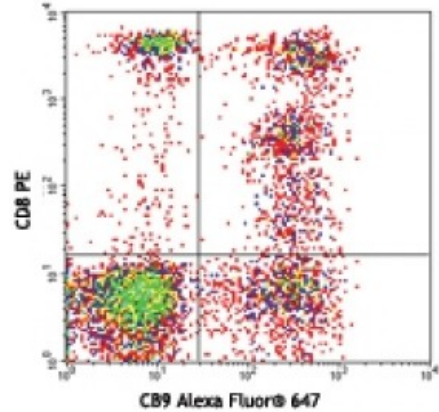


Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human Granzyme A

Catalog # / Size: 3136070 / 100 tests
Clone: CB9
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen: Purified human Granzyme A
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity 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).
Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes surface stained with CD8 PE, then intracellularly stained with CB9 Alexa Fluor® 647

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 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 633nm / 635nm.
Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining³ of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections, and immunoprecipitation².
Application References: 1. Trimble L, *et al.* 1998. *Blood* 91:585.
 2. Beresford P, *et al.* 1997. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:9285.
 3. Raqib R, *et al.* 2002. *Infect. Immun.* 70:3199.
 4. Chen H, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:591.

Description: Granzyme A is a 28 kD disulfide-linked homodimeric protein and the most abundant of the proteases occurring in CTL granules. It is homologous to other serine esterases, including other granzymes, mast cell proteases, and neutrophil cathepsins. Granzyme B is thought to be a rapidly-acting apoptotic enzyme, while Granzyme A is slow acting. The CB9 monoclonal antibody recognizes human Granzyme A and has been shown to be useful for flow cytometry, immunoprecipitation, and immunohistochemistry (paraffin-embedded sections).

Antigen References: 1. Brune J, *et al.* 1986. *Nature* 322:268.
 2. Fan Z, *et al.* 2003. *Nature Immunol.* 4:145.
 3. Fan Z, *et al.* 2003. *Cell* 112:659.
 4. Masson D, *et al.* 1987. *Cell* 49:679.