

Product datasheet

Anti-CD45 antibody [LT40] (Biotin) ab25155

Overview

Product name	Anti-CD45 antibody [LT40] (Biotin)
Description	Mouse monoclonal [LT40] to CD45 (Biotin)
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Chicken
Immunogen	The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide Constituents: PBS
Purity	Purified IgM
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	LT40
Isotype	IgM
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab25155** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use 1µg for 10 ⁶ cells. ab18396 - Mouse monoclonal IgM, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target

Function	Protein tyrosine-protein phosphatase required for T-cell activation through the antigen receptor. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation upon binding to DPP4. The first PTPase domain has enzymatic activity, while the second one seems to affect the substrate specificity of the first one. Upon T-cell activation, recruits and dephosphorylates SKAP1 and FYN.
Involvement in disease	Defects in PTPRC are a cause of severe combined immunodeficiency autosomal recessive T-cell-negative/B-cell-positive/NK-cell-positive (T(-)B(+)NK(+)) SCID [MIM:608971]. A form of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), a genetically and clinically heterogeneous group of rare congenital disorders characterized by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or absent antibody levels. Patients present in infancy recurrent, persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all types of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-cell development. Genetic variations in PTPRC are involved in multiple sclerosis susceptibility (MS) [MIM:126200]. MS is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the gradual accumulation of focal plaques of demyelination particularly in the periventricular areas of the brain. Peripheral nerves are not affected. Onset usually in third or fourth decade with intermittent progression over an extended period. The cause is still uncertain.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Receptor class 1/6 subfamily. Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains. Contains 2 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domains.
Domain	The first PTPase domain interacts with SKAP1.
Post-translational modifications	Heavily N- and O-glycosylated.
Cellular localization	Membrane. Membrane raft. Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.

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