SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human CD56 (NCAM)

Catalog # / Size: 2191580 / 100 µg
2191575 / 25 µg

Clone: HCD56

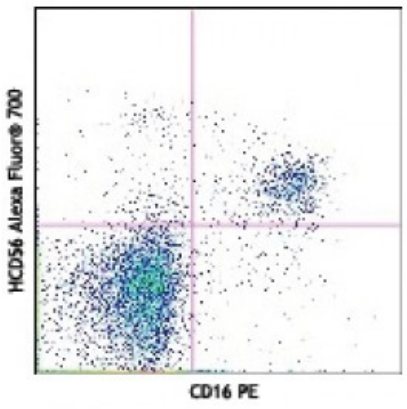
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD16 (3G8) PE and HCD56 Alexa Fluor® 700

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. The suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. It is highly recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application References:
1. Kishimoto T, *et al.* Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. London.
2. Correia DV, *et al.* 2011. *Blood* 118:992. (FC) PubMed
3. McKinnon JE, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS One.* 9:95524. PubMed

Description: CD56 is a single transmembrane glycoprotein also known as NCAM (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 the 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.