

CD45 (PTR1432) recombinant Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM4388 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- FC, ELISA

MW

- 147kD (Calculated)

Isotype

- IgG1, Kappa

Storage

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

Formulation Phosphate-buffered solution

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Flow Cyt 1-2µg/Test

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number PTR1432

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Purified recombinant human CD45.

Specificity This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detect endogenous levels of CD45 protein.

Target Information

Gene name	PTPRC CD45		
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

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
 Support: tech@immunoway.com
 Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
 Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>
 Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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