


CD45 / LCA (Leucocyte Marker); Clone 2B11 + PD7/26 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0615-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0615-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0615-C1	1 ml

Description:

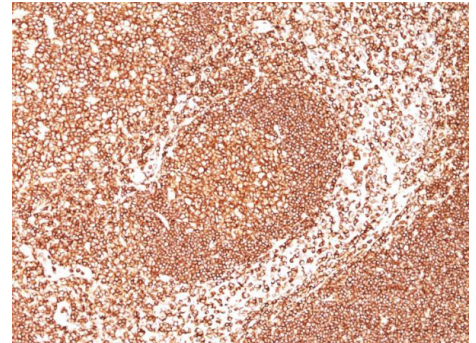
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Isolated neoplastic cells from T cell lymphoma (2B11); and human peripheral blood lymphocytes maintained in T cell growth factor (PD7/26)
Clone:	2B11 + PD7/26
Isotype:	IgG1
Entrez Gene ID:	5788
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	1q31.3
Synonyms:	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C, Leukocyte common antigen, T200, B220, CD45R, GP180, Leukocyte common antigen (LCA), Loc, Ly-5, Lyt-4, Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type C (PTPRC), Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C, T200 glycoprotein
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	180-220kDa
Format:	200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes the CD45 leukocyte common antigen (LCA) family which is comprised of at least four isoforms of membrane glycoproteins (220, 205, 190, 180kDa) expressed on hematopoietic cell lines but absent on non-hematopoietic cell lines, normal and malignant non-hematopoietic tissues.
Background:	The intracellular portions of these molecules have protein phosphatase activity and are involved in regulation of transmembrane signals. Antibody to CD45 is useful in differential diagnosis of lymphoid tumors from non-hematopoietic undifferentiated neoplasms. A positive result with this MAAb is highly indicative of lymphoid or myeloid origin. Certain types of lymphoid neoplasms may lack CD45 (Hodgkin lymphoma, some T-cell lymphomas, and some leukemias) so its absence does not rule out a hematolymphoid tumor. This antibody is expressed almost exclusively by cells of hematopoietic lineage and is present in most benign and malignant lymphocytes as well as plasma cell precursors.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Positive Control:	Ramos cells.
Cellular Localization:	Cell membrane, Membrane raft
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-3 µg/ml Western Blotting: 2-4 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
 205 South 600 West
 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD45 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (2B11+PD7/26).

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA HIER Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) or Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. Gatter KC et. al. Lancet, 1985 Jun 8, 1(8441):1302-5
2. Michie SA et. al. American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 1987, 88(4):457-62

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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