

## 小鼠抗人 CD45 单克隆抗体

产品货号： mIR30095

英文名称： CD45

中文名称： 小鼠抗人 CD45 单克隆抗体

别名： B220; CD 45; CD-45; cd45 antigen; ec3.1.3.48; CD45R; GP180; GP180; GP 180; L CA; LCA; L-CA; Leukocyte common antigen; LY5; Ly-5 glycoprotein; Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type C; Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type c polypeptide; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, C; Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C; PTPRC; PTPRC\_HUMAN; SCID due to PTPRC deficiency; T200; T200 glycoprotein; T200 leukocyte common antigen; Human homolog of severe combined immunodeficiency due to PTPRC deficiency.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 信号转导 细胞表面分子 糖蛋白 淋巴细胞

抗体来源： Mouse

克隆类型： Monoclonal

克隆号： HI30

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： Flow-Cyt=1μl/Tests

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 143kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性 状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD45:

亚 型： IgG1

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein G

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

**PubMed** : PubMed

**产品介绍** : 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, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP contains an extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains, and thus belongs to receptor type PTP. This gene is specifically expressed in hematopoietic cells. 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. Four alternatively spliced transcripts variants of this gene, which encode distinct isoforms, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

**Function:**

Protein tyrosine-protein phosphatase required for T-cell activation through the antigen receptor. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation upon binding to DPP4. 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 and dephosphorylates SKAP1 and FYN. Dephosphorylates LYN, and thereby modulates LYN activity.

**Subunit:**

Binds GANAB and PRKCSH. Interacts with SKAP1. Interacts with DPP4; the interaction is enhanced in a interleukin-12-dependent manner in activated lymphocytes. Contains 2 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domains.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Note=Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Heavily N- and O-glycosylated.

**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]. A form of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), 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 present in infancy 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.

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.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Receptor class 1/6 subfamily.

Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.

Contains 2 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domains.

**SWISS:**

P08575

**Gene ID:**

5788

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片

