SYSY Antibodies

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CD45 human specific

Cat.No. 427 117; Monoclonal rat antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: not recommended **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 100
Clone	SY-65C7C1
Subtype	IgG2a (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human CD45 (UniProt Id: P08575)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P08575). No signal: mouse. Other species not tested yet.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

CD45, also designated as Leukocyte Common Antigen (**LCA**) or protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type C (**PTPRC**), is a type I transmembrane protein expressed on all nucleated cells of the hematopoietic system, except mature erythrocytes and platelets (1). Several isoforms of CD45 have been identified which are generated by differential splicing of exons 4, 5, and 6, thereby generating the CD45RA, RB and RC isoforms, respectively (2). Expression of the isoforms differs according to cell type and functional status. The CD45RABC (B220) long isoform is almost exclusively expressed on B cells (3). Naïve human T cells express the high molecular weight isoform CD45RA. Activation of T cells and differentiation to memory T cells is accompanied by exon exclusion for production of the short isoform CD45RO (3). CD45 has been shown to be an essential regulator of T- and B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Thus, CD45-deficient humans and mice develop a severe-combined immunodeficiency (SCID) phenotype (4). In macrophages, CD45 plays a central role in their adhesion, morphology and motility (5).

Selected General References

CD45: an emerging role as a protein tyrosine phosphatase required for lymphocyte activation and development.
Trowbridge IS et al. Annu. Rev. Immunol. (1994) PubMed:8011300

CD45 isoforms in T cell signalling and development.
McNeill L et al. Immunol. Lett. (2004) PubMed:23936270

CD45: a critical regulator of signaling thresholds in immune cells.
Hermiston ML et al. Annu Rev Immunol (2003) PubMed:12414720

Epitopes on CD45R [T200] molecules define differentiation antigens on murine B and T lymphocytes.
Birkeland ML et al. J. Mol. Cell. Immunol. (1988) PubMed:29366662

CD45 regulates signal transduction and lymphocyte activation by specific association with receptor molecules on T or B cells.
Ledbetter JA et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1988) PubMed:19100695

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/427117 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.