Product Data Sheet

Biotin anti-mouse CD135

Catalog # / Size: $1276535 / 50 \mu g$

1276540 / 500 µg

Clone: A2F10

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

Immunogen: Mouse Flt3 transfected cell line

Reactivity: Mouse

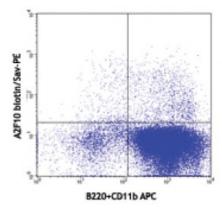
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



C57BL/6 bone marrow cells stained with CD45R/B220 + CD11b APC and A2F10 biotin, followed by Sav-PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application References:

- Sergejeva S, et al. 2004. Blood 103:1270.
 Auffray C, et al. 2009. J. Exp. Med. 206:595.
- 3. Andersson SE, et al. 2012. PLoS One. 7:e47668. PubMed.

Description:

CD135, also known as Flk-2, Flt3, and Ly-72, is a type III tyrosine kinase receptor. It is expressed on early B lymphoid lineage cells in bone marrow, on primitive myeloid progenitors within the BM CD34+ cell population. Ligation of Flk-2 with Flt3 ligand regulates the growth of hematopoietic stem cells and promotes the survival of primitive hematopoietic progenitor cells with myeloid as well as B lymphoid potential. It was reported that the receptor tyrosine kinase Flt3 is required for dendritic cell development. Combined signaling through interleukin-7 receptors and Flt3 selectively promotes B-cell commitment and differentiation from uncommitted murine bone marrow progenitor cells.

Antigen References:

- 1. Waskow C, et al. Nat. Immunol. 9:676 2. Veiby OP, et al. 1996. Blood 88(4):1256
- 3. Veiby OP, et al. 1996. J. Immunol. 157(7):2953
- 4. Mattews W, et al. 1991. Cell. 65(7):114