

# Anti-A2B5 antibodies

## human, mouse, rat

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### Warnings

Reagents contain sodium azide. Under acidic conditions sodium azide yields hydrazoic acid, which is extremely toxic. Azide compounds should be diluted with running water before discarding. These precautions are recommended to avoid deposits in plumbing where explosive conditions may develop.

### 1. Description

This product is for research use only.

|                       |   |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>Components</b>     | Monoclonal Anti-A2B5 antibodies, human, mouse, rat conjugated to:   |   |  |
|                       | <b>Conjugate</b>  | <b>Order no.<br/>1 mL<br/>(100 tests)</b> | <b>Order no.<br/>300 µL<br/>(30 tests)</b> |
|                       | PE  | 130-093-581                               | 130-098-038                                |
|                       | APC   | 130-093-582                               | 130-098-039                                |
|                       | Biotin  | 130-093-393                               | 130-098-037                                |
|                       | pure  | 130-093-394                               | –  |
| <b>Clone</b>          | 105HB29 (isotype: mouse IgM).   |   |  |
| <b>Capacity</b>       | 1 mL: 100 tests or up to 10 <sup>8</sup> total cells<br>300 µL: 30 tests or up to 3×10 <sup>7</sup> total cells.<br>The unconjugated (pure) antibody is supplied at a concentration of 100 µg/mL. |   |  |
| <b>Product format</b> | Antibodies are supplied in buffer containing stabilizer and 0.05% sodium azide.   |   |  |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Store protected from light at 2–8 °C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.  |   |  |

#### 1.1 Background information

- Antigen: A2B5
- Expression patterns: The clone 105-HB29 recognizes the c-series ganglioside-specific antigen A2B5. The Anti-A2B5 antibody binds to glial progenitors from embryonic to adult human, murine, and rat tissue.<sup>1</sup>

A2B5 is predominantly expressed in embryonic and neonatal neural tissue. In the adult mammalian brain, A2B5 expression is restricted mainly to areas which retain neurogenic potential such as the subventricular zone (SVZ). Thus, A2B5 is considered as a marker for immature glial-committed precursors which are permanently generated in the SVZ. Glial precursor cells are defined as cells that give rise to glial cell types, such as astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.

Ganglioside GT3 and its O-acetylated derivative are the principal A2B5-reactive gangliosides<sup>2</sup>, and both antigens are down-regulated as the cells differentiate into mature oligodendrocytes. Therefore, A2B5 serves as a marker to monitor the maturation of oligodendrocyte progenitors in oligodendrocyte cultures.

#### 1.2 Applications

- Identification of A2B5<sup>+</sup> glial precursor cells by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy.<sup>3–7</sup> The Anti-A2B5 antibody can be used in oligodendrocyte cultures to monitor the maturation of oligodendrocyte progenitors.

#### 1.3 Recommended antibody dilution

The recommended antibody dilution for all Anti-A2B5 conjugates is **1:11 for up to 10<sup>6</sup> cells/100 µL** of buffer for labeling of cells and subsequent analysis by flow cytometry.

Cells should be stained prior to fixation, if formaldehyde is used as a fixative.

#### 1.4 Reagent requirements

- Buffer: Prepare a solution containing phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, 0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA), and 2 mM EDTA by diluting MACS® BSA Stock Solution (# 130-091-376) 1:20 with autoMACS® Rinsing Solution (# 130-091-222). Keep buffer cold (2–8 °C).  
▲ **Note:** EDTA can be replaced by other supplements such as anticoagulant citrate dextrose formula-A (ACD-A) or citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD). Buffers or media containing Ca<sup>2+</sup> or Mg<sup>2+</sup> are not recommended for use.
- (Optional) FcR Blocking Reagent, human (# 130-059-901) or mouse (# 130-092-575) to avoid Fc receptor-mediated antibody labeling.
- (Optional) Conjugated anti-biotin antibodies, e.g., Anti-Biotin-PE (# 130-090-756) as secondary antibody reagent in combination with Anti-A2B5-Biotin.
- (Optional) For antibodies for additional staining or for isotype control, refer to [www.miltenyibiotec.com/antibodies](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com/antibodies).
- (Optional) Propidium Iodide Solution (# 130-093-233) for flow cytometric exclusion of dead cells without fixation.
- (Optional) Fixation and Dead Cell Discrimination Kit (# 130-091-163) for cell fixation and flow cytometric exclusion of dead cells.

- (Optional) Neural Tissue Dissociation Kit (T) (# 130-093-231) or Neural Tissue Dissociation Kit (P) (# 130-092-628) for dissociation of brain tissue.
- (Optional) gentleMACS™ Dissociator (# 130-093-235), gentleMACS Octo Dissociator (# 130-095-937), or gentleMACS Octo Dissociator with Heaters (# 130-096-427).

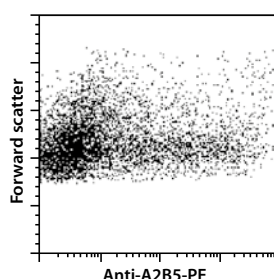
## 2. General protocol for immunofluorescent staining

▲ Volumes given below are for up to  $10^6$  nucleated cells. When working with fewer than  $10^6$  cells, use the same volumes as indicated. When working with higher cell numbers, scale up all reagent volumes and total volumes accordingly (e.g. for  $2 \times 10^6$  nucleated cells, use twice the volume of all indicated reagent volumes and total volumes).

1. Determine cell number.
2. Centrifuge cell suspension at  $300 \times g$  for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
3. Resuspend up to  $10^6$  nucleated cells per 100  $\mu$ L of buffer.
4. Add 10  $\mu$ L of the Anti-A2B5 antibody.
5. Mix well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark in the refrigerator (2–8 °C).  
▲ **Note:** Higher temperatures and/or longer incubation times may lead to non-specific cell labeling. Working on ice requires increased incubation times.
6. Wash cells by adding 1–2 mL of buffer and centrifuge at  $300 \times g$  for 10 minutes. Aspirate supernatant completely.
7. (Optional) If Anti-A2B5-Biotin was used, resuspend the cell pellet in 100  $\mu$ L of buffer, add 10  $\mu$ L of anti-biotin antibody, and continue as described in steps 5 and 6.
8. Resuspend cell pellet in a suitable amount of buffer for analysis by flow cytometry or fluorescence microscopy.

## 3. Example of immunofluorescent staining with Anti-A2B5 antibodies

Mouse brain tissue postnatal day 1 was dissociated using the Neural Tissue Dissociation Kit (T) in combination with the gentleMACS Dissociator. Brain cells were stained with Anti-A2B5 antibodies and analyzed by flow cytometry. Cell debris and dead cells were excluded from the analysis based on scatter signals and propidium iodide fluorescence.



For more examples please refer to the respective product page at [www.miltenyibiotec.com/antibodies](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com/antibodies).

## 4. References

1. Dietrich, J. *et al.* (2002) Characterization of A2B5<sup>+</sup> glial precursor cells from cryopreserved human fetal brain progenitor cells. *Glia* 40: 65–77.
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10. Albert, M. *et al.* (2013) The histone demethylase Jarid1b ensures faithful mouse development by protecting developmental genes from aberrant H3K4me3. *PLoS Genet.* 9 (4): e1003461.

Refer to [www.miltenyibiotec.com](http://www.miltenyibiotec.com) for all data sheets and protocols.

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