Best Tools for immunology Research

CD45 (ABT-CD45) IHC kit

Catalog No :	IHCM6156
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	IHC
Target :	CD45
Fields :	>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	PTPRC CD45
Protein Name :	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C (EC 3.1.3.48) (Leukocyte common antigen) (L-CA) (T200) (CD antigen CD45)
Human Gene Id :	5788
Human Swiss Prot No :	P08575-3
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD45 (LCA) AA range: 500-600
Specificity :	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD45 protein, including CD45RA, CD45RB and CD45RO.
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Storage Stability :	2°C to 8°C/1 year
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitosis, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP contains an extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains, and thus is classified as a receptor type PTP. This PTP has been shown to be an essential regulator of T- and B-cell antigen receptor

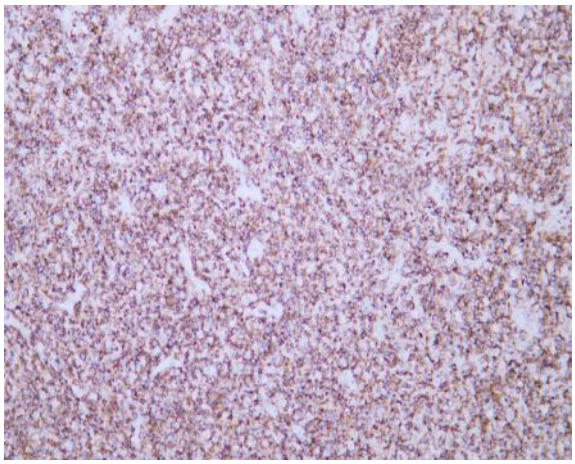
signaling. It functions through either direct interaction with components of the antigen receptor complexes, or by activating various Src family kinases required for the antigen receptor signaling. This PTP also suppresses JAK kinases, and thus functions as a regulator of cytokine receptor signaling. Alternatively spliced transcripts variants of this gene, which enc

Function : alternative products:At least 8 isoforms are produced,catalytic activity:Protein tyrosine phosphate + H(2)O = protein tyrosine + phosphate.,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]. SCID refers to 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 with SCID present in infancy with 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.,disease:Genetic variations in PTPRC are involved in multiple sclerosis susceptibility (MS) [MIM:126200]. MS is a neurodegenerative dis

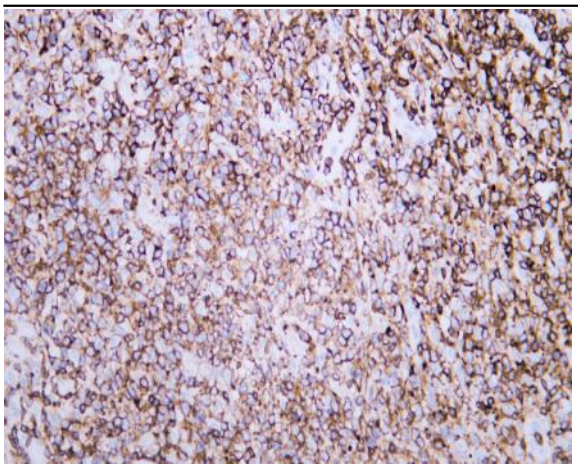
Subcellular Location : Membranous

Expression : Isoform 1: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 2: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 3: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 4: Not detected in thymocytes. Isoform 5: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 6: Not detected in thymocytes. Isoform 7: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 8: Not detected in thymocytes.

Products Images



Human diffuse large B-cell lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



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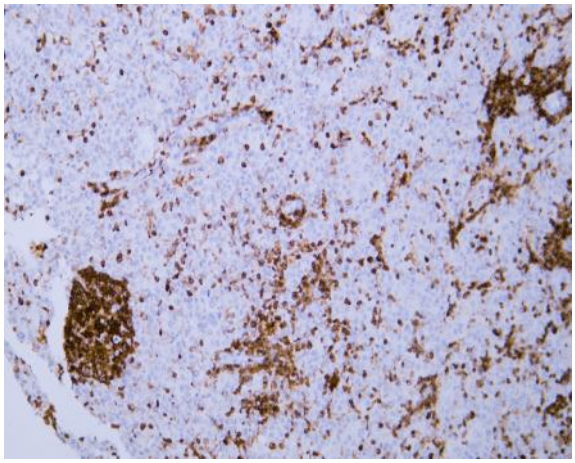
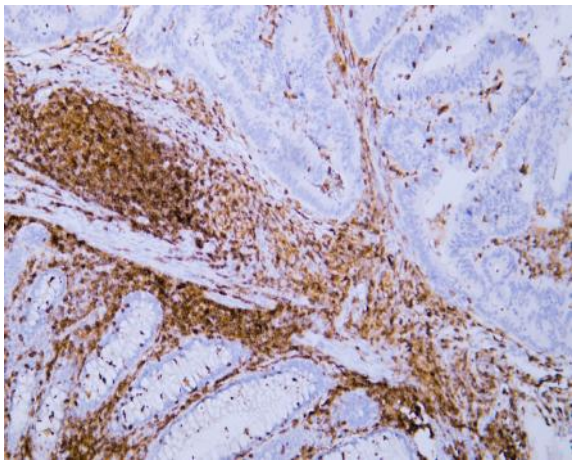
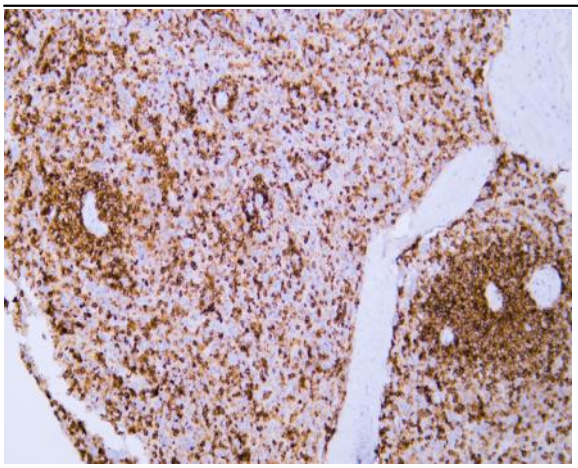


Human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



Human rectal carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



Human spleen tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody