

**CD45 (ABT-CD45) mouse mAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM4783
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD45
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency
<b>Gene Name :</b>	PTPRC CD45
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C (EC 3.1.3.48) (Leukocyte common antigen) (L-CA) (T200) (CD antigen CD45)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5788
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P08575-3
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD45 (LCA) AA range: 500-600
<b>Specificity :</b>	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD45 protein, including CD45RA, CD45RB and CD45RO.
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:200-1000. WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein G
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	200kD
<b>Background :</b>	CD45, also known as leukocyte common antigen, is a specific marker of

hematopoietic cells. CD45 consists of at least four isoforms produced by alternative messenger RNA splicing. The isoforms share a common large intracellular domain and the extracellular domains are rod shaped, heavily glycosylated. It is expressed in all T cells, B cells and NK cells except plasma cells, monocytes, granulocytes and macrophages, but not in erythrocytes, platelets and non hematopoietic systems, Therefore, it can be used as a good marker to distinguish lymphoma or leukemia from non hematopoietic tumors.

### Function :

alternative products:At least 8 isoforms are produced,catalytic activity:Protein tyrosine phosphate + H(2)O = protein tyrosine + phosphate.,disease:Defects in PTPRC are a cause of severe combined immunodeficiency autosomal recessive T-cell-negative/B-cell-positive/NK-cell-positive (T(-)B(+)NK(+))SCID [MIM:608971]. SCID refers to a genetically and clinically heterogeneous group of rare congenital disorders characterized by impairment of both humoral and cell-mediated immunity, leukopenia, and low or absent antibody levels. Patients with SCID present in infancy with recurrent, persistent infections by opportunistic organisms. The common characteristic of all types of SCID is absence of T-cell-mediated cellular immunity due to a defect in T-cell development.,disease:Genetic variations in PTPRC are involved in multiple sclerosis susceptibility (MS) [MIM:126200]. MS is a neurodegenerative dis

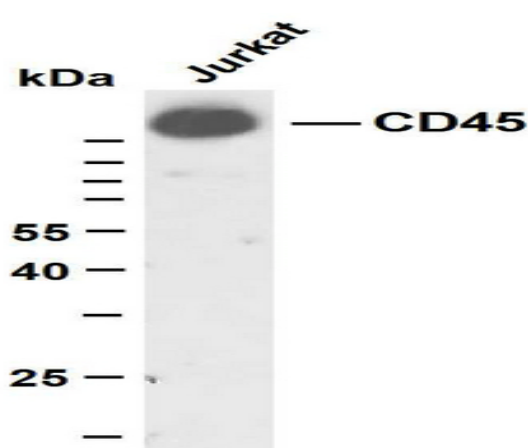
### Subcellular Location :

Membranous

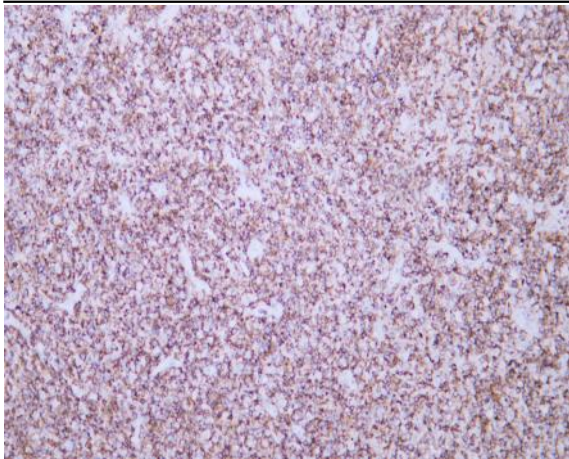
### Expression :

Isoform 1: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 2: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 3: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 4: Not detected in thymocytes. Isoform 5: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 6: Not detected in thymocytes. Isoform 7: Detected in thymocytes. Isoform 8: Not detected in thymocytes.

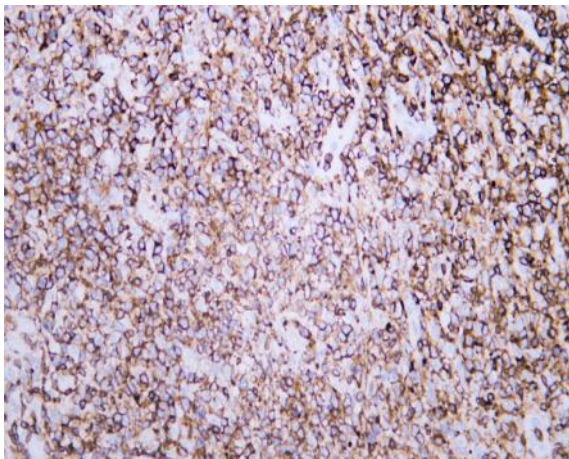
## Products Images



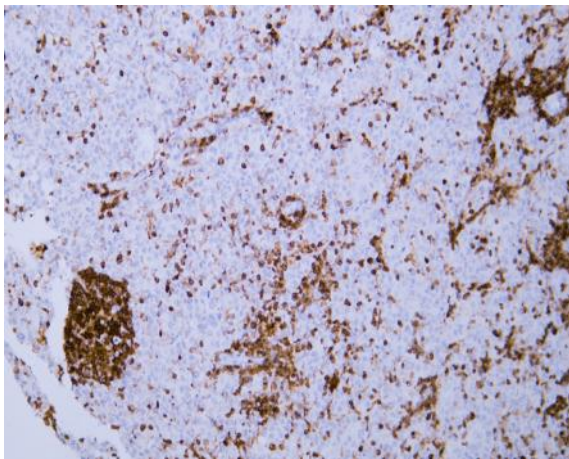
Jurkat whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD45(ABT-CD45) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Jurkat



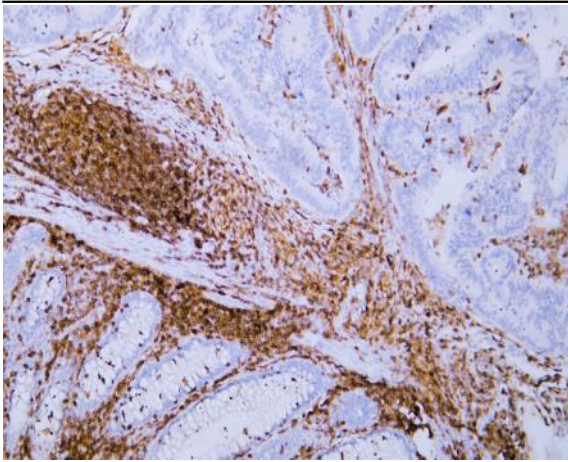
Human diffuse large B-cell lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



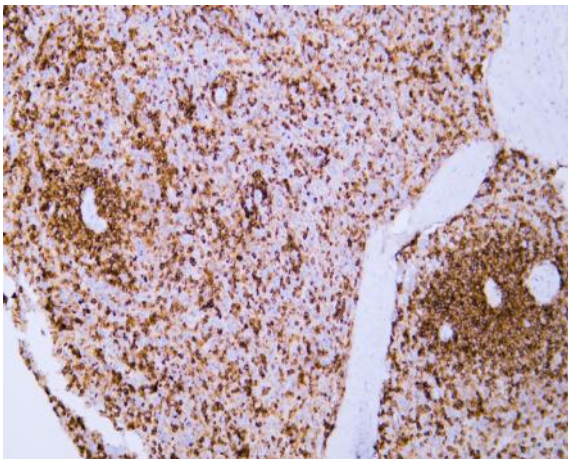
Human diffuse large B-cell lymphoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



Human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



Human rectal carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody



Human spleen tissue was stained with Anti-CD45 (ABT-CD45) Antibody