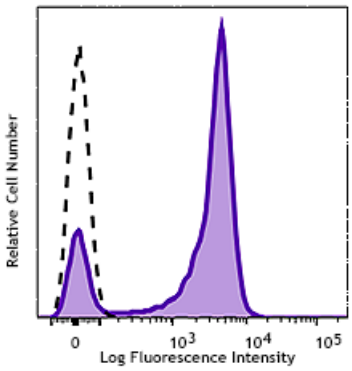
SONY

Product Data Sheet

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 anti-human CD52 Recombinant

Catalog # / Size:	2194560 / 100 tests 2194555 / 25 tests
Clone:	QA19A22
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PerCP/Cyanine5.5 under optimal conditions.
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 were stained with anti-human CD52 recombinant (clone QA19A22) PerCP/Cyanine5.5 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2a, κ PerCP/Cyanine5.5 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 in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * PerCP/Cyanine5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Description:	CD52, also known as Cambridge pathology antigen 1 (CAMPATH-1), is a 25-29 kD glycoprotein containing a large N-linked carbohydrate moiety. The actual molecule of CD52 is only 8-9 kD. It is expressed in the male reproductive tract and on virtually all lymphocytes (T and B cells), as well as macrophages/monocytes, eosinophils, and red cells. CD52 is thought to play a role in carrying and orienting carbohydrates. CD52 is a potent target for complement-mediated lysis and antibody-mediated cellular cytotoxicity and has been used as a depletion target for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/lymphoma and immunosuppression.
Antigen References:	1. Leukocyte Typing VI. Kishimoto T, *et al.* (Eds.) Garland Publishing Inc. (1997) 2. Xia MQ, *et al.* 1991. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 21:1677. 3. Kirchhoff C, *et al.* 1993. *Mol. Reprod. Dev.* 34:8. 4. Xia MQ, *et al.* 1993. *Biochem. J.* 293:633.