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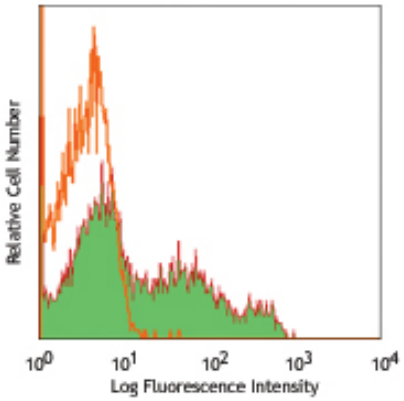
Product Data Sheet

Biotin anti-human CD200 (OX2)

Catalog # / Size: 329204 / 100 µg
Clone: OX-104
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ
Workshop Number: VI 70655
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml
Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C. **Do not freeze.**



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with biotinylated OX-104, followed by Sav-PE

Applications:

Applications: FC - *Quality tested*
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections[1] and acetone-fixed frozen sections, and blocking of CD200 interaction with CD200R.
Application References:
1. Palumbo GA, et al. 2009. Leuk Res. 33:1212. (IHC)
2. Foster-Cuevas M, *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78:7667. (FC)

Description: CD200, also known as OX2, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF). It is a monomorphic cell surface glycoprotein that is expressed on thymocytes, neurons, endothelium, follicular dendritic cells in all lymphoid organs, a subset of CD34+ progenitor cells, and at low levels on some smooth muscle and B lymphocytes. It is not expressed on NK cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or platelets. CD200 costimulates T cell proliferation. It may regulate myeloid cell activity in a variety of tissues. The interaction between CD200 (OX2) and CD200 receptor (OX2R) system is of importance in the control of macrophage and granulocyte activation, which may contribute to pathways that suppress and limit macrophage induced inflammatory damage in tissue.

Antigen References:
1. Wright GJ, *et al.* 2001. *Immunol.* 102:173.
2. Foster-Cuevas M, *et al.* 2004. *J. Virol.* 78:7667.
3. Mason D, *et al.* 2002. ed. Leukocyte Typing VII. New York:Oxford Univ. Press.
4. Broderick C, *et al.* 2002. *Am. J. Pathol.* 161:1669.

Related Products:

Product	Clone	Application
Biotin Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl	MOPC-21	FC, ICFC
Cell Staining Buffer		FC, ICC, ICFC
RBC Lysis Buffer (10X)		FC, ICFC

BioLegend Inc., 9727 Pacific Heights Blvd, San Diego, CA 92121 www.biolegend.com
Toll-Free Phone: 1-877-Bio-Legend (246-5343) Phone: (858) 768-5800 Fax: (877) 455-9587