

Product datasheet

Anti-CD45 antibody [MEM-28] (PerCP) ab65952

3 References

Overview

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Product name</b>        | Anti-CD45 antibody [MEM-28] (PerCP)  |
| <b>Description</b>         | Mouse monoclonal [MEM-28] to CD45 (PerCP)  |
| <b>Host species</b>        | Mouse  |
| <b>Conjugation</b>         | PerCP. Ex: 482nm, Em: 675nm  |
| <b>Specificity</b>         | ab65952 reacts with all alternative forms of human CD45 antigen.   |
| <b>Tested applications</b> | <b>Suitable for:</b> Flow Cyt  |
| <b>Species reactivity</b>  | <b>Reacts with:</b> Human  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>           | Tissue/ cell preparation; Human thymocytes and T lymphocytes.  |
| <b>Positive control</b>    | Flow Cyt: Human blood cells.   |
| <b>General notes</b>       | The purified antibody is conjugated with Peridinin-chlorophyll-protein complex (PerCP) under optimum conditions. |

Properties

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Form</b>                 | Liquid   |
| <b>Storage instructions</b> | Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.                                   |
| <b>Storage buffer</b>       | Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide<br>Constituents: PBS, 0.2% BSA |
| <b>Purity</b>               | Size exclusion   |
| <b>Purification notes</b>   | purity >95% by PAGE-PAGE   |
| <b>Clonality</b>            | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Clone number</b>         | MEM-28   |
| <b>Isotype</b>              | IgG1   |

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab65952** 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 at an assay dependent concentration.<br>Use 10µl of neat solution for 10 <sup>6</sup> cells or 100µl of whole blood<br><a href="#">ab118658</a> - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.   |
| <b>Target</b>                           |           |  |
| <b>Function</b>                         |           | 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.  |
| <b>Involvement in disease</b>           |           | 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. |
| <b>Sequence similarities</b>            |           | Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Receptor class 1/6 subfamily.<br>Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.<br>Contains 2 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domains.  |
| <b>Domain</b>                           |           | The first PTPase domain interacts with SKAP1.  |
| <b>Post-translational modifications</b> |           | Heavily N- and O-glycosylated.   |
| <b>Cellular localization</b>            |           | Membrane. Membrane raft. Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.  |

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