APC anti-mouse CD304 (Neuropilin-1)

Catalog # / Size: 1326025 / 25 µg

1326030 / 100 µg

Clone:

Isotype:

Rat IgG2a, ĸ

Immunogen:

Extracellular region of mouse CD304

Reactivity:

Mouse

Preparation:

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

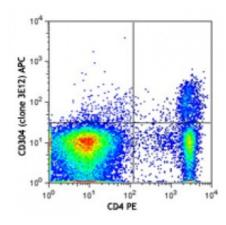
unconjugated antibody.

Formulation:

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

Concentration:

0.2



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD4 PE and CD304 (clone 3E12) APC (top) or rat IgG2a. κ APC isotype control (bottom).

Applications:

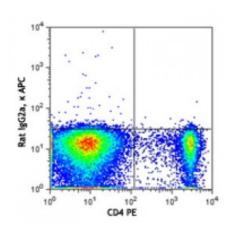
Applications:

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:

- 1. Blankenhaus B, et al. 2014. PLoS Pathog. 10:1003913. PubMed
- 2. Verhagen J and Wraith DC. 2014. J. Immunol. Methods. S0022. (FC) PubMed
 - 3. Verhagen J, et al. 2014. PLoS One. 9e:108023. (FC) PubMed

Description:

CD304, also known as neuropilin-1, is a 140 kD type I transmembrane protein. Its extracellular region contains two CUB, two FV/FVIII, and one MAM domain. It is expressed by natural regulatory T cells (nTreg), a subset of invariant natural killer T cells (iNKT), endothelial cells, and neurons. Neuropilin-1 stabilizes the interaction between Tregs and dendritic cells, contributes to the recruitment of tumor-infiltrating Tregs in response to tumor-derived VEGF, and influences the process of angiogenesis and axon guidance. The ligands of CD304 are VEGF165 and semaphorin-3A.

Antigen References:

- 1. Yadav M, et al. 2012. J. Exp. Med. 209:1713. 2. Weiss JM, et al. 2012. J. Exp. Med. 209:1723.
- 3. Hansen W, et al. 2012. J. Exp. Med. 209:2001.
- 4. Milpied P, et al. 2011