

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD319 (CRACC)

Catalog # / Size: 2259095 / 25 tests
2259100 / 100 tests

Clone: 162.1

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

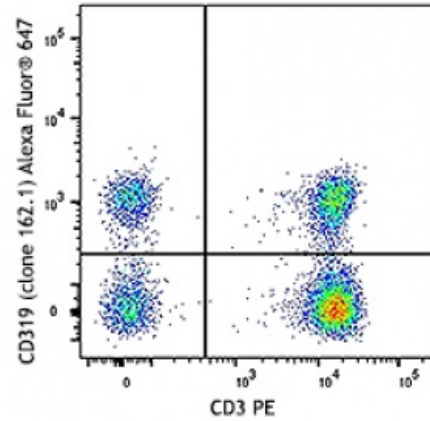
Immunogen: CRACC-Human IgG1 fusion protein

Reactivity: Cynomolgus, Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Alexa Fluor® 647.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific

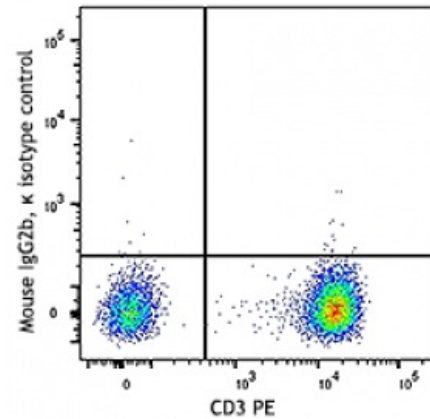


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 PE and CD319 (clone 162.1) Alexa Fluor® 647 (top) or mouse IgG2b, κ Alexa Fluor® 647 isotype control (bottom).

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 or 5 µl per 100 µl 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 References:**
1. Bouchon A, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 167:551721.
 2. Tassi I and Colonna M. 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:79968002.
 3. Veillette A. 2006. *Immunol. Rev.* 214:2234.

Description: CD319 is a single-pass type I transmembrane glycoprotein, expressed on NK cells, subsets of mature dendritic cells, activated B cells, and cytotoxic lymphocytes, but not in promyelocytic, B or T cell lines. Expression is highest in the spleen, lymph nodes, and peripheral blood leukocytes, and lowest in bone marrow. Additionally, it is expressed in the small intestine, stomach, appendix, lung, and trachea. CD319 is tyrosine phosphorylated in activated NK cells and is associated with 19 and 39 kD proteins. CD319 has homology with the CD2 family of receptors within the Ig superfamily. Some of the CD2 members stimulate cytotoxicity through the CD319 associated protein.

- Antigen**
- References:**
1. Bouchon A, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 167:551721.
 2. Tassi I and Colonna M. 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:79968002.
 3. Veillette A. 2006. *Immunol. Rev.* 214:2234.