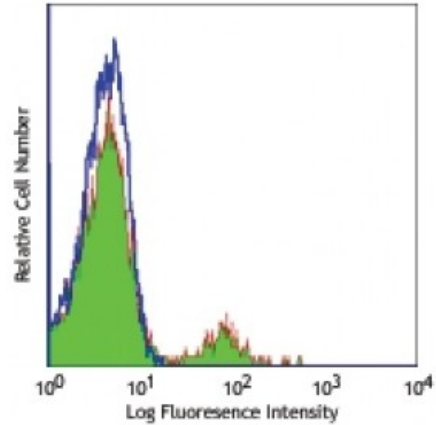


**Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD56 (NCAM)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2123055 / 100 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 Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.  
**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



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with MEM-188 Alexa Fluor® 488

**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.  
 \* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.  
**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.

**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.