## **Brilliant Violet 510™ anti-human CD45**

Catalog # / Size: 2120180 / 100 tests

2120175 / 25 tests

Clone: HI30

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 510<sup>™</sup> and

unconjugated antibody.

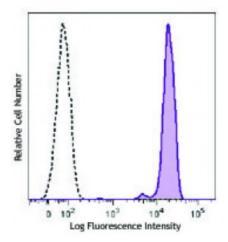
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

Workshop Number: **IV N816** 

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD45 (clone HI30) Brilliant Violet 510 ™.

## **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 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet  $510^{\text{TM}}$  excites at 405 nm and emits at 510 nm. The bandpass filter 510/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet  $510^{\text{TM}}$  is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections<sup>9</sup>, inhibition of CD45 functions4, immunofluorescence<sup>11</sup>, and Western blotting3.

It was found that the HI30 clone and the 2D1 clone can cross block each other's binding.

Application

1. Knapp W, et al. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York.

**References:** 2. Kishihara K, *et al.* 1993. *Cell* 74:143.

- 3. Esser M, et al. 2001. J. Virol. 75:6173. (WB)
- 4. Yamada T, et al. 2002. J. Biol. Chem. 277:28830.
- 5. Nagano M, et al. 2007. Blood 110:151.
- 6. Jiang Q, et al. 2008. Blood 112:2858. PubMed
- 7. Morozov A, et al. 2010. Clin Cancer Res. 16:5630. PubMed
- 8. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. Exp. Anim. (Tokyo) 49:97. (FC)
- 9. Friedman T, et al. 1999. J. Immunol. 162:5256. (IHC)
- 10. Oeztuerk-Winder F, et al. 2012. EMBO J. 31:3431. (FC) PubMed
- 11. Rees LE, et al. 2003. Clin. Exp. Immunol. 134:497. (IF)
- 12. Lee J, et al. 2015. J Exp Med. 212:385. PubMed
- 13. Breton G, et al. 2015. J Exp Med. 212:401. PubMed
- 14. Marquardt N, et al. 2015. J Immunol. 6:2467. PubMed

## **Description:**

CD45 is a 180-240 kD single chain type I membrane glycoprotein also known as leukocyte common antigen (LCA) and T200. It is a tyrosine phosphatase expressed on the plasma membrane of all hematopoietic cells, except erythrocytes and platelets. CD45 is a signaling molecule that regulates a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, cell cycle, and oncogenic transformation. CD45 plays a critical role in T and B cell antigen receptor-mediated activation by dephosphorylating substrates including p56Lck, p59Fyn, and other Src family kinases. CD45 non-covalently associates with lymphocyte phosphatase-associated phosphoprotein (LPAP) on T and B lymphocytes. CD45 has been reported to bind galectin-1 and to be associated with several other cell surface antigens including CD1, CD2, CD3, and CD4.

## Antigen References:

- 1. Thomas M. 1989. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 7:339.
- ces: 2. Trowbridge I, et al. 1994. Annu. Rev. Immunol.12:85.