Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD68

Catalog # / Size: 2269095 / 25 tests

2269100 / 100 tests

Clone:

Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ

Reactivity: Human

The antibody was purified by affinity **Preparation:**

chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal

conditions.

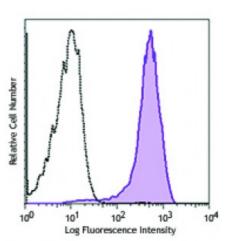
Formulation:

Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: VI MR23

Concentration: 0.2



Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were fixed and

permeabilized with

. BioLegendââ,¬™s Fixation Buffer and Intracellular Staining

Permeabilization Wash Buffer (10X). The cells were then stained with anti-human CD68 (clone Y1/82A)

Alexa Fluor® 6

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular

Usage:

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 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

1. Doussis IA, et al. 1993. J. Clin. Pathol. 46:334.

References:

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, γ/δ T cells, NK cells, LAK cells, subset of B cells, fibroblasts, and

endothelial cells. The biological function of CD68 is still unknown.

Antigen

1. Holness CL and Simmons DL. 1993. Blood 81:1607.

References: 2. Gottfried E, et al. 2008. Scand. J. Immunol. 67:453.

3. Hameed A, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>Hum. Patnol.</i> 25:872.			