

CD45 (PTR1432) recombinant Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM4388 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- FC,ELISA

MW

- 147kD (Calculated)

Isotype

- IgG1,Kappa

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Phosphate-buffered solution

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000**Flow Cyt 1-2µg/Test**

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal**Clone Number** PTR1432

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Purified recombinant human CD45.**Specificity** This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD45 protein.

Target Information

Gene name PTPRC CD45

Protein Name Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase C (Leukocyte common antigen) (L-CA) (T200) (CD antigen CD45)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5788 ;	P08575 ;

Cellular Localization Membrane

Tissue specificity 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.

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 disorder characterized by the gradual accumulation of focal plaques of demyelination particularly in the periventricular areas of the brain. Peripheral nerves are not affected. Onset usually in third or fourth decade with intermittent progression over an extended period. The cause is still uncertain.,Domain:The first PTPase domain interacts with SKAP1.,Function:Required for T-cell activation through the antigen receptor. 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 an dephosphorylates SKAP1 and FYN.,online information:CD45 entry,online information:PTPRC mutation db,PTM:Heavily N- and O-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Receptor class 1/6 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.,similarity:Contains 2 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domains.,subunit:Binds GANAB and PRKCSH (By similarity). Interacts with SKAP1.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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