CD2
clone EP222

Instructions for Use

Specification:
CD2 is one of the earliest T-cell lineage restricted antigens to appear during T-cell differentiation and only rare CD2+ cells can be found in the bone marrow. Anti-CD2 is a pan-T-cell antigen marker. Anti-CD2 is therefore useful for the identification of virtually all normal T-lymphocytes. It is also very useful in the assessment of lymphoid malignancies as it is expressed in the majority of precursor and mature T-cell lymphomas and leukemias. As with other pan-T-cell antigens, CD2 may be aberrantly deleted in some neoplastic T-cell populations, especially peripheral T-cell lymphomas. When combined with anti-CD25, antiCD2 may assist in the identification of systemic macrocytosis and mastocyte leukemia.[1-4]

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM3100-C01	CD2	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM3100-C05	CD2	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM3100-C1	CD2	1,0 ml concentrate

Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: EP222

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: Tonsil

Staining: Cytoplasmic, Membranous

Immunogen: A human CD2 recombinant protein

Presentation: Antibody in Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:50-1:100)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

Reference:
1) Aguilera NS, et al. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2006; 130:1772-9.
2) Barrionuevo C, et al. Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol. 2007; 15:38-44.
3) Bovenschen HJ, et al. Br J Dermatol. 2005; 153:72-8.
4) Foon KA, et al. Blood 1986; 68:1- 31.