## **Technical Data Sheet**

# Purified Rat Anti-Mouse TER-119/Erythroid Cells

## **Product Information**

 Material Number:
 553670

 Alternate Name:
 Ly-76

 Size:
 0.1 mg

 Concentration:
 0.5 mg/ml

 Clone:
 TER-119

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Immunogen:} & Mouse Fetal Liver \\ \textbf{Isotype:} & Rat (WI) IgG2b, \kappa \\ \textbf{Reactivity:} & QC Testing: Mouse \\ \end{tabular}$ 

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

## Description

The TER-119 antibody reacts with a 52 kDa molecule associated with glycophorin A on cells of the erythroid lineage in embryonic yolk sac, fetal liver, newborn liver, adult bone marrow, adult peripheral blood, and adult lymphoid organs. The TER-119 antigen is expressed on erythroid cells from pro-erythroblast through mature erythrocyte stages, but not on cells with BFU-E or CFU-E activities. The TER-119 epitope is not detected on hematopoietic stem cells, lymphoid cells, myeloid cells, or erythroleukemia lines. The TER-119 mAb is a component of the "lineage cocktail" used in studies of hematopoietic progenitors to detect, or deplete cells committed to the hematopoietic lineages.

This antibody is routinely tested by flow cytometric analysis. Other applications were tested at BD Biosciences Pharmingen during antibody development only or reported in the literature.

#### **Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at 4° C.

#### **Application Notes**

#### Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
Western blot	Reported
Cytotoxicity	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-paraffin	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported

## **Recommended Assay Procedure:**

Immunohistochemistry: We recommend the use of the Cat. No. 550565, purified TER-119 antibody in our special formulation for IHC.

#### **Suggested Companion Products**

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553986	Purified Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	A95-1

## **Product Notices**

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 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.

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4. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE<sup>TM</sup> (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

#### References

Ikuta K, Kina T, MacNeil I, et al. A developmental switch in thymic lymphocyte maturation potential occurs at the level of hematopoietic stem cells. *Cell.* 1990; 62(5):863-874.(Clone-specific: Depletion)

Kina T, Ikuta K, Takayama E, et al. The monoclonal antibody TER-119 recognizes a molecule associated with glycophorin A and specifically marks the late stages of murine erythroid lineage. Br J Haematol. 2000; 109(2):280-287.(Immunogen: Immunoprecipitation, Western blot)

Maraskovsky E, Brasel K, Teepe M, et al. Dramatic increase in the numbers of functionally mature dendritic cells in Flt3 ligand-treated mice: multiple dendritic cell subpopulations identified. *J Exp Med.* 1996; 184(5):1953-1962.(Clone-specific: Cytotoxicity)

Osawa M, Tokumoto Y, Nakauchi H. Hematopoietic stem cells. In: Herzenberg LA, Weir DM, Blackwell C, ed. Weir's Handbook of Experimental Immunology, 5th Edition. Cambridge: Blackwell Science; 1996:66.1-66.5 (Clone-specific: Depletion)

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