., a 610/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

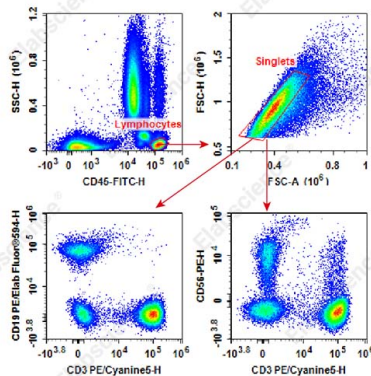
Applications

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



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with Anti-Human CD45-FITC/CD3-PE/Cyanine 5/CD56/NCAM-PE/CD19-PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Cocktail

Preparation & Storage

Storage

Keep as concentrated solution.

This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.

Shipping

Ice bag

Antigen Information

For Research Use Only

Background

This product is a FCM antibody cocktail made up of FITC Anti-Human CD45 Antibody[HI30]

(Mouse IgG1, κ), PE/Cyanine5 Anti-Human CD3 Antibody[OKT-3] (Mouse IgG2a, κ), PE Anti-Human CD56/NCAM Antibody[5.1H11] (Mouse IgG1, κ), PE/Elab Fluor® 594 Anti-Human CD19 Antibody[HI19a] (Mouse IgG1, κ).

CD45 is a 180 - 240 kD single chain type I membrane glycoprotein also known as leukocyte common antigen (LCA) and T200. It is a tyrosine phosphatase expressed on the plasma membrane of all hematopoietic cells, except erythrocytes or platelets.

CD45 is a signaling molecule that regulates a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, cell cycle, and oncogenic transformation. CD45 plays a critical role in T and B cell antigen receptor-mediated activation by dephosphorylating substrates including p56Lck, p59Fyn, and other Src family kinases. CD45 non-covalently associates with lymphocyte phosphatase-associated phosphoprotein (LPA P) on T and B lymphocytes. CD45 has been reported to bind galectin-1 and to be associated with several other cell surface antigens including CD1, CD2, CD3, and CD4

CD3 ϵ is a 20 kD chain of the CD3/T cell receptor (TCR) complex, which is composed of two CD3 ϵ , one CD3 γ , one CD3 δ , one CD3 ζ (CD247), and a T cell receptor (α/β or γ/δ) heterodimer. It is found on all mature T lymphocytes, NK T cells, and some thymocytes.

CD3, also known as T3, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily that plays a role in antigen recognition, signal transduction, and T cell activation.

CD56 is a single transmembrane glycoprotein also known as NCAM (Neural Cell Adhesion Molecule), Leu-19, or NKH1. It is a member of the Ig superfamily. The 140 kD isoform is expressed on NK cells and NK-T cells. CD56 is also expressed in the brain (cerebellum and cortex) and at neuromuscular junctions. Certain large granular lymphocyte (LGL) leukemias, small-cell lung carcinomas, neuronal derived tumors, myelomas, and myeloid leukemias also express CD56. CD56 plays a role in homophilic and heterophilic adhesion via binding to itself or heparin sulfate.

CD19 is a 95 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as B4. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily expressed on B-cells (from pro-B to blastoid B cells, absent on plasma cells) and follicular dendritic cells. CD19 is involved in B cell development, activation, and differentiation. CD19 forms a complex with CD21 (CR2) and CD81 (TAPA-1), and functions as a BCR co-receptor.