



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Technically
Speaking

CEDARLANE[®]
www.cedarlanelabs.com



Conveniently Delivering You Today's Innovations
for the Science of Tomorrow™

**Anti-Rat CD45RC
Monoclonal Antibody**

Catalogue#	Format	Size	Concentration	Isotype Control
CL022A	Ascites	0.5ml	NA	CLCMG100
CL022AP	Purified	250µg	1.0 mg/ml	CLCMG100
CL022AP-2	Purified	500µg	1.0 mg/ml	CLCMG100
CL022B	Biotin	100µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG115
CL022B-5	Biotin	500µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG115
CL022F	FITC	100µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG101
CL022F-5	FITC	500µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG101
CL022PE	PE	50µg	0.1 mg/ml	CLCMG104

Isotype Mouse IgG₁

DESCRIPTION:

Rat Leukocyte Common Antigen has been shown to exist in different forms on different lymphoid cell types. Rat L-CA on thymocytes gives one main band at 180 kDa, T cells show 4 bands at 180, 190, 200 and 220 kDa and B cells; one broad band at 240 kDa. T helper and T cytotoxic cell subsets show the same 4 bands with some differences in the proportions of each. CL022AP reacts with the high molecular weight form of the leukocyte common antigen (2) which includes the 240 kDa form on B cells as well as a subfraction of the 190, 200 and 220 kDa forms, but not with the 180 kDa form of T cells or thymocytes. (5) Thus, CL022AP reacts with B cells, cytotoxic T cells and helper cells for T cell responses but not with thymocytes or helper T cells for *in vivo* antibody responses. (5) Consequently, this antibody can be used to identify B cells, all CD8+ve T cells, 75% CD4+ve T cells and 50% Bone Marrow cells. This, antibody also divides rat CD4+ve T cells into two phenotypically distinct populations differing in their helper activities (6,7).

PRESENTATION:

Purified: Purified IgG buffered in PBS and 0.02% NaN₃. (Purified from ascitic fluid via Protein G Chromatography). For maximum recovery of contents, spin down tube before use.

Biotin, FITC and PE: Biotin/FITC/PE conjugated IgG buffered in PBS, 0.02% NaN₃ and EIA grade BSA as a stabilizing protein to bring total protein concentration to 4-5 mg/ml.

STORAGE/STABILITY:

For all formats, store at 4°C. DO NOT FREEZE PE conjugates. For long term storage (**Purified, Biotin, FITC**), aliquot and freeze unused portion at -20°C in volumes appropriate for single usage. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Clone: MRC OX-22

Hybridoma Production:

Immunization:

Immunogen: phytohemagglutinin-activated rat lymph node cells

Donor: BALB/c Spleen

Fusion Partner: P3-NSI-1-Ag4 (NS1/1)

Specificity: Rat CD45RC

TEST RESULTS:

Tissue Distribution by Flow Cytometry Analysis:

Rat Strain: Wistar

Cell Concentration: 1 X 10⁶ cells per test

Antibody Concentration: 0.1 µg/10⁶ cells

CELL SOURCE

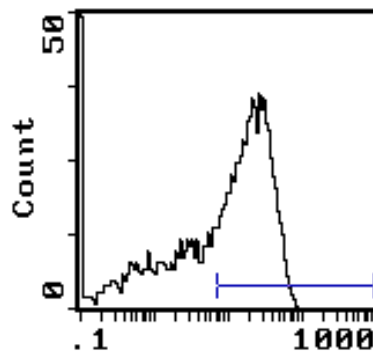
Thymus

Spleen

PERCENT STAINING

13.2%

54.2%



Cell Source: Splenocytes

**N.B. Appropriate control samples should always be included in any labelling studies.
* For optimal results in various applications, it is recommended that each investigator determine dilutions appropriate for individual use.**

REFERENCES:

1. Spickett, G.P., Brandon, M.R., Mason, D.W., Williams, A.F., and G.R. Woollett. (1983) J. Exp. Med. 158, 795-810. MRC OX-22, A monoclonal antibody that labels a new subset of T lymphocytes and reacts with the high molecular weight form of the Leukocyte-Common Antigen.
2. Standing, R., McMaster, W.R., Sunderland, C.A. and A.F. Williams. (1978) Eur. J. Immunol. 8, 832-839. The predominant heavily glycosylated glycoproteins at the surface of rat lymphoid cells are differentiation antigens.
3. Dlachau, R., Kirkley, J., and J.W. Fabre. 91980) Eur. J. Immunol. 10, 77737-744. Monoclonal antibody to human leukocyte-specific membrane glycoprotein probably homologous to the leukocyte-common (L-C) antigen of the rat.
4. Barclay, A.N. (1981) Immunology. 42, 593-600. The localization of populations of lymphocytes defined with monoclonal antibodies in rat lymphoid tissues.
5. Woollett, G.R. Barclay, A.N., Paklavac, M. and A.F. Williams. (1985) Eur. J. Immunol. 15, 168-173. Molecular and antigenic heterogeneity of the rat leukocyte-common antigen from thymocytes and T and B lymphocytes.
6. Powrie, F. and D. Mason. (1988) Immunology Today. Vol. 9, No. 9 274-277. Phenotypic and functional heterogeneity of CD4+ve T cells.
7. Powrie, F. and D. Mason. (1989) J. Exp. Med. 169, 653-662. The MRC OX-22 -ve CD4+ve T cells that help B cells in Secondary Immune Responses derive from Naive Precursors with the MRC OX-22 +ve CD4+ve Phenotype.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

® is a Registered Trademark of Cedarlane

MW 04/27/16