

**PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-human CD56 (NCAM)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2191605 / 25 tests  
2191610 / 100 tests

**Clone:** HCD56

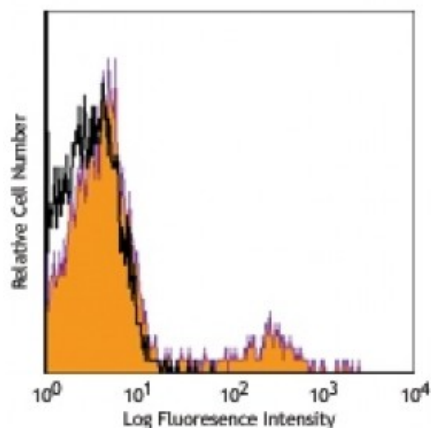
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$

**Reactivity:** Human

**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).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with HCD56 PerCP/Cy5.5

**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.

\* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and 564 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

**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](#)

**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.