

anti-human CD162

The antibody TB5 reacts with CD162, a 220 kDa type I integral membrane protein expressed as disulfide-linked homodimer (sialomucin family). CD162 is present on the most peripheral blood T lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes; it is also expressed on a subpopulation of B lymphocytes and CD34⁺ bone marrow cells.

CD162 (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1, PSGL-1) is a sialomucin constitutively expressed as a disulfide-linked homodimer of two 120 kDa subunits on the surface of circulating leukocytes. CD162 serves as a ligand for P- E- and L-selectin, with the highest affinity for P-selectin. It is thus involved in leukocyte rolling at the endothelial surfaces, prerequisite for firm leukocyte adhesion and subsequent transendothelial migration. CD162 also mediates leukocyte-platelet adhesion and interleukocyte contacts. Whereas serving as an adhesion molecule on mature leukocytes, CD162 is a potent negative regulator of human hematopoietic progenitors.

Clone:	TB5
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Physical state:	Purified from ascites by protein-A affinity chromatography
Purity:	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer:	PBS with 15 mM sodium azide (pH 7.4)
Storage Instruction:	Store at 4 °C. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reference:	Leucocyte Typing VII. Mason D. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (2002)
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Order N°:	H12220

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32).

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