anti-rat CD200 (OX-2) FITC-conjugated

FITC- conjugated monoclonal antibody MRC OX-2 to rat CD200

Cat-No: **23152003** 500 µl

Clone: MRC OX-2

Specificity: This anti-rat OX-2 monoclonal antibody recognizes a monomorphic determinant present on rat thymocytes, brain, follicular dendritic cells in lymphoid organs, vascular endothelium and at low levels on some smooth muscle and B lymphocytes. The purified brain and thymocyte OX-2 antigens are glycoproteins with apparent M.W. of 41kDa and 47kDa respectively. The amino acid composition of brain and thymocyte OX-2 antigen are very similar and antigenically similar to those found on other tissues. The carbohydrate composition shows that this antigen is highly glycosylated (brain OX-2: –24% and thymocyte OX-2: – 33% carbohydrate by weight).The OX-2 antigen shows similarity to the Thy-1 antigen and in its odd pattern of tissue distribution, carbohydrate composition and characteristic migration on SDS-PAGE. Also, the OX-2 antigens, like Thy-1 antigens, have homologies with immunoglobulin domains; the overall structure of OX-2 is similar to an Ig light chain or the T cell receptor β chain. Because of its distribution, it is thought to play a role in mediating recognition events at cell surfaces.
This clone is useful for labeling the follicular dendritic cells thought to be involved in the generation of B cell meory as it does not label the Ia-positive dendritic cells present in the T-dependant areas of lymphoic organs.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluoresceinisothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2).

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Application: Flow Cytometry, affinity chromatography, Immunohistochemistry and binding assays

References: 1. Barclay, A. N. (1981),Different reticular elements in rat lymphoid tissues identified by localization of Ia, Thy-1 and MRC OX-2 antigens. Immunology. 44, 727-736
2. Barclay, A. N. and Ward, H.A. (1982), Purification and chemical characterization of membrane glycoproteins from rat tymocytes and brain, recognized by monoclonal antibody MRC OX-2, Eur. J. Immunol. 129, 447-458
3. Clark, M. J., Gagnon, J., Williams, A.F. and Barclay, A.N. (1985), MRC OX-2 antigen: a lymphoid/neuronal membrane glycoprotein with a structure like a single immunoglobulin light chain, EMBO Journal 4, 113-118
4. Barclay, A. N. (1981), The localization of populations of lymphocytes defined by monoclonal antibodies in rat lymphoid tissues, Immunology 42, 593-600

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink, and animal feedingstuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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Altenoyther Str. 10; 26169 Friesoythe; Germany
phone:+49-(0)4491-400997, fax:+49-(0)4491-400998, info@immunotools.com
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