Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00933P)

Anti-CD131 Antibody-PE (9L596)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	PE
Clone:	9L596
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of human CSF2RB(CD131) expression on TF-1 cells. TF-1 cells were stained with PE-conjugated anti-human CSF2RB(CD131). The histogram were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
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. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD131 / CSF2RB / IL3RB / IL5RB protein (TMPY-01650)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, β, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage);colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, beta, low-affinity (granulocyte-macrophage)

Research Background

Colony stimulating factor 2 receptor, beta, low-affinity (CSF2RB) also known as CD131 antigen (CD131), cytokine receptor common subunit beta, GM-CSF/IL-3/IL-5 receptor common beta-chain, interleukin 3 receptor/granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor 3 receptor, beta (IL3RB), is the common beta chain of the high affinity receptor for IL-3, IL-5 and CSF. Defects in this protein have been reported to be associated with protein alveolar proteinosis (PAP). CD131 belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. The cluster of differentiation (cluster of designation) (often abbreviated as CD) is a protocol used for the identification and investigation of cell surface molecules present on white blood cells initially but found in almost any kind of cell of the body, providing targets for immunophenotyping of cells. Defects in CD131/CSF2RB are the cause of pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 5 (SMDP5). SMDP5 is a rare lung disorder due to impaired surfactant homeostasis. It is characterized by alveolar filling with floccular material that stains positive using the periodic acid-Schiff method and is derived from surfactant phospholipids and protein components. Excessive lipoproteins accumulation in the alveoli results in severe respiratory distress.

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