CD45 (PN0173) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0060 Recombinant

Key Features

Reactivity
- Human

Applications
- ELISA,Flow Cyt

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Purification	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Clone Number	PN0173

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human CD45
Specificity	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD45 protein.

Target Information

Gene name PTPRC CD45

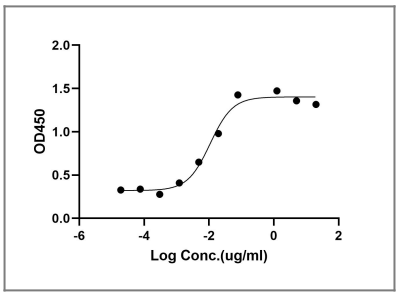
Protein Name Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C (Leukocyte common antigen) (L-CA) (T200) (CD antigen CD45)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	1439;	P08575;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft . Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts. .

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.,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

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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