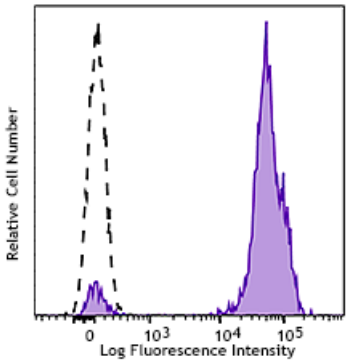
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD2

Catalog # / Size:	2101150 / 100 tests 2101145 / 25 tests
Clone:	RPA-2.10
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	Recombinant mouse CD163 extracellular domain
Reactivity:	Human, Non-human primate, Other
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 421™ and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	IV T085
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD2 (clone RPA-2.10) Brilliant Violet 421™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Brilliant Violet 421™ 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 5 µl per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd. This product is subject to proprietary rights of Sirigen Inc. and is made and sold under license from Sirigen Inc. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer a non-transferable right to use the purchased product for research purposes only. This product may not be resold or incorporated in any manner into another product for resale. Any use for therapeutics or diagnostics is strictly prohibited. This product is covered by U.S. Patent(s), pending patent applications and foreign equivalents.
Application Notes:	Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections[6] and blocking of T cell activation[2].

Application References:

1. Knapp W, *et al.* Eds. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York.
2. Aversa G, *et al.* 1987. *Transplant. Proc.* 19:277. (Block)
3. Zaretsky AG, *et al.* 2009. *J. Exp Med.* 206:991. (IHC) PubMed
4. Perona-Wright G, *et al.* 2010. *Nat. Immunol.* 11:520. (FC) PubMed
5. Thummler K, *et al.* 2010. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 88:1041.
6. Kap Y, *et al.* 2009. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.* 57:1159. (IHC)
7. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)

Description: CD2 is a 50 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as LFA-2, T11, and sheep red blood cell receptor (SRBC-R). This immunoglobulin superfamily member is expressed on thymocytes, T lymphocytes, NK cells, and thymic B cell subsets. The major ligand for CD2 is CD58 (also known as LFA-3). CD2 has also been reported to bind CD48, CD59, and CD15. CD2 plays a critical role in alternative T cell activation, T cell signaling, and cell-cell adhesion.

Antigen References:

1. Bell G, *et al.* 1995. *J. Immunol.* 155:2805.
2. Bierer B, *et al.* 1989. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 7:579.
3. Moingeon P, *et al.* 1989. *Immunol. Rev.* 111:111.