

#### **Product Datasheet**

# PE/Cyanine5 Anti-Rat CD45 Antibody [OX-1]

Catalogue Code: AGEL2447

## Antibody Data

Product SKU: AGEL2447 Clone: OX-1

Applications: FCM

Reactivity: Rat

## **Important Note:**

Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### **Product Information:**

Alternate Names: Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C;Leukocyte common antigen; LCA; T200;

Ly-5;Ptprc;

Uniprot ID: P04157

Background: CD45 is a 180-220 kD protein also known as leukocyte common antigen (LCA). It is a

protein tyrosine phosphatase with multiple isoforms differing as a result of alternative splicing of the extracellular domain and glycosylation. CD45 is expressed on all hematopoietic cells except erythrocytes and platelets; isoform expression depends on cell type, activation state, and cell maturation. CD45 functions in signal transduction through T and B cell antigen receptors. CD45 has been shown to interact with various proteins including galectin-1, CD2, CD3, and CD4. The OX-1 antibody has been shown to partially

inhibit NK cell-mediated lysis of syngeneic tumor cells in vitro.

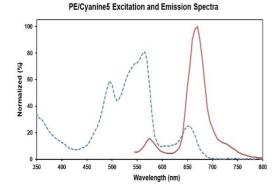
Form: Liquid

**Conjugation:** PE/Cyanine 5

Size: 50 Tests, 100 Tests, 200 Tests

Host Species: Mouse

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ



Ex:495;565;655 nm; Em:670 nm

Isotype Control: -

**Storage Buffer:** Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

**Shipping:** Biological ice pack at 4°C



Stability & Storage:

Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 2~8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze. Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents. This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.

Recommended Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5  $\mu L$  of antibody per test (million cells in 100  $\mu L$  staining volume or per 100  $\mu L$  of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.