Technical Data Sheet

PE-Cy[™]5 Mouse Anti-Human CD38

Product Information

Material Number: 561823

Alternate Name: T10; ADP-ribosyl cyclase 1; Cyclic ADP-ribose hydrolase 1

Size 20 μl Vol. per Test: HIT2 Clone:

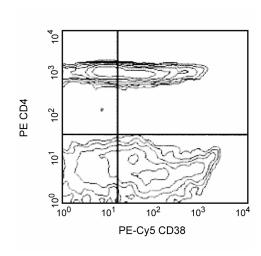
Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype: Reactivity: QC Testing: Human

Workshop:

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The HIT2 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD38. CD38 is a 45 kDa type II single-chain transmembrane glycoprotein present on thymocytes, activated T cells and terminally differentiated B cells (plasma cells). Other reactive cells include monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and some epithelial cells. The CD38 antigen acts as an ectoenzyme that catalyzes the synthesis and hydrolysis of a Ca++ mobilizing agent, cyclic ADP-ribose. This intracellular calcium plays an important role in cell signalling pathways. Reports describe CD38 as participating in adhesion with CD31, immunoregulatory functions involving signal transduction leading to cell growth, apoptosis, and differentiation.



Profile of peripheral blood lymphocytes analyzed by flow cytometry

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with PE-Cy5 (formerly known as BD Cy-Chrome™) under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE-Cy5 were removed.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested	

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
555750	PE-Cy TM 5 Mouse IgG1 κ Isotype Control	100 tests	MOPC-21
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 ml	(none)

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States Europe 877.232.8995 888.268.5430 32.53.720.550 0120.8555.90 65.6861.0633 0800.771.7157

For country-specific contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2011 BD



561823 Rev. 1 Page 1 of 2

Product Notices

- This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use 1 × 10⁶ cells in a 100-μl experimental sample (a test).
- 2. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 3. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 4. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 5. Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited. This conjugated product is sold under license to the following patents: US Patent Nos. 5,486,616; 5,569,587; 5,569,766; 5,627,027.
- 6. PE-Cy5 is optimized for use with a single argon ion laser emitting 488-nm light. Because of the broad absorption spectrum of the PE-Cy5 tandem fluorochrome, extra care must be taken when using dual-laser cytometers which may directly excite both PE and Cy5TM.
- 7. This product is subject to proprietary rights of Amersham Biosciences Corp. and Carnegie Mellon University and made and sold under license from Amersham Biosciences Corp. This product is licensed for sale only for research. It is not licensed for any other use. If you require a commercial license to use this product and do not have one return this material, unopened to BD Biosciences, 10975 Torreyana Rd, San Diego, CA 92121 and any money paid for the material will be refunded.
- 8. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 9. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- 10. Please observe the following precautions: Absorption of visible light can significantly alter the energy transfer occurring in any tandem fluorochrome conjugate; therefore, we recommend that special precautions be taken (such as wrapping vials, tubes, or racks in aluminum foil) to prevent exposure of conjugated reagents, including cells stained with those reagents, to room illumination.
- 11. PE-Cy5 tandem fluorochromes have been reported to bind some classes of human macrophages and granulocytes via Fc receptors, and PE has been reported to bind to mouse B lymphocytes via Fc receptors. Preincubation of mouse leukocytes with Mouse BD Fc BlockTM purified anti-mouse CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 can reduce the non-specific binding of PE-Cy5-conjugated reagents to mouse B cells. However, PE-Cy5 conjugated reagents should not be used to stain splenocytes of SJL, NOD, and MRL mice as B lymphocytes and/or other leukocytes have been reported to non-specifically stain regardless of the use of Mouse BD Fc BlockTM (the CD72c complex has been implicated for PE-Cy5 binding in these strains). Reagents conjugated to PE, PerCP, PerCP-Cy5.5, APC, and APC-Cy7 tandem fluorochrome can be used on leukocytes from these mouse strains.
- 12. PE-Cy5 is a tandem fluorochrome composed of R-phycoerythrin (PE), which is excited by the 488 nm light of an Argon ion laser and serves as an energy donor, coupled to the cyanine dye Cy5, which acts as an energy acceptor and fluoresces at 670 nm. BD Biosciences Pharmingen has maximized the fluorochrome energy transfer in PE-Cy5, thus maximizing its fluorescence emission intensity, minimizing residual emission from PE, and minimizing lot-to-lot variation.

References

McMichael AJ, Beverly PCL, Gilks W, et al, ed. Leukocyte Typing III: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. New York: Oxford University Press; 1987. (Clone-specific)

Schlossman SF, Bournsell L, Gilks W, et al, ed. Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. New York: Oxford University Press; 1995. (Biology)

561823 Rev. 1 Page 2 of 2