

anti-human CD103 purified**Cat-No.:** H12457 **0.1 mg****Clone:** 2G5

Specificity: This clone has been derived from hybridization of NS1 cells with spleen cells of a BALB/c mouse immunized with Human Intestinal Lymphocytes (HML-1). This antibody has been clustered to CD103 in the Sixth International Workshop on Human White Cell Differentiation Antigens. The monoclonal antibody is directed against the CD103-antigen, which is expressed on all the various subsets of human Intra-Epithelial Lymphocytes (IEL) as well as 40% of lamina propria T-cells, 30% of mesenteric lymphoblasts and some lymphocytes in other mucosae. Molecular mass 150 kDa the α -chain and 120 kDa the β -chain. The Human Intestinal Lymphocyte (HML-1) antigen is a member of the integrin family of leukocyte adhesion molecules containing the β 7 subunit. CD103 reacts with less than 0.1% bone marrow cells and less than 0.7% PBL.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG2a

Form: The antibody was purified from ascites or tissue culture supernatant using column chromatography (ion exchange and /or affinity chromatography).

Physical state: Liquid**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 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. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles

Application: Studies of intestinal intra-epithelial cells. Flowcytometry studies of isolated intra-epithelial cells. Studies of differentiation antigens or functional receptors involved in the interactions of lymphocytes with epithelial cells. Methods: Direct immunofluorescence staining with analysis by flowcytometry or fluorescence microscopy.

References:

- 1.Cerf-Bensussan, et al. The human intra-epithelial lymphocyte marker HML-1 is an integrin consisting of a β 7 subunit associated with a distinctive α -chain. *Eur.J.Immunol.*, 22, 885 (1992).
- 2.Cerf-Bensussan, N. et al., A monoclonal antibody (HML-1) defining a novel membrane molecule present on human intestinal lymphocytes. *Eur.J.Immunol.*, 17, 1279-1285 (1985).
- 3.Stein, H et al., Identification of a T-cell lymphoma category derived from intestinal-mucosa-associated T-cells, *The Lancet* November, 5, 1053-1054 (1988).

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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