

## CD45(LCA) Antibody

### Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD45(LCA) Concentrate	FP-A008L-01	0.1 ml
CD45(LCA) Concentrate	FP-A008L-10	1 ml
CD45(LCA) Predilute	FP-A008L-70	7 ml
CD45(LCA) Predilute	FP-A008L-250	25 ml

### Description

Cluster of Differentiation 45 (CD45), also known as Leukocyte Common Antigen (LCA), is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTPase) family that is known to regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, the mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. CD45 is expressed in most nucleated cells of hematopoietic origin, and is an essential regulator of T- and B-cell antigen receptor signaling. Anti-CD45 positively stains the majority of lymphoid neoplasms, and is highly indicative of lymphoid origin. However, an absence of CD45 does not rule out lymphoid tumours, as certain types of neoplasms lack CD45, such as Hodgkin's lymphoma, some T-cell lymphomas, and some leukemias.

### Specifications

Clone	IHC045
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

### IHC Procedure\*

Positive Control Tissue	Tonsil,LymphNode,Lymphoma
Dilution Range	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the corresponding user manual for detection system

### Result

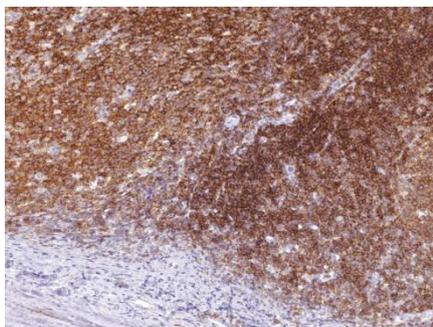


Figure. CD45(LCA) on Tonsil



## Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

## Precautions

**The product is for research use only.** Do not use for diagnosis purpose. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with all reagents. Always wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other appropriate laboratory equipment when handling reagents. Do not ingest reagents, and avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water if contact occurs.

## References

1. **Kurtin PJ**, et al. “Leukocyte common antigen--a diagnostic discriminant between hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic neoplasms in paraffin sections using monoclonal antibodies: correlation with immunologic studies and ultrastructural localization.” *Hum Pathol.* 1985; 16:353-65.
2. **Michels S**, et al. “Immunostaining for leukocyte common antigen using an amplified avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex method and paraffin sections. A study of 735 hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic human neoplasms.” *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 1987; 111:1035-39.
3. **Muzaffar S**, et al. “Immunophenotypic analysis of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.” *JPMA J Pak Med Assoc.* 1997; 47:106-9.

## Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to [femtopath@hongjing.com.tw](mailto:femtopath@hongjing.com.tw) for assistance with more questions regarding this product.