



# CD45RA (Leukocyte Marker); Clone 158-4D3 (Concentrate)

<b>Availability/Contents:</b>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0275-C.5	0.5 ml


**Description:**


Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Stimulated human leukocytes
Clone:	158-4D3
Isotype:	IgG2a, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	5788 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	1q31.3
Synonyms:	B220, CD45R, GP180, Leukocyte common antigen (LCA), Loc, Ly-5, Lyt-4, Protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type C (PTPRC), Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C, T200 glycoprotein
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	205-220kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes a protein of 205kDa-220kDa, identified as CD45RA. This antibody reacts with ABC and BC isoforms. CD45RA is expressed on 40-50% of peripheral CD4+ T-cells, 50% of peripheral CD8+ T-cells, B-cells, and leukemic B-cell lines.
Background:	CD45RA is an isoform of the human leukocyte common antigen (CD45). Human CD45 contains three exons which encode peptide segments designated A, B, and C, respectively. The differential splicing of the exons generates at least five isoforms: ABC, AB, BC, B, and O. T-cells expressing CD45RA are naive or virgin T-cells. T-cells expressing CD45RO are memory T-cells. CD45RA and CD45RO define complementary, predominantly non-overlapping populations of resting peripheral T-cells. This antibody is useful in studying the subpopulation of CD4+ or CD8+ T-cells. It can especially be used to differentiate T-cell lymphomas (CD45RO +ve) from B-cell lymphomas (CD45RA +ve).
Species Reactivity:	Human. Others not known.
Positive Control:	Daudi, Raji, IM9 and human lymphocytes. Human lymph nodes and tonsils.
Cellular Localization:	Cell surface
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml
	Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells
	Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml
	Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml
	Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
205 South 600 West  
Logan, UT 84321  
U.S.A.



 EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570  
Molsnstraat 15  
2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

**Uses/Limitations:** Not to be taken internally.  
For Research Use Only.  
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.  
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.  
Do not use past expiration date.  
Non-Sterile.

**Ordering Information and Current Pricing at [www.scytek.com](http://www.scytek.com)**

**Procedure:**


1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


**Precautions:** Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).  
Do not pipette by mouth.  
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.  
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.  
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

**References:**

1. Oxford University Press, Oxford, p511-515, 1995.
2. Clement LT. J Clin Immunol. 1992, 12(1):1-10.
3. Yamada A, et al. Cell Immunol. 1992, 142(1):114-24.
4. Mahalingam M, et al. Clin Immunol Immunopathol. 1996,81(2):210-214.
5. Jacob MC, et al. Am J Hematol. 1992, 39(1):45-51


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