

CD45 (PT0471R) PT™ Rabbit mAb (AbFluor 488)

CatalogNo: YM2215 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- IF

MW

- 147kD (Calculated)
- 240-200kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG,Kappa

Conjugate

- AbFluor 488

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number PT0471R

Immunogen Information

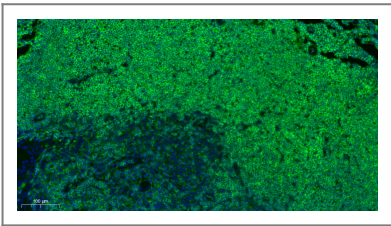
Specificity Endogenous

Target Information

Gene name PTPRC

Protein Name	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C (Leukocyte common antigen) (L-CA) (T200) (CD antigen CD45)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	5788;	P08575;
Cellular Localization	Membrane		
Tissue specificity	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.		
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 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.,Domain:The first PTPase domain interacts with SKAP1.,Function:Required for T-cell activation through the antigen receptor. 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 an dephosphorylates SKAP1 and FYN.,online information:CD45 entry,online information:PTPRC mutation db,PTM:Heavily N- and O-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Receptor class 1/6 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.,similarity:Contains 2 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domains.,subunit:Binds GANAB and PRKCSH (By similarity). Interacts with SKAP1.,		

| Validation Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of human tonsil. 1,primary Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°C overnight).

| Contact information

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