Human CD200 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 325516

Catalog Number: MAB27241

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD200 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD200 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 325516
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD200 Gln31-Gly232 Accession # P41217.3
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.

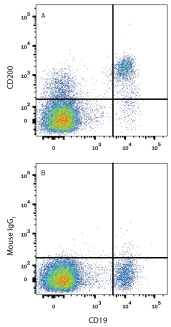
APPLICATIONS

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
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10^6 cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA

Flow Cytometry



Detection of CD200 in Human Blood Lymphocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CD19 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB4867P) and either (A) Mouse Anti-Human CD200 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB27241) or (B) Mouse IgG_1 Isotype Control (Catalog # MAB002) followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0101B).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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.** ● 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.

bio-techne
bio-techne.com
Global info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com
North America TEL 800 343 7475 Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449
China info.cn@bio-techne.com TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Rest of World bio-techne.com/find-us/distributors TEL +1 612 379 2956

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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 co-stimulatory 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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Global info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com
North America TEL 800 343 7475 Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449
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