

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human CD200 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD200 Gln31-Gly232 Accession # P41217
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

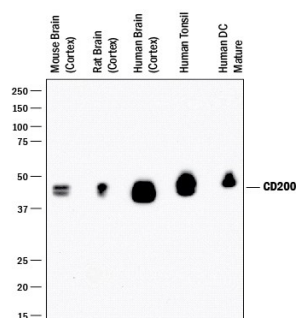
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human whole blood CD19 ⁺ B cells
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	10 µg/mL	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

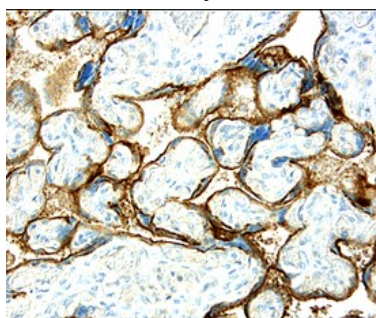
DATA

Western Blot



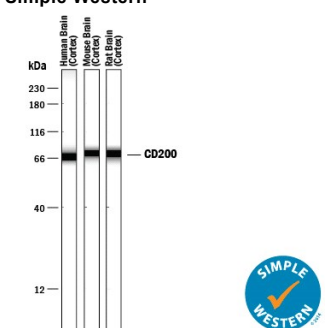
Detection of Human, Mouse, and Rat CD200 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human, mouse, and rat brain (cortex) tissue, human tonsil tissue, and human dendritic cells (mature). PVDF membrane was probed with 0.5 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat CD200 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2724) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for CD200 at approximately 42 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

Immunohistochemistry



CD200 in Human Placenta. CD200 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human placenta using Goat Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat CD200 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2724) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

Simple Western



Detection of Human, Mouse, and Rat CD200 by Simple Western™. Simple Western lane view shows lysates of human, mouse, and rat brain (cortex) tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for CD200 at approximately 70-75 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat CD200 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2724) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CD200, also known as OX-2, is a 45 kDa transmembrane immunoregulatory protein that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily (1, 2). The human CD200 cDNA encodes a 278 amino acid (aa) precursor that includes a 30 aa signal sequence, a 202 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 27 aa transmembrane segment, and a 19 aa cytoplasmic domain. The ECD is composed of one Ig-like V-type domain and one Ig-like C2-type domain (3). A splice variant of CD200 has been described and has a truncated cytoplasmic tail. Within the ECD, human CD200 shares 76% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat CD200. CD200 is widely but not ubiquitously expressed (4). Its receptor (CD200R) is restricted primarily to mast cells, basophils, macrophages, and dendritic cells, which suggests myeloid cell regulation as the major function of CD200 (5-7). CD200 knockout mice are characterized by increased macrophage number and activation and are predisposed to autoimmune disorders (8). CD200 and CD200R associate *via* their respective N-terminal Ig-like domains (9). In myeloid cells, CD200R initiates inhibitory signals following receptor-ligand contact (6, 7, 10). In T cells, however, CD200 functions as a costimulatory molecule independent of the CD28 pathway (11). Several additional CD200R-like molecules have been identified in human and mouse, but their capacity to interact with CD200 is controversial (12, 13). Several viruses encode CD200 homologs which are expressed on infected cells during the lytic phase (14, 15). Like CD200 itself, viral CD200 homologs also suppress myeloid cell activity, enabling increased viral propagation (5, 14-16).

References:

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