

Pacific Blue™ anti-mouse/human CD45R/B220

Catalog # / Size: 1116150 / 25 µg
1116135 / 100 µg

Clone: RA3-6B2

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

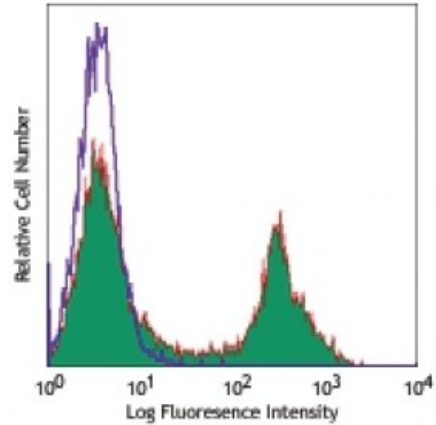
Immunogen: Abelson murine leukemia virus-induced pre-B tumor cells

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue™.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with Pacific Blue™ RA3-6B2

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. The suggested use of this reagent is ≤1.0 microg per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL volume. It is highly recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application Notes: Clone RA3-6B2 has been described to react with an epitope on the extracellular domain of the transmembrane CD45 glycoprotein which is dependent upon the expression of exon A and specific carbohydrate residues. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation¹, *in vitro* and *in vivo* modulation of B cell responses²⁻⁴, and immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections^{5,6}. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 103216).

- Application References:**
1. Coffman RL. 1982. *Immunol. Rev.* 69:5. (IP)
 2. George A, *et al.* 1994. *J. Immunol.* 152:1014. (Activ)
 3. Asensi V, *et al.* 1989. *Immunology* 68:204. (Activ)
 4. Domiati-Saad R, *et al.* 1993. *J. Immunol.* 151:5936. (Activ)
 5. Hata H, *et al.* 2004. *J. Clin. Invest.* 114:582. (IHC)
 6. Monteith CE, *et al.* 1996. *Can. J. Vet. Res.* 60:193. (IHC)
 7. Shih FF, *et al.* 2006. *J. Immunol.* 176:3438. (FC)
 8. Chang C L-T, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 178:6984.
 9. Fazilleau N, *et al.* 2007. *Nature Immunol.* 8:753.
 10. Lang GL, *et al.* 2008. *Blood* 111:2158. [PubMed](#)
 11. Charles N, *et al.* 2010. *Nat. Med.* 16:701. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 12. del Rio ML, *et al.* 2011. *Transpl. Int.* 24:501. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 13. Murakami R, *et al.* 2013. *PLoS One.* 8:73270. [PubMed](#)

Description: CD45R, also known as B220, is an isoform of CD45. It is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family with a molecular weight of approximately 180-240 kD. CD45R is expressed on B cells (at all developmental stages from pro-B cells through mature B cells), activated B cells, and subsets of T and NK cells. CD45R (B220) is also expressed on a subset of abnormal T cells involved in the pathogenesis of systemic autoimmunity in MRL-*Fas*^{lpr} and MRL-*Fas*^{gld} mice. It plays a critical role in TCR and BCR signaling. The primary ligands for CD45 are galectin-1, CD2, CD3, and CD4. CD45R is commonly used as a pan-B cell marker; however, CD19 may be more appropriate for B cell specificity.

Antigen
References:

1. Barclay A, *et al.* 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
2. Trowbridge IS, *et al.* 1993. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:85.
3. Kishihara K, *et al.* 1993. *Cell* 74:143.
4. Pulido R, <