

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: BAF1898

Lot Number: KEI01

Size: 50 μg

Formulation: 0.2 um filtered solution in PBS

with BSA

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS

Specificity: human CD229 extracellular

domain

Immunogen: NS0-derived rhCD229

extracellular domain

Ig Type: goat IgG

Applications: Western blot

Flow cytometry

Biotinylated Anti-human CD229 Antibody

Preparation

Produced in goats immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant human CD229 (rhCD229). Human CD229 specific IgG was purified by human CD229 affinity chromatography and then biotinylated. CD229, also known as T lymphocyte surface antigen Ly-9, is a type I transmembrane protein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is also a member of the CD150/SLAM receptor family and is expressed on T and B lymphocytes.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50 μ g of bovine serum albumin (BSA) per 1 μ g of antibody.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile Tris-buffered saline pH 7.3 (20 mM Trizma base, 150 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% BSA. If 1 mL of buffer is used, the antibody concentration will be 50 μg/mL.

Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity

This antibody has been selected for use as a detection antibody in the applications listed below.

Applications

Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 μ g/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human CD229. The detection limit for rhCD229 is approximately 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

Flow cytometry - This antibody can be used at 3 - $10 \,\mu g/mL/10^6$ cells with an appropriate secondary antibody for indirect immunofluorescence staining of cells by flow cytometry.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.