

Datasheet



Mouse mAb to **CD21**
Clone **FR5A10**
Isotype **IgG1-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with RAJI cells.
Fusion partner: X63-Ag8-653.

Specifications

FR5A10 reacts with CD21, a 140 kDa cell surface molecule which acts as a receptor for EBV, for human complement factor C3d (CR2) and for IFN-alpha. It is a glycoprotein, made up of multiple (n=15) Short Consensus Repeats (S.C.R.) sequences. FR5A10 has been assigned to (S.C.R.) sequences. FR5A10 has been assigned to S.C.R. numbers 5-8. FR5A10 is highly specific to CR2 and shows no cross-reaction with CR1. CD21 is expressed strongly on mature B-cells, follicular dendritic cells and weakly on immature thymocytes and T-lymphocytes. In B-cell ontogeny, CD21 appears after the pre-B-stage, is maintained during peripheral B-cell development and is lost upon terminal differentiation into plasma cells. CD21 expression is also gradually lost after stimulation of B-cells in vitro.

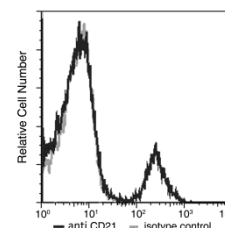


Figure 1: Human PBL stained for CD21 (FACS).

Species reactivity

Positive: human.

Applications

CD21 forms a B-cell marker but FR5A10 can also be used to examine EBV receptor, interactions between B and T-cells especially through CD23, human complement receptor (CR2) and IFN-alpha receptor.

Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence	Paraffin sections
+	+	+	-

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.

Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT; an appropriate antigen retrieval method for staining of formalin-fixed tissues has not been established to date).

Positive control

Human PBL and tonsil.

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References

- Schlossman SF et al. eds Leukocyte Typing V, p516-522, Oxford University Press, Oxford, (1995).
- Aubry JP et al. In Schlossman SF et al eds. Leukocyte Typing V, p535-536, Oxford University Press, Oxford, (1995).