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Datasheet

CD45RO monoclonal antibody, clone UCHL-1+T200/797

Catalog Number: MAB14693

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody

raised against human CD45RO.

Clone Name: UCHL-1+T200/797

Immunogen: Cultured human T-cells from an

IL-2-dependent T-cell line (CA1) (UCHL-1) and Human

T-lymphocytes (T200/797).

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human

Applications: Flow Cyt, IF, IHC-P

(See our web site product page for detailed applications

information)

Protocols: See our web site at

http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product

page for detailed protocols

Specificity: Recognizes a 180-185kDa protein, identified as isoform of leukocyte common antigen (CD45RO). This antibody reacts with mature activated T-cells, most thymocytes, and a sub-population of resting T-cells within both CD4 and CD8 subsets. It shows no reactivity with normal B or natural killer cells, but reacts with granulocytes and monocytes. It rarely stains NK cells or B-cell lymphomas.

Form: Liquid

Purification: Protein A/G purification

Isotype: IgG2a, kappa

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/million

cells)

Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL)
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (0.25-0.5 ug/mL)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by

the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 10 mM PBS (0.05% BSA and 0.05%

azide).

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C.

Entrez GenelD: 5788

Gene Symbol: PTPRC

Gene Alias: B220, CD45, CD45R, GP180, LCA, LY5,

T200

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP contains an extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains, and thus belongs to receptor type PTP. This gene is specifically expressed in hematopoietic cells. This PTP has been shown to be an essential regulator of T- and B-cell antigen receptor signaling. It functions through either direct interaction with components of the antigen receptor complexes, or by activating various Src family kinases required for the antigen receptor signaling. This PTP also suppresses JAK kinases, and thus functions as a regulator of cytokine receptor signaling. Four alternatively spliced transcripts variants of this gene, which encode distinct isoforms, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

 The demonstration of B-cell, T-cell, and myeloid antigens in paraffin sections. K. P. West, A. C. Campbell, I. Lauder. J. Pathol. 1987 Sep 153(1): 83-84