

Product Information

Monoclonal Anti-A2B5, Clone 105

produced in mouse purified immunoglobulin

Catalog Number **A8229**

Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-A2B5, Clone 105, was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with embryonic chicken retinal cells.¹

Monoclonal Anti-A2B5 recognizes human, rat, chicken and mouse A2B5. This antibody has been used to detect A2B5 in immunocytochemistry and flow cytometry.

A2B5 is a cell surface ganglioside epitope expressed in developing thymic epithelial cells, oligodendrocyte progenitors and neuroendocrine cells. The A2B5 antigen is present in type 2 astrocytes but absent in type 1 astrocytes, allowing for the differentiation of these different types of cells. A2B5 antibody has been used in flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry experiments to stain type II astrocytes, cells involved in gliogenesis and cells committed to the oligodendrocyte lineage.¹⁻⁴

Reagent

Lyophilized from 0.2 µm-filtered solution in phosphate buffered saline containing carbohydrates.

Preparation Instructions

Reconstitute the lyophilized vial with sterile PBS. If 100 µL of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 1 mg/mL.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at -20 °C. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

Immunocytochemistry: the recommended working antibody concentration is 8-25 µg/mL using NTera-2 human cell line.

Flow cytometry: the recommended working concentration is 2.5 µg/10⁶ cells using retinoic acid-differentiated NTera-2 human testicular embryonic carcinoma cells.

Note: In order to obtain best results and assay sensitivities of different techniques and preparations, determination of optimal working dilutions by titration test is recommended.

References

1. Eisenbarth, G.S., et al., Monoclonal antibody to a plasma membrane antigen of neurons., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A.*, **76**, 4913-4917 (1979).
2. Suzumura, A. and Silberberg, D.H., Lymphokines facilitate maturation of oligodendrocytes *in vitro.*, *Brain Res.*, **480**, 51-57 (1989).
3. Bottenstein, J.E., et al., CNS neuronal cell line-derived factors regulate gliogenesis in neonatal rat brain cultures., *J. Neurosci. Res.*, **20**, 291-303 (1988).
4. Ruffini, F., et al., Distinctive properties of human adult brain-derived myelin progenitor cells., *Am. J. Pathol.*, **165**, 2167-2175 (2004).

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