Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 750™ anti-human CD45RA

Catalog # / 2120825 / 25 tests

Size: 2120830 / 100 tests

Clone: HI100

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 750™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 750™

and unconjugated antibody.

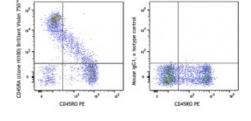
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: IV N906

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD45RO PE and CD45RA (clone HI100) Brilliant Violet 750™ (left) or Mouse IgG1, κ Brilliant Violet 450™ 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.

Brilliant Violet 750™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 750 nm. The bandpass filter 780/60 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 750™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes:

Additional reported applications (for relevant formats of this clone) include: inhibition of CD45 functions², immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue sections³ and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections ⁴, and immunocytochemistry 15,16 .

Application References:

- 1. Knapp W, et al. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New
- 2. Yamada T, et al. 2002. J. Biol. Chem. 277:28830. (WB, Block)
- 3. Weninger W, et al. 2003 J. Immunol. 170:4638. (IHC-F)
- 4. Imanguli MM, et al. 2009. Blood. 113:3620 (IHC-P)
- 5. Roque S, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:8028. (FC) PubMed
- 6. Smeltz RB. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:4786. (FC) PubMed
- 7. Palendira U, et al. 2008. Blood (FC) PubMed
- 8. Kuttruff S, et al. 2009. Blood 113:358. (FC) PubMed
- 9. Thakral D, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 180:7431. (FC) PubMed
- 10. Alanio C, et al. 2010. Blood 115:3718. (FC) PubMed
- 11. Iannello A, et al. 2010. J. Immunol. 184:114. (FC) PubMed
- 12. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. Exp. Anim. (Tokyo) 49:97. (FC)
- 13. Guereau-de-Arellan M, et al. 2011. Brain. 134:3578. PubMed
- 14. Canque B, et al. 2000. Blood 96:3748. (ICC)
- 15. Imanguli MM, et al. 2009. Blood 13:3620. (ICC)
- 16. Stoeckius M, et al. 2017. Nat. Methods. 14:865. (PG)
- 17. Peterson VM, et al. 2017. Nat. Biotechnol. 35:936. (PG)

Description:

CD45RA is a 205-220 kD single chain type I glycoprotein. It is an exon 4 splice variant of the tyrosine phosphatase CD45. The CD45RA isoform is expressed on resting/naïve T cells, medullary thymocytes, B cells and monocytes. CD45RA enhances both T cell receptor and B cell receptor signaling. CD45 non-covalently associates with lymphocyte phosphataseassociated phosphoprotein (LPAP) on T and B lymphocytes. CD45 has been reported to be associated with several other cell surface antigens including CD1, CD2, CD3, and CD4. CD45 has also been reported to bind galectin-1. CD45 isoform expression can change in response to cytokines.

Antigen References:

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