

**Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-mouse CD90.2 (Thy-1.2)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1301615 / 25 µg  
1301620 / 100 µg

**Clone:** 53-2.1

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ

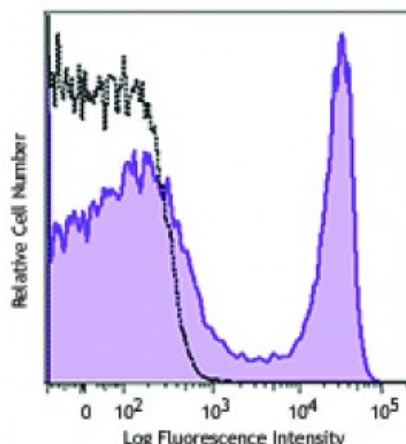
**Immunogen:** Mouse thymus or spleen

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal conditions.

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

**Concentration:** 0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD90.2 (clone 53-2.1) Alexa Fluor® 700 (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor® 700 isotype control (open histogram).

**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 ≤0.06 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 staining<sup>1</sup> of frozen tissue section, immunofluorescence<sup>2</sup>, and immunoprecipitation<sup>3</sup>.

**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.