

PE anti-mouse CD90.2 (Thy-1.2)

Catalog # / Size: 1301540 / 200 µg
1301535 / 50 µg

Clone: 53-2.1

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

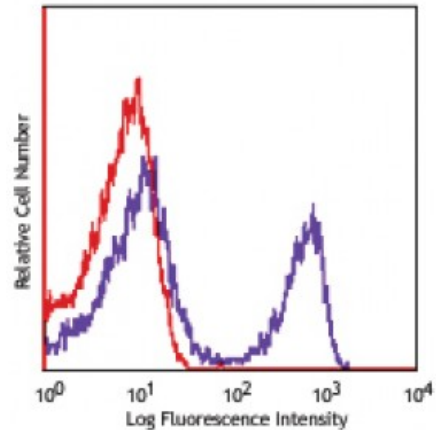
Immunogen: Mouse thymus or spleen

Reactivity: Mouse

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

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

Concentration: 0.2



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with CD90.2 (53-2.1) 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 ≤0.015 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining¹ of frozen tissue section, immunofluorescence², and immunoprecipitation³.

Application References:

1. Aldrich M, *et al.* 2003. *J. Immunol.* 171:5562. (IHC)
2. Jameson J, *et al.* 2004. *J. Immunol.* 172:3573. (IF)
3. Okada C, *et al.* 1990. *J. Immunol.* 144:3473. (IP)

Description: CD90.2 is a 25-35 kD immunoglobulin superfamily member also known as Thy-1.2, a GPI-linked membrane molecule. It is expressed on hematopoietic stem cells and neurons, all thymocytes, and peripheral T cells in Thy1.2 bearing mouse strains (Balb/c, CBA/J, C3H/He, C57BL/-, DBA, NZB/-). CD90.2 is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored membrane glycoprotein involved in signal transduction. CD90.2 is involved in costimulation of lymphocyte proliferation and induction of hematopoietic stem cells differentiation. CD90.2 has been shown to interact with CD45.

Antigen References:

1. Borrello M, *et al.* 1996. *Cell. Immunol.*173:198.
2. Radrizzani M, *et al.* 1995. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 42:220.
3. Williams A, *et al.* 1982. *Science* 216:696