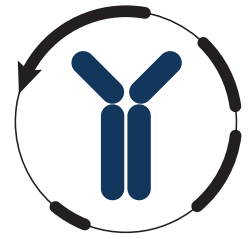


# Datasheet



Mouse mAb to **CD100**  
Clone **EBS-CD-045**  
Isotype **IgG1-κ**

## Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with PHA stimulated PBL.  
Fusion partner: NS-1.

## Specifications

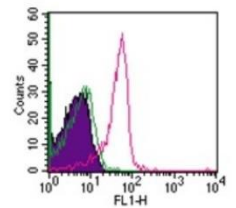
EBS-CD-045 reacts with human CD100, a 150 kDa homodimer cell-surface antigen that is expressed on resting and PHA-stimulated T-cells. It is absent from bone marrow, erythrocytes, eosinophils and endothelial cells. The protein is weakly expressed on NK-cells, EBV transformed B-cells, monocytes and tumor T-cell lines. It plays a role in homotypic cell adhesion and in T-cell activation.

## Species reactivity

Positive: cynomolgus monkey, human, mouse, rhesus monkey.

## Applications

EBS-CD-045 can be used for demonstration of CD100 in a variety of applications. CD100 induces B-cells to aggregate and improves their viability in vitro.



**Figure 1:** Human PBL stained with EBS-CD-045 (FACS).

Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence
+	+	+

## Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

## Dilution advice

- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT; an appropriate antigen retrieval method for staining of formalin-fixed tissues has not been established to date).

## Positive control

Daudi, Raji, HUT-78, Kg1a and U937 cells, PBL, tonsil and lymph node.

# Datasheet



## References

- Hall K, et al. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **93**: 11780 (1996).
- Mizrahi S, et al. *PLoS One*. **2(9)**: e818 (2007).
- Yoshino N, et al.. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* **49**: 97 (2000).
- Schlossman SL Bloumsell W Gilks et al. eds. (1995). *Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens*. Oxford University Press New York.
- Bougeret CIG et al, *J. Immunol.* **148**: 318 (1992).
- Knapp WB Dorken EP. Rieber et al, eds. (1989). *Leucocyte Typing IV: White Cell Differentiation Antigens*. Oxford University Press New York.