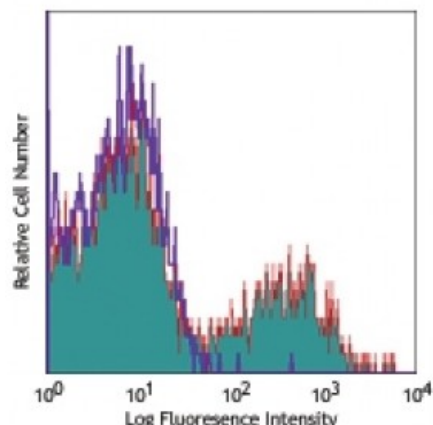


Biotin anti-human CD56 (NCAM)

Catalog # / Size: 2123100 / 100 µg
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 biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Workshop Number: VI NK26
Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with biotinylated MEM-188, followed by Sav-PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry
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 ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. 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.

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.