## **Product Data Sheet**

## PE/Cy7 anti-human CD56 (NCAM)

Catalog # / Size: 2123140 / 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 PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7

and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

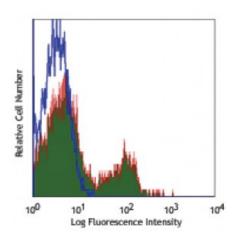
Workshop

Number:

:

VI NK26

**Concentration: NULL** 



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with MEM-188

PE/Cv7

## **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 References:

1. Kishimoto T, et al. Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc.

London.

2. Pittari G, et al. 2013. J. Immunol. 190:4650. 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.