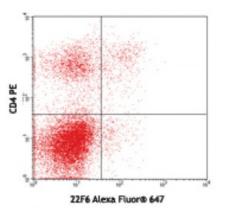
## **Product Data Sheet**

## Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse/human Helios

| Catalog # / Size:     | 1286040 / 25 tests<br>1286090 / 100 tests  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Clone:                | 22F6   |
| Isotype:              | Hamster IgG  |
| Immunogen:            | Helios peptide (aa 51-107)   |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>    | Human,Mouse  |
| Preparation:          | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. |
| Formulation:          | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and $0.2\%$ (w/v) BSA (origin USA).               |
| <b>Concentration:</b> | NULL   |



C57BL/6 splenocytes surface stained with CD4-PE (GK1.5), and then intracellularly stained with Helios-Alexa Fluor® 647 (clone 22F6).

## **Applications:**

| Applications:              | Flow Cytometry   |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Recommended<br>Usage:      | Each lot of this antibody is quality<br>control tested by intracellular flow<br>cytometry .<br>For flow cytometric staining, the<br>suggested use of this reagent is 5<br>microL per 10 <sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL<br>volume or 5 microL per 100 microL<br>whole blood. It is recommended that the<br>reagent be titrated for optimal<br>performance for each application.               | 22F6 Alexa Fluor® 647  |
|                            | * Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum<br>emission of 668 nm when it is excited at<br>633nm / 635nm.   | Human peripheral blood<br>lymphocytes surface stained with<br>CD4-PE (clone RPA-T4), and then<br>intracellulary stained with Helios- |
| Application<br>Notes:      | <b>NOTE</b> : For flow cytometric staining with<br>this clone, True-Nuclear <sup>™</sup> Transcription<br>Factor Buffer Set (Cat. No. <u>424401</u> )<br>offers improved staining and is highly<br>recommended over the Foxp3 Fix/Perm<br>Buffer Set (Cat. No. 421403) and the<br>Nuclear Factor Fixation and<br>Permeabilization Buffer Set (Cat. No.<br>422601).                             | Alexa Fluor® 647 (clone 22F6).   |
| Application<br>References: | <ol> <li>Thornton AM, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 18</li> <li>Verhagen J and Wraith D. 2010. <i>J. Immu</i></li> <li>Stone B, <i>et al.</i> 2012. <i>Clin Immunol.</i> 145:</li> <li>Vaeth M, <i>et al.</i> 2012. <i>PNAS.</i> 109:16258.</li> <li>Angin M, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>PLoS One.</i> 9:86920</li> <li>Bedke T, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>Immunol Cell Biol.</i></li> </ol> | <i>nol.</i> 185:7129.<br>153. <u>PubMed</u><br><u>PubMed</u><br>). <u>PubMed</u>   |

7. Liu Y, et al. 2014. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol. 307:177. PubMed

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| Description: | Helios is a member of the Ikaros family of zinc finger transcription factors. It contains a C-terminal region composed of 2 zinc-finger domains that mediate dimerization between the family members. Helios was originally cloned from a mouse thymoma line. It is mainly expressed in peripheral T cells and thymocytes. It is found at high levels in a subpopulation of regulatory T cells. Helios plays an important role in T cell development and homeostasis. Overexpression of Helios profoundly alters $\alpha\beta$ T cell differentiation and activation. It has been determined that silencing of Helios in B cells is critical for maintaining normal B cell function. Helios is also involved in tumor immunity. |
|--------------|---|
|              | Helios plays an important role in T cell development and homeostasis.<br>Overexpression of Helios profoundly alters $\alpha\beta$ T cell differentiation and activation.<br>It has been determined that silencing of Helios in B cells is critical for maintaining  |

| Antigen            | 1. Kelly CM, <i>et al.</i> 1998. <i>Curr. Biol</i> . 8:508.  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>References:</b> | 2. Dovat S, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 175:3508. |
|                    | 3. Cortes M, et al. 1999. Curr. Opin. Immunol. 11:167.       |
|                    |  |

4. Cai Q, *et al.* 2009