

PE anti-human CD34

Catalog # / Size: 2318025 / 25 tests
2318030 / 100 tests

Clone: 561

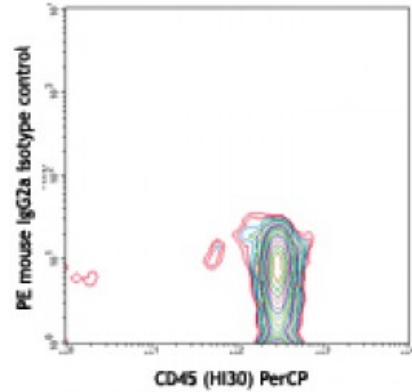
Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

Reactivity: Human

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

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 mononuclear cells stained with 561 PE (lower panel) or PE mouse IgG2a isotype control (upper panel) and CD45 (HI30) PerCP (gated on CD14-cell population)

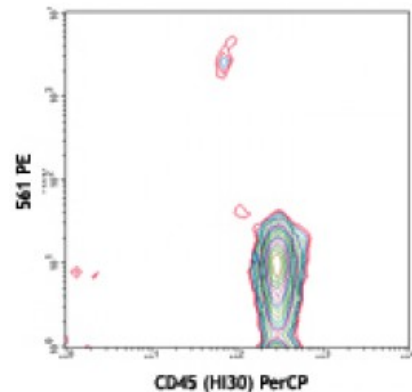
Applications:

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: The 561 antibody recognizes a class III group epitope, which is resistant to sialidase/glycolyprotease and chymopapain treatment.

Application References: 1. Croockewit AJ, *et al.* 1998. *Scand. J. Immunol.* 47:82.
2. Rosenzweig M, *et al.* 2001. *J. Med. Primatol.* 30:36.



Description: CD34, also known as gp105-120, is a type I monomeric sialomucin-like glyco-phosphoprotein with an approximate molecular weight of 105-120 kD. It is selectively expressed on the majority of hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells, bone marrow stromal cells, capillary endothelial cells, embryonic fibroblasts, and some nervous tissue. CD34 is a commonly used marker for identifying human hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells. Based on different sensitivities, four groups of epitopes of CD34 have been described. CD34 mediates cell adhesion and lymphocytes homing through binding to L-selectin and E-selectin ligands.