

PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-human CD9

Catalog # / Size: 2160550 / 100 tests
2160545 / 25 tests

Clone: HI9a

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

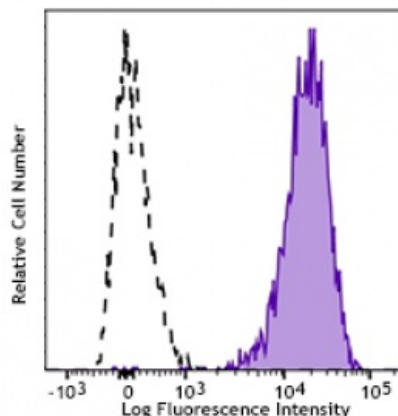
Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PerCP/Cy5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cy5.5 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: V P018

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human platelets were stained with CD9 (clone HI9a) PerCP/Cy5.5 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, PerCP/Cy5.5 isotype control (open histogram).

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 μl per million cells or 5 μl per 100 μl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Application References:

1. Miao WM, *et al.* 2001 *Blood* 97:1689.
2. Ellerman DA, *et al.* 2003 *Mol. Biol Cell.* (Epub ahead of print).
3. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. *Leucocyte Typing V.* Oxford University Press. New York.

Description: CD9 is a 24 kD type III transmembrane protein also known as tetraspanin, MRP-1 and DRAP-24. It is a member of the tetraspan family (spanning the membrane four times) found on platelets, B cell progenitors, activated lymphocytes, granulocytes, endothelial cells and epithelial cells. CD9 induces adhesion, platelet aggregation, and B cell development. CD9 has been shown to associate with CD63, CD81, CD82, and CD36 and to bind to β_1 integrins.

Antigen References:

1. Miao WM, *et al.* 2001 *Blood* 97:1689.
2. Ellerman DA, *et al.* 2003 *Mol. Biol Cell.* (Epub ahead of print).
3. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. *Leucocyte Typing V.* Oxford University Press. New York.