

Product datasheet for CL111RX

Ptprc Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OX-30]

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: OX-30

Applications: FC

Recommended Dilution: Suitable for use in Flow cytometry (See Protocol).

Reactivity: Rat

Host: Mouse Isotype: IgG2a

Clonality: Monoclonal

Immunogen: Lymph node glycoproteins and cells.

Specificity: This antibody recognizes a monomorphic determinant of the rat leukocyte common antigen

(CD45) (1). The antigen recognized is a heavily glycosylated membrane glycoprotein of molecular weight 170,000 kDa on thymocytes but molecular weight 170,000-220,000 kDa on

other leukocytes.

Formulation: PBS with 0.02% Sodium Azide as preservative and EIA grade BSA as a stabilizing protein to

bring total protein concentration to 4-5 mg/ml.

Label: PE

State: Liquid purified IgG fraction.

Label: Conjugated to

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Protein G Chromatography.

Conjugation: PE

Storage: Store the antibody at 2-8°C.

DO NOT FREEZE!

Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Gene Name: protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, C

Database Link: Entrez Gene 24699 Rat

P04157



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



Ptprc Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OX-30] - CL111RX

Background: The leukocyte common antigen (L-CA) is a major glycoprotein of haematopoietic cells but is

not found on other tissues or erythroid cells. It is present on greater than 95% of thymocytes,

bone marrow cells and thoracic duct lymphocytes. This molecule carries much of the carbohydrate of thymocytes and shows interesting heterogeneity amongst T lymphocytes

and B lymphocytes. (2,3).

Synonyms: PTPRC, Leukocyte common antigen, L-CA, T200



Note: Protocol: FLOW CYTOMETRY ANALYSIS:

Method:

- 1. Prepare a cell suspension in media A. For cell preparations, deplete the red blood cell population with Rat cell separation medium.
- 2. Wash 2 times.
- 3. Resuspend the cells to a concentration of 2x10e7 cells/ml in media A. Add $50 \mu l$ of this suspension to each tube (each tube will then contain $1 \times 10e6$ cells, representing 1 test).
- 4. To each tube, 0.5 μ g-1.0 μ g of CL111R or CL111RX per 10e6 cells.
- 5. Vortex the tubes to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
- 6. Incubate the tubes for 30 minutes at 4°C.

(It is recommended that the tubes are protected from light, since most fluorochromes are light sensitive.)

- 7. Wash 2 times at 4°C.
- 8. Resuspend the cell pellet in 50 μl ice cold media B.
- 9. Transfer to suitable tubes for flow cytometric analysis containing 15 μ l of propidium iodide at 0.5 mg/ml in PBS. This stains dead cells by intercalating in DNA.

Media:

A. Phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.2) + 5% normal serum of host species + sodium azide (100 μ l of 2M sodium azide in 100 mls).

B. Phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.2) + 0.5% Bovine serum albumin + sodium azide (100 μ l of 2M sodium azide in 100 mls).

Results-Tissue Distribution: (Figure 1)

Rat Strain: Wistar

Cell Concentration: 1x10e6 cells per test. Antibody Concentration Used: 0.5 μ g/10e6 cells.

Isotypic Control: PE Mouse IgG2a.

Cell-Source Percentage of cells stained above control:

Thymus: 99.8% Spleen: 97.1% Lymph Node: 98.9%

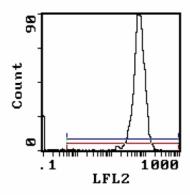
Strain Distribution:

Strains Tested: Wistar, Buffalo, Brown Norway, Fischer 344 Positive: Wistar, Buffalo, Brown Norway, Fischer 344

Negative: none



Product images:



Cell Source: Spleen
Percentage of cells stained above control: 97.1%

Figure 1. Results-Tissue Distribution.