abcam

ab242257

redFluor™ 710 Anti-CD45 antibody [HI30]

Anti-CD45 antibody [HI30] conjugated to redFluor™ 710 - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [HI30] is a mouse monoclonal antibody and one of the most commonly used clones for flow cytometry.

Design your panel with our interactive flow cytometry panel builder. Click here.

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	redFluor™ 710
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 684nm, Em: 704nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.87% Sodium chloride, 0.12% Sodium dihydrogen phosphate, 0.1% Gelatin
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	HI30
Purification technique	Affinity purification
Light chain type	kappa
Purification notes	Purified from TCS.

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	The antibody has been diluted for use at 5 µl per test, defined as the amount of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of approximately 100 µl. The number of cells within a sample should be determined empirically, but typically ranges between 1 x 10e5 to 1 x 10e8 cells.

Target data

See full target information PTPRC

Function	Protein tyrosine-protein phosphatase required for T-cell activation through the antigen receptor (PubMed:35767951). 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 (By similarity). Interacts with CLEC10A at antigen presenting cell-T cell contact; CLEC10A on immature dendritic cells recognizes Tn antigen-carrying PTPRC/CD45 receptor on effector T cells and modulates T cell activation threshold to limit autoreactivity. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for human cytomegalovirus protein UL11 and mediates binding of UL11 to T-cells, leading to reduced induction of tyrosine phosphorylation of multiple signaling proteins upon T-cell receptor stimulation and impaired T-cell proliferation.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Store in the dark

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD45 also known as Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type C (PTPRC) is a transmembrane glycoprotein with a molecular mass ranging between 180-240 kDa depending on its isoform. It is expressed on the surface of almost all hematopoietic cells except for mature erythrocytes and platelets. CD45 has a

	critical role in regulating antigen receptor signaling by modifying kinases involved in signal transduction and it is essential in lymphocyte development and activation. Because of its broad expression on immune cells CD45 is a valuable marker for differentiating various immune cell types in assays like flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry (IHC) often referred to as CD45 stain.
Biological function summary	CD45 acts by regulating tyrosine phosphorylation in the immune cell signaling context participating directly in signal transduction. It functions by dephosphorylating specific phosphotyrosine residues on various proteins modulating the signaling threshold required for lymphocyte activation. Although not known to be part of a protein complex CD45 itself shows isoform variation that associates with specific immune cell types impacting their function. Importantly CD45 interacts with multiple signaling molecules to affect cell growth and differentiation.
Pathways	Scientists associate CD45 with signaling pathways such as the T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) signaling. CD45 modulates the activity of Src family kinases important elements in these pathways making it essential for effective immune response and tolerance. Furthermore interactions between CD45 and proteins like Lck in T-cells or Lyn in B-cells highlight its pivotal role in executing its signaling functions.
Associated diseases and disorders	Scientists often link CD45 to immune-related conditions including autoimmunity and leukemia. In autoimmune diseases altered CD45 expression or activity can disrupt normal immune function contributing to pathogenesis. In leukemia CD45 expression levels can assist in disease classification and prognosis as it interacts with proteins involved in cell cycle regulation. The anti-CD45 antibodies can provide diagnostic and therapeutic avenues highlighting their utility in disease management.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

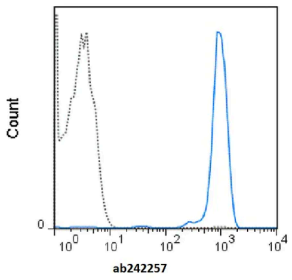
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Flow Cytometry - redFluor™ 710 Anti-CD45 antibody [HI30] (ab242257)

CD45 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-CD45 antibody

Flow Cytometric analysis of human peripheral blood lymphocytes labeling CD45 using 5 µl (0.25 µg) ab242257 (solid line) or 0.25 µg redFluor™ 710 Mouse IgG1 isotype control (dashed line).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.