Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00244F)

TargetMol

Anti-CD45 Antibody-FITC (3P27)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	3P27
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD45 expression on human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Human CD45. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	10 μl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD45 protein (TMPY-00711)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	B220;L-CA;GP180;protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, C;CD45R;T200;LY5;CD45;LCA
Biology Area:	Phosphatases and Regulators

Research Background

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in Immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type C (CD45), also known as PTPRC is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family which is known for its function to serve as signaling molecules and to regulate a variety of cellular processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, mitotic cycle and oncogenic transformation. CD45 is found expression specifically in hemotopietic cells. CD45 consists of an extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains. It serves as an essential regulator of T-cell and B-cell antigen receptor signaling through either direct interaction with components of the antigen receptor complexes or by activating various Src family kinases required for the antigen receptor signaling and it also can suppress JAK kinases.

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