abcam

ab65952

PerCP Anti-CD45 antibody [MEM-28]

Anti-CD45 antibody [MEM-28] conjugated to PerCP - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [MEM-28] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 33 publications.

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Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	PerCP
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 490nm, Em: 675nm
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.2% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Cell preparation containing PTPRC protein. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P08575
Clone number	MEM-28
Purification technique	Size-exclusion chromatography
Specificity	ab65952 reacts with all alternative forms of human CD45 antigen.
Purification notes	purity >95% by PAGE-PAGE

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	10 µL for 10^6 Cells
Notes	Use 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension. ab118658 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

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

Notes

The purified antibody is conjugated with Peridinin-chlorophyll-protein complex (PerCP) under optimum conditions.

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

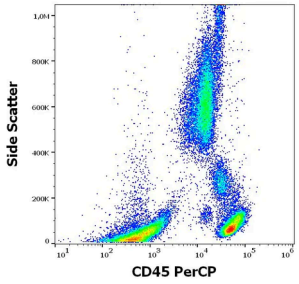
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

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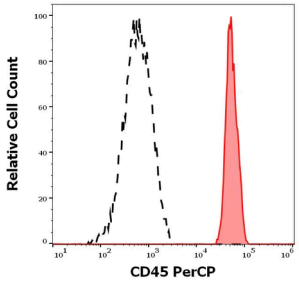
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - PerCP Anti-CD45 antibody [MEM-28] (ab65952)

CD45 Flow Cytometry staining of Human peripheral blood using mouse Anti-CD45 antibody

Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of human peripheral whole blood stained using ab65952 (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



Flow Cytometry - PerCP Anti-CD45 antibody [MEM-28] (ab65952)

CD45 Flow Cytometry staining of Human peripheral blood using mouse Anti-CD45 antibody

Separation of human lymphocytes (red-filled) from CD45 negative blood debris (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of human peripheral whole blood stained using ab65952 (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).

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