

Anti-Human CD2 PE

Catalog Number :04111-60

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

Product Information

Clone: RPA-2.10

Format/Conjugate: PE

Concentration: 5 uL (0.125 ug)/test

Reactivity: Human

Laser: Blue (488nm), Yellow/Green (532-561nm)

Peak Emission: 578nm

Peak Excitation: 496nm

Filter: 585/40

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

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, 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 RPA-2.10 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to human CD2, a 50 kDA type I transmembrane glycoprotein. CD2 is expressed on NK cells, thymocytes, T lymphocytes, and B cell subsets. CD2 is involved in cell-cell adhesion, T cell activation, and T cell signaling. Its ligand is CD58 and it is reported to bind to CD48, CD59, and CD15. The RPA-2.10 antibody is reported to be cross-reactive with pigs and non-human primates.

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. Leucocyte typing IV: white cell differentiation antigens. Oxford University Press, 1989.
2. Hahn, W. C., Burakoff, S. J., Bierer, B. E. (1993). Signal transduction pathways involved in T cell receptor-induced regulation of CD2 avidity for CD58. The Journal of Immunology, 150(7), 2607-2619.
3. Aversa, G. G., Bishop, G. A., Suranyi, M. G., Hall, B. M. (1987, February). RPA-2.10: an anti-CD2 monoclonal antibody that inhibits alloimmune responses and monitors T cell activation. In: Transplantation proceedings; (Vol. 19, No. 1 Pt 1, pp. 277-278).