

Anti-CD45 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3H6)

Clone no. 3H6

MONOSAN

Product name	Anti-CD45 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3H6)
Host	Mouse
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,FC
Species reactivity	Human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human CD45, different from the related mouse sequence by eight amino
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	3H6
Size	100µg
Concentration	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water =f 500 µg/ml.
Format	Lyophilized
Storage buffer	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Storage until expiry date	-20°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml. Background: CD45 (Cluster of Differentiation 45), also known as PTPRC, LCA or CD45R, is an enzyme that, in humans, is encoded by the PTPRC gene. It is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. CD45 is a major high molecular mass leukocyte cell surface molecule which is also an integral membrane protein tyrosine phosphatase. The cytogenetic location of CD45 is 1q31.3-q32.1. This gene is especially a prototype for transmembrane protein-tyrosine phosphatase (PTP). Targeted disruption of the CD45 gene leads to enhanced cytokine and interferon receptor-mediated activation of JAKs and STAT proteins. In vitro, CD45 directly dephosphorylates and binds to JAKs. Functionally, CD45 negatively regulates interleukin-3-mediated cellular proliferation, erythropoietin-dependent hematopoiesis, and antiviral responses in vitro and in vivo. In addition, CD45 has been best studied in T cells, where it determines T cell receptor signaling thresholds. CD45 is moved into or out of the immunological synapse (IS) membrane microdomain depending on the relative influence of interaction with the extracellular galectin lattice or the intracellular actin cytoskeleton. Galectin interaction can be finetuned by varying usage of the heavily Oglycosylated spliced regions and sialylation of Nlinked carbohydrates. Subcellular Localization: Tissue Specificity:

References

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