

Anti-Human CD45RO APC

Catalogue Number : 07141-80

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: UCHL1

Format/Conjugate: APC

Concentration: 5 uL (0.25 ug)/test

Reactivity: Human

Laser: Red (635 -655nm)

Peak Emission: 660nm

Peak Excitation: 650nm

Filter: 660/20

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): 5

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, pH7.2.

Storage: Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.

Applications: FC

Description

The UCHL1 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with human CD45RO, a 180 kDa isoform of the leukocyte common antigen CD45. CD45RO is a transmembrane glycoprotein with tyrosine phosphatase activity and is expressed by majority of thymocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, and activated memory T lymphocytes. The subsets of peripheral T lymphocytes can be discriminated by using the CD45RO and CD45RA expressing cells.

Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C and should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography and unreacted dye was removed from the product.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. The antibody can be used at less than or equal to 5 µL per test. A test is the amount of antibody required to stain a cell sample in the final volume of 100 µL.

References

1. Knapp W; (1989) Leucocyte typing IV: white cell differentiation antigens. Oxford University Press, 1989.
2. Akbar, A. N., Terry, L., Timms, A., Beverley, P. C., ; Janossy, G. (1988). Loss of CD45R and gain of UCHL1 reactivity is a feature of primed T cells.; The Journal of Immunology.; 140(7), 2171-2178.
3. Smith, S. H., Brown, M. H., Rowe, D., Callard, R. E., ; Beverley, P. C. (1986). Functional subsets of human helper-inducer cells defined by a new monoclonal antibody, UCHL1.; Immunology.; 58(1), 63.