abcam

ab244562

Anti-CD200 / OX2 antibody [OX-104] - BSA and Azide free

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	OX-104
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg/mL

Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CD200

Function	Costimulates T-cell proliferation. May regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab244562 is the carrier-free version of ab23552.

Want a custom formulation?

This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com

Conjugation ready

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	CD200 also known as OX2 is a cell surface glycoprotein with a molecular mass of approximately 43 kDa. It plays a mechanical role in immune response regulation. CD200 expression occurs on several cell types such as thymocytes neurons vascular endothelium and splenocytes including cynomolgus monkey splenocytes. This protein generally modulates interactions between cells sending inhibitory signals through its receptor CD200R found on myeloid cells and certain lymphoid cells.
Biological function summary	CD200 regulates the immune system by inhibiting inflammatory responses and maintaining immune homeostasis. It does not act as part of a significant multi-protein complex but directly interacts with CD200R. This interaction promotes an anti-inflammatory state and is important in preventing autoimmune diseases and excessive tissue damage. The expression of CD200 is also an indicator of immune tolerance in various tissues.
Pathways	CD200 is involved in immune regulatory pathways. It plays a pivotal role in the suppression of immune responses through the CD200-CD200R signaling pathway. This pathway is vital for dampening inflammatory processes related to autoimmune reactions and is consequently linked to the maintenance of tissue homeostasis. Proteins related to CD200 through these pathways include CD200R and other molecules involved in immune checkpoint pathways.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD200 expression correlates with several conditions including cancer and autoimmune diseases. The overexpression of CD200 in certain tumors promotes immune evasion thereby favoring tumor progression. Conversely reduced CD200 levels are associated with autoimmune disorders where a hyperactive immune system attacks self-tissues. Through these disease contexts CD200 operates alongside proteins such as CD200R and OX90 impacting disease progression and immune system modulation.

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

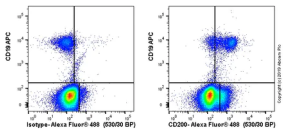
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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 - Anti-CD200 / OX2 antibody [OX-104] - BSA and Azide free (ab244562)

CD200 / OX2 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-CD200 / OX2 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells stained with ab23552 (right) or mouse IgG1 kappa (ab170190) isotype (left). Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were incubated for 30 min on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10 % normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody (ab23552) or mouse IgG1 kappa (ab170190) ($1x10^6$ in 100 µl at 1 µg/ml) for 30 min on ice. The secondary antibody Goat anti-mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488, pre-adsorbed) (ab150177) was used at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 4°C. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD19 APC antibody.
Acquisition of >30,000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 530/30 bandpass filter. Events were gated on viable lymphocytes.

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