SONY

Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-human CD200 (OX2)

Catalog # / Size: 2246010 / 100 µg
2246005 / 25 µg

Clone: OX-104

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

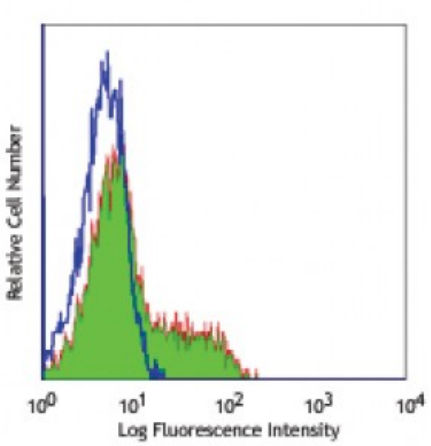
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

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

Workshop Number: VII 70655

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with purified OX-104, followed by anti-mouse IgG FITC

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry

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 ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections1 and acetone-fixed frozen sections2, and blocking of CD200 interaction with CD200R.

Application References:
1. Patel GK, *et al.* 2012. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 132:401. (IHC)
2. Wright GJ, *et al.* 2001. *Immunology* 102:173. (IHC)
2. Foster-Cuevas M, *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78:7667. (FC)

Description: CD200, also known as OX2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF). It is a monomorphic cell surface glycoprotein that is expressed on thymocytes, neurons, endothelium, follicular dendritic cells in all lymphoid organs, a subset of $CD34^+$ progenitor cells, and at low levels on some smooth muscle and B lymphocytes. It is not expressed on NK cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or platelets. CD200 costimulates T cell proliferation. It may regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues. The interaction between CD200 (OX2) and CD200 receptor (OX2R) system is of importance in the control of macrophage and granulocyte activation, which may contribute to pathways that suppress and limit macrophage induced inflammatory damage in tissue.

Antigen References:
1. Wright GJ, *et al.* 2001. *Immunol.* 102:173.
2. Foster-Cuevas M, *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78:7667.
3. Mason D, *et al.* 2002. ed. Leukocyte Typing VII. New York:Oxford Univ. Press.
4. Broderick C,

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