

**APC anti-human CD200 (OX2)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2246040 / 100 tests  
2246035 / 25 tests

**Clone:** OX-104

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

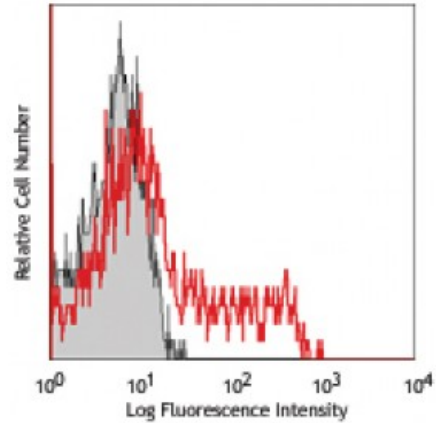
**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC 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:** VII 70655

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with OX-104 APC

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. 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 sections<sup>1</sup> and acetone-fixed frozen sections<sup>2</sup>, 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<sup>+</sup> 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,