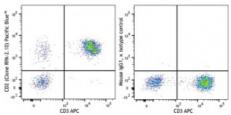
Pacific Blue[™] anti-human CD2

| 2101175 / 25 tests 2101180 / 100 tests | |
|--|--|
| RPA-2.10 | |
| Mouse IgG1, к | c Blue" |
| Human, Non-human primate, Other | .10) Pacifi |
| The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue™. | CD2 (Clone RPk-2.10) Pacific Blue* |
| Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA). | F |
| IV T085 | |
| Lot-specific | 2 n |
| | 2101180 / 100 tests RPA-2.10 Mouse IgG1, κ Human, Non-human primate, Other The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Pacific Blue [™] under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue [™] . Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA). IV T085 |



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 APC and CD2 (clone RPA-2.10) Pacific Blue[™] (left) or, mouse IgG1, κ Pacific Blue[™] isotype control (right).

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 μ l per million cells in 100 μ l staining volume or 5 μ l per 100 μ l of whole blood. |
| | * Pacific Blue [™] has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue [™] conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome. |
| 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: | Knapp W, et al. Eds. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. Aversa G, et al. 1987. Transplant. Proc. 19:277. (Block) Zaretsky AG, et al. 2009. J. Exp Med. 206:991. (IHC) <u>PubMed</u> Perona-Wright G, et al. 2010. Nat. Immunol. 11:520. (FC) <u>PubMed</u> Thummler K, et al. 2010. J. Leukoc. Biol. 88:1041. Kap Y, et al. 2009. J. Histochem. Cytochem. 57:1159. (IHC) 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. |

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| Antigen | 1. Bell G, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 155:2805. |
|-------------|---|
| References: | 2. Bierer B, et al. 1989. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 7:579. |
| | 3. Moingeon P, et al. 1989. Immunol. Rev. 111:111. |