



BMA BIOMEDICALS

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Monoclonal Antibody To Mouse CD200 OX-2 Antigen

Monoclonal antibody OX-90 reacts with CD200 (OX-2 antigen), a type-1 membrane glycoprotein containing two extracellular Ig-like domains. The molecular weight of the OX-2 antigen is 41 to 47kDa. CD200 is expressed on thymocytes, neurons, B lymphocytes, splenic follicular dendritic cells and endothelium, and subsets of T lymphocytes and dendritic cells: The antigen is not expressed on NK cells, granulocytes, monocytes or macrophages. The CD200 receptor is restricted to myeloid cells, and it is believed that its engagement with CD200 results in the activation of anti-inflammatory pathways and the induction of immune tolerance.

Product Number:	T-2036 (Lot 01PO1007)
Clone:	OX-90
Host species, isotype:	Rat IgG2a
Quantity:	200µg
Format:	Affinity purified, lyophilized Reconstitute by adding 0.5ml distilled water. This stock solution contains 0.4mg/ml IgG, phosphate buffered saline pH 7.2 (PBS), 5mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a stabilizer and 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative.
Stability:	Original vial: 1 year at 4° - 8°C Stock solution or aliquots thereof: 1 year at -20°C. Avoid repeated thawing and freezing.
Applications:	Tested for immunohistochemistry (IHC); has been described to work in FACS and ELISA.. Approximate working dilution for IHC: Frozen sections: 0.5µg/ml (1:800) Paraffin sections: does not react on routinely processed paraffin sections. Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user. Suggested positive control: Mouse spleen. Please see www.bma.ch for protocols and general information.
Immunogen:	Recombinant mouse CD200 (extracellular region)-rat CD4 (domains 3 & 4) fusion protein.
Antigen, epitope:	The epitope has not been further characterized.

Antigen distribution:

Tissue Sections: The antigen is expressed on CD200 positive cells including thymocytes, some T cells, endothelial and follicular dendritic cells, and brain tissue (neurons).

Specificity:

Mouse: CD200 positive cells

Other species: not tested

Selected references

Hoek, R.M. et al.: Down-regulation of the macrophage lineage through interaction with OX2 (CD200). *Science* 290: 1768-71 (2000)

Cameron, C.M. et al.: Myxoma virus M141R expresses a viral CD200 (vOX2) that is responsible for down-regulation of macrophages and T-cell activation in vivo. *J. Virol.* 79: 6052-67 (2004)

Gorczynski, R. et al.: CD200 is a ligand for all members of the CD200R family of immunoregulatory molecules. *J. Immunol.* 172: 7744-49 (2004)

Rosenblum, M.D. et al.: CD200 is a novel p53-target gene involved in apoptosis-associated immune tolerance. *Blood* 103: 2691-98 (2004)

Zhang, S. et al.: Molecular mechanisms of CD200 inhibition of mast cell activation. *J. Immunol.* 173: 6786-93 (2004)

Wright, G.J. et al.: The unusual distribution of the neuronal / lymphoid cell surface CD200 (OX2) glycoprotein is conserved in humans. *Immunology* 102: 173-79 (2001)

For *in vitro* research only. Caution: this product contains sodium azide, a poisonous and hazardous substance.