ARG62765
anti-CD2 antibody [LT2] (FITC)

Package: 100 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	FITC-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [LT2] recognizes CD2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The clone LT2 reacts with CD2, a 50 kDa glycoprotein present on the human peripheral blood T lymphocytes and NK cells; also expressed by all thymocytes. HLDA VI; WS Code T 6T-008
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	LT2
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	CD2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Normal human blood lymphocytes.
Conjugation	FITC
Alternate Names	T-cell surface antigen T11/Leu-5; LFA-3 receptor; T-cell surface antigen CD2; SRBC; Erythrocyte receptor; CD antigen CD2; T11; Rosette receptor; LFA-2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	20 µl / 10^6 cells

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

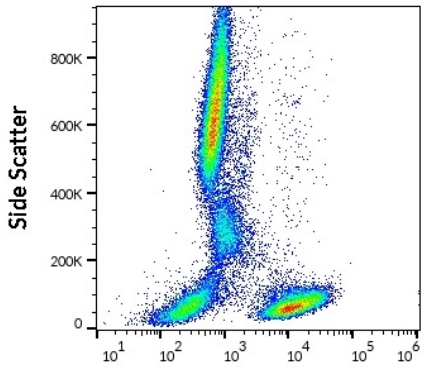
Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Buffer	PBS, 15 mM Sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

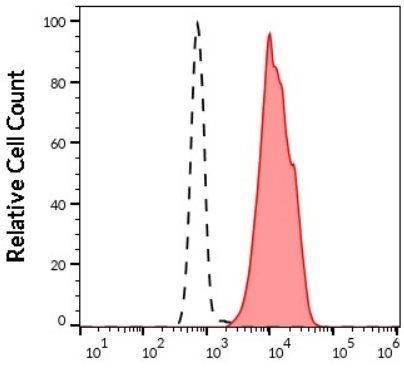
Database links	GeneID: 914 Human Swiss-port # P06729 Human
Gene Symbol	CD2
Gene Full Name	CD2 molecule
Background	CD2 belongs to T lymphocyte glycoproteins of immunoglobulin superfamily. Its interaction with CD58 stabilizes adhesion between T cells and antigen presenting or target cells. Relatively low affinity of CD2 to CD58 (as measured in solution) is compensated within the two-dimensional cell-cell interface to provide tight adhesion. Moreover, T cell activation induces increased CD2 expression and its lateral mobility, making easier contact between CD2 and CD58. Subsequently, T cell activation causes fixation of CD58-CD2 at sites of cell-cell contact, thereby strengthening intercellular adhesion. CD2 deficiency reduces intestinal inflammation and helps to control infection.
Function	CD2 interacts with lymphocyte function-associated antigen (LFA-3) and CD48/BCM1 to mediate adhesion between T-cells and other cell types. CD2 is implicated in the triggering of T-cells, the cytoplasmic domain is implicated in the signaling function. [UniProt]
Research Area	Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	39 kDa

Images



ARG62765 anti-CD2 antibody [LT2] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG62765 anti-CD2 antibody [LT2] (FITC) (20 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



ARG62765 anti-CD2 antibody [LT2] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of human CD2 positive lymphocytes (red-filled) from neutrophil granulocytes (black-dashed). Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG62765 anti-CD2 antibody [LT2] (FITC) (20 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).