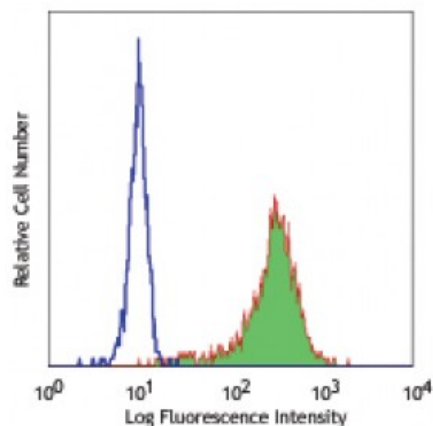


Biotin anti-human CD68

Catalog # / Size: 2269020 / 100 µg
Clone: Y1/82A
Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Biotin.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Workshop Number: VI MR23
Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood monocytes intracellularly stained with biotinylated Y1/82A, followed by Sav-PE

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.03 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 application: immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue sections. This clone was tested in-house and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue.

Application References: 1. Doussis IA, *et al.* 1993. *J. Clin. Pathol.* 46:334.
2. Davey FR, *et al.* 1988. *J. Clin. Pathol.* 41:753.

Description: CD68 is a 110 kD glycoprotein, also known as macrosialin, belonging to the sialomucin family. It is closely related to the family of acidic, highly glycosylated lysosomal-associated membrane proteins (LAMPs). CD68 is predominately expressed in cytoplasmic granules of monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and granulocytes. It is one of the useful myeloid cell markers. Further studies have shown that CD68 is also expressed by a subset of hematopoietic progenitors, γδ T cells, NK cells, LAK cells, subset of B cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. The biological function of CD68 is still unknown.

Antigen References: 1. Holness CL and Simmons DL. 1993. *Blood* 81:1607.
2. Gottfried E, *et al.* 2008. *Scand. J. Immunol.* 67:453.
3. Hameed A, *et al.* 1994. *Hum. Pathol.* 25:872.