

Pacific Blue™ anti-human IgD

Catalog # / Size: 2341115 / 25 tests
2341120 / 100 tests

Clone: IA6-2

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

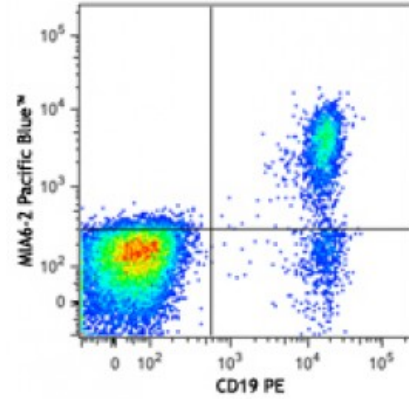
Immunogen: Human IgD

Reactivity: Human

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

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

Concentration: Lot-specific

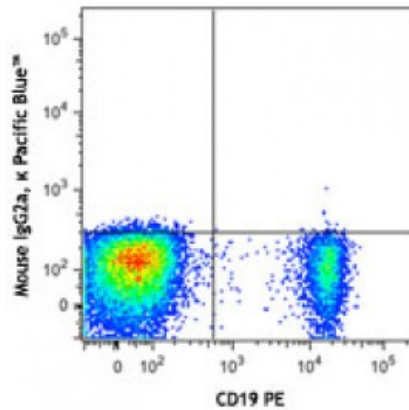


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD19 PE and IgD (clone IA6-2) Pacific Blue™ (top) or mouse IgG2a, κ Pacific Blue™ isotype control (bottom).

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 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.



* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde fixed frozen sections.4

- Application References:**
1. Chen K, *et al.* 2009. *Nat. Immunol.* 10:889.
 2. Lee CH, *et al.* 2005. *J. Exp. Med.* 203:63.
 3. Sutter JA, *et al.* 2008. *Clin. Immunol.* 126:282.
 4. Li H and Pauza CD. 2015. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 45:298. (IHC)

Description: IgD, a member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) family, is expressed in naïve B cells. It has 3 Ig-like domains and exists in a transmembrane and a soluble form. In general, IgD is not secreted and usually its expression is lost after the Ig isotype switch. After antigen binding, IgD signals through the CD79a/CD79b (Ig α /Ig β) heterodimer, resulting in the activation of the B cell.

Antigen
References:

1. Geisberger R, *et al.* 2006. *Immunology* 118:429.
2. Weller S, *et al.* 2005. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 35:2789.
3. Brandtzaeg P and Johansen FE. 2005. *Immunol. Rev.* 206:32.