

anti-human CD20 PerCP-conjugated

PerCP-conjugated monoclonal antibody LT20 to human CD20

Cat-No: **21279205**

500 µl

Clone: LT20

Specificity: The antibody LT20 reacts with CD20 (Bp35), a 33-37 kDa non glycosylated membrane receptor with four transmembrane domains, expressed on B lymphocytes (it is lost on plasma cells), follicular dendritic cells and at low levels on peripheral blood T lymphocytes.

Immunogen: Normal human lymphocytes from lymph node

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG2a

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with Peridin Chlorophyll under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated PE and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing BSA and 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.4)

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Application: Flow Cytometry

Background: CD20 is a cell surface 33-37 (depending on the degree of phosphorylation) kDa non-glycosylated surface phosphoprotein expressed on mature and most malignant B cells, but not stem cells or plasma cells (low number of the CD20 has been also detected on a subpopulation of T lymphocytes and it can be expressed on follicular dendritic cells). Its expression on B cells is synchronous with the expression of surface IgM. CD20 regulates transmembrane calcium conductance (probably functioning as a component of store-operated calcium channel), cell cycle progression and B-cell proliferation. It is associated with lipid rafts, but the intensity of this association depends on extracellular triggering, employing CD20 conformational change and/or BCR (B cell antigen receptor) aggregation. After the receptor ligation, BCR and CD20 colocalize and then rapidly dissociate before BCR endocytosis, whereas CD20 remains at the cell surface. CD20 serves as a useful target for antibody-mediated therapeutic depletion of B cells, as it is expressed at high levels on most B-cell malignancies, but does not become internalized or shed from the plasma membrane following mAb treatment.

References: *Leucocyte Typing VII. Mason D. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (2002).

*Olyak MJ, Deans JP.: Cancer Res. 2003 Sep 1;63(17):5480-9.

*Teeling JL, Mackus WJ, Wiegmann LJ, van den Brackel JH, Beers SA, French RR, van Meerten T, Ebeling S, Vink T, Slootstra JW, Parren PW, Glennie MJ, van de Winkel JG.: J Immunol. 2006 Jul 1;177(1):362-71.

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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