



1P-201-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD2 Phycoerythrin (PE) conjugated (25 tests)

Clone:	MEM-65
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-65 recognizes an unique epitope of CD2, a 50 kDa glycoprotein present on the human peripheral blood T-lymphocytes and NK cells; also expressed by all thymocytes. HLDA VI; WS Code T 6T-012
Immunogen:	Human peripheral T cells.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with R-Phycoerythrin (PE) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label. Short-term exposure to room temperature should not affect the quality of the reagent. However, if reagent is stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 20 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10 ⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.5 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD2 belongs to T lymphocyte glycoproteins of immunoglobulin superfamily. Its interaction with CD58 stabilizes adhesion between T cells and antigen presenting or target cells. Relatively low affinity of CD2 to CD58 (as measured in solution) is compensated within the two-dimensional cell-cell interface to provide tight adhesion. Moreover, T cell activation induces increased CD2 expression and its lateral mobility, making easier contact between CD2 and CD58. Subsequently, T cell activation causes fixation of CD58-CD2 at sites of cell-cell contact, thereby strengthening intercellular adhesion. CD2 deficiency reduces intestinal inflammation and helps to control infection.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.



Antibodies

References:

- *Dustin ML: Adhesive bond dynamics in contacts between T lymphocytes and glass-supported planar bilayers reconstituted with the immunoglobulin-related adhesion molecule CD58. *J Biol Chem.* 1997 Jun 20;272(25):15782-8.
- *Zhu DM, Dustin ML, Cairo CW, Thatte HS, Golan DE.: Mechanisms of Cellular Avidity Regulation in CD2-CD58-Mediated T Cell Adhesion. *ACS Chem Biol.* 2006 Nov 21;1(10):649-58.
- *Pawlowski NN, Struck D, Grollich K, Kuhl AA, Zeitz M, Liesenfeld O, Hoffmann JC.: CD2 deficiency partially prevents small bowel inflammation and improves parasite control in murine *Toxoplasma gondii* infection. *World J Gastroenterol.* 2007 Aug 21;13(31):4207-13.
- *Leukocyte Typing VI., Kishimoto T. et al. (Eds.), Garland Publishing Inc. (1997).
- *Drbal K, Hilgert I, Cebecauer M, Angelisova P, Horejsi V.: New monoclonal antibodies to human leucocyte surface molecule CD2. *Folia Biol (Praha).* 1997;43(6):245-6.
- *Ilangumaran S, Briol A, Hoessli DC: CD44 selectively associates with active Src family protein tyrosine kinases Lck and Fyn in glycosphingolipid-rich plasma membrane domains of human peripheral blood lymphocytes. *Blood.* 1998 May 15;91(10):3901-8.
- *Espagnolle N, Depoil D, Zaru R, Demeur C, Champagne E, Guiraud M, Valitutti S: CD2 and TCR synergize for the activation of phospholipase Cgamma1/calcium pathway at the immunological synapse. *Int Immunol.* 2007 Mar;19(3):239-48.

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