Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Rat CD26

Product Information

Material Number:	**559639**
Size:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	OX-61
Immunogen:	Rat dendritic cells enriched from thoracic duct lymph
Isotype:	Mouse (BALB/c) IgG2a, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Rat
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The OX-61 antibody reacts with a type II transmembrane glycoprotein, CD26, which is a serine exoprotease identified as dipeptidyl/peptidase IV. Among various biological activities, rat CD26 binds fibronectin and collagen. Rat CD26 is involved in the costimulation of thymocyte proliferation in vitro, particularly the CD4-/CD8- subset, and is developmentally regulated on hematopoietic cells. Although mouse and human CD26 anchor ADA (adenosine deaminase) to cell membranes, rat CD26 does not function as an ADA-binding protein. Rat CD26 is expressed in lung endothelial cells, as well as in various epithelial cells. T cells express lower levels of CD26 than CD4-/CD8- thymocytes. The distribution of CD26 antigen in rat bone marrow cells is similar to that of human CD26. OX-61 monoclonal antibody stains CD4+, CD8+, and Ig+ lymphocytes, and the staining increases upon activation.

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
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported
Western blot	Reported
Immunoprecipitation	Reported

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553454	Purified Mouse IgG2a κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	G155-178

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. 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.
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 (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

References

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