

Anti-CD2 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11051

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P08920
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for T-cell surface antigen CD2(CD2) detection. Tested with WB in Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	12481
Other Names	T-cell surface antigen CD2, LFA-2, LFA-3 receptor, Lymphocyte antigen 37, Ly-37, T-cell surface antigen T11/Leu-5, CD2, Cd2, Ly-37
Calculated MW	38415
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	T-cell surface antigen CD2
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of mouse CD2(224-242aa FIFICKRRKRNRRRKDEE), different from the related rat sequence by two amino acids.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20° C for one year. After r° Constitution, at 4° C for one month. It° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Protein Information

Name	Cd2
Synonyms	Ly-37
Function	CD2 interacts with lymphocyte function-associated antigen CD58 (LFA-3) and CD48/BCM1 to mediate adhesion between T-cells and other cell types. CD2 is implicated in the triggering of T-cells, the cytoplasmic domain is implicated in the signaling function.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Detected in thymus and spleen.

Background

CD2(cluster of differentiation 2) is a cell adhesion molecule found on the surface of T cells and natural killer(NK) cells. It has also been called T-cell surface antigen T11/Leu-5, LFA-2, LFA-3 receptor, erythrocyte receptor and rosette receptor. Monoclonal antibodies directed against CD2 inhibit the formation of rosettes with sheep erythrocytes, indicating that CD2 is the erythrocyte receptor or is closely associated with it. It is one of the earliest T-cell markers, being present on more than 95% of thymocytes; it is also found on some natural killer cells but not on B lymphocytes. Due to its structural characteristics, CD2 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily; it possesses two immunoglobulin-like domains in its extracellular portion. The localization of CD2 to 1p13 was established by in situ hybridization. By Southern blotting of DNA from a panel of somatic cell hybrids, Clayton et al.(1988) assigned the CD2 gene to human chromosome 1 and murine chromosome 3. CD2 interacts with other adhesion molecules, such as lymphocyte function-associated antigen-3(LFA-3/CD58) in humans, or CD48 in rodents, which are expressed on the surfaces of other cells. With the use of transgenic mice, such an LCR was identified within the 3-prime flanking region of the human CD2 gene.

Images



Anti-CD2 antibody, ABO11051, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Spleen Cell Lysate
Lane 2: NIH/3T3 Cell Lysate

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