

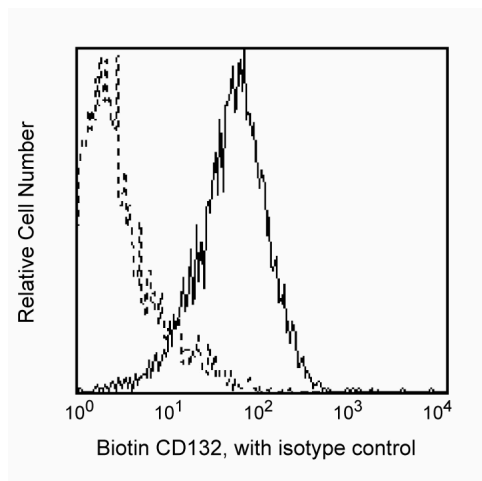
Technical Data Sheet

Biotin Rat Anti-Human CD132**Product Information**

Material Number:	555897
Size:	0.5 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	TUGh4
Isotype:	Rat IgG2b, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Dog
Workshop:	VI C-89
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing protein stabilizer and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

This antibody reacts with the 65-70 kDa common γ subunit (γ_c) shared by the IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-9, and IL-15 receptors. The γ_c receptor is a glycoprotein expressed by most peripheral T and B lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes, and granulocytes. The cytoplasmic domain of the γ_c chain plays an important role in cytokine-mediated signal transduction. By immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis, the TUGh4 antibody has been shown to specifically recognize human γ_c expressed by cell lines, including human γ_c gene-transfected cell lines, which are known to express the human γ_c chain. Clone TUGh4 recognizes a different epitope from clone AG184 (Cat. No. 555900).



Profile of peripheral blood lymphocytes analyzed on a FACSscan (BDIS, San Jose, CA)

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with biotin under optimum conditions, and unreacted biotin was removed.

Application Notes**Application**

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
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Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
555847	Biotin Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control	100 tests	R35-38
554061	PE Streptavidin	0.5 mg	(none)

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. 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.
3. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

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