

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects rhCD45RO in Direct ELISA. |
| Source | Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1066853 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human CD45RO Gln24-Lys391 Accession # P08575 |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions. |

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.

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| Immunocytochemistry | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |
| Immunohistochemistry | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| Shipping | The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| Stability & Storage | Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied |

BACKGROUND

CD45, previously called LCA (leukocyte common antigen), T200, or Ly5 in mice, is member C of the class 1 (receptor-like) protein tyrosine phosphatase family (PTPRC) (1, 2). It is a variably glycosylated 180-220 kDa transmembrane protein that is abundantly expressed on all nucleated cells of hematopoietic origin (1-3). CD45 has several isoforms, expressed according to cell type, developmental stage and antigenic exposure (1-5). The longest form, CD45RABC (called B220 in mouse), is expressed on B lymphocytes (5). The CD45RABC cDNA encodes 1304 amino acids (aa), including a 23 aa signal sequence, a 552 aa extracellular domain containing the splicing region, a cysteine-rich region and two fibronectin type III domains, a 22 aa transmembrane sequence, and a 707 aa cytoplasmic domain that contains two phosphatase domains, D1 and D2. Only D1 has phosphatase activity. CD45R0 is the shortest form, lacking exons 4, 5 and 6 which encode aa 32-191. It is expressed on memory cells, while intermediate sizes are expressed on other T cells (3, 4, 6). CD45 has been best studied in T cells, where it determines T cell receptor signaling thresholds (3, 6-8). CD45 is moved into or out of the immunological synapse (IS) membrane microdomain depending on the relative influence of interaction with the extracellular galectin lattice or the intracellular actin cytoskeleton (9, 10). Galectin interaction can be fine-tuned by varying usage of the heavily O-glycosylated spliced regions and sialylation of N-linked carbohydrates (4, 9). Within the IS, CD45 dephosphorylates and negatively regulates the Src family kinase, Lck (8-10). In other leukocytes, CD45 influences differentiation and links immunoreceptor signaling with cytokine secretion and cell survival, partially overlapping in function with DEP-1/CD148 (11-14). CD45 deletion causes in severe immunodeficiency, while point mutations may be associated with autoimmune disorders (6, 7).

References:

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