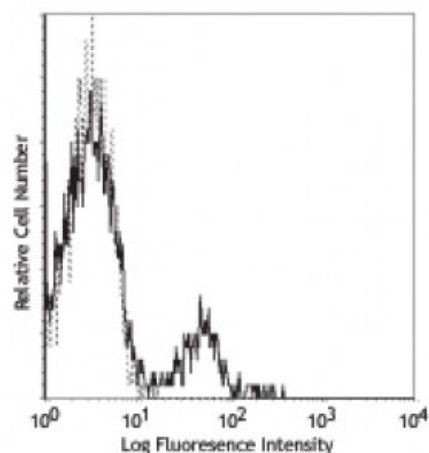


FITC anti-human CD56 (NCAM)

Catalog # / Size:	2123020 / 100 tests 2123015 / 25 tests
Clone:	MEM-188
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	KG-1 human acute myelogenous leukemia cell line
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with FITC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated FITC.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	VI NK26
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Whole blood lymphocytes stained with MEM-188 FITC

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections, and Western blotting (non-reducing).

Application References:

1. Kishimoto T, *et al.* Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. London.
2. Santana-Codina N, *et al.* 2013. *Mol Cell Proteomics*. 12:2111. [PubMed](#)

Description: CD56 is a single transmembrane glycoprotein also known as N-CAM (Neural Cell Adhesion Molecule), Leu-19, or NKH1. It is a member of the Ig superfamily. The 140 kD isoform is expressed on NK cells and NK-T cells. CD56 is also expressed in brain (cerebellum and cortex) and at neuromuscular junctions. Certain large granular lymphocyte (LGL) leukemias, small-cell lung carcinomas, neuronal derived tumors, myelomas, and myeloid leukemias also express CD56. CD56 plays a role in homophilic and heterophilic adhesion via binding to itself or heparin sulfate.

Antigen References:

1. Lanier L, *et al.* 1991. *J. Immunol.* 146:4421.
2. Hemperly J, *et al.* 1990. *J. Mol. Neurosci.* 2:71.
3. Cremer H, *et al.* 1994. *Nature* 367:455.