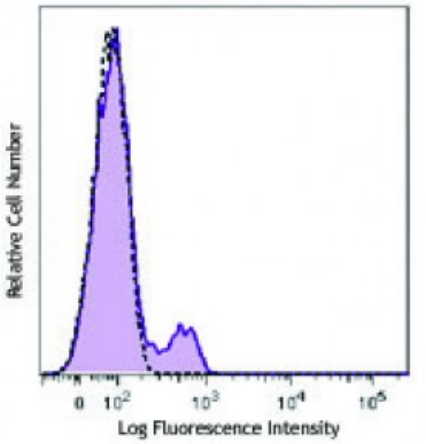
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD200 (OX2)

Catalog # / Size:	2246070 / 100 tests 2246065 / 25 tests
Clone:	OX-104
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.
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 were stained with CD200 (clone OX-104) Alexa Fluor® 647 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Alexa Fluor® 647 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 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. * Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.
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.

Sony Biotechnology Inc. 1730 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95112 www.sonybiotechnology.com

3. Mason D, *et al.* 2002. ed. Leukocyte Typing VII. New York:Oxford Univ. Press.
4. Broderick C,