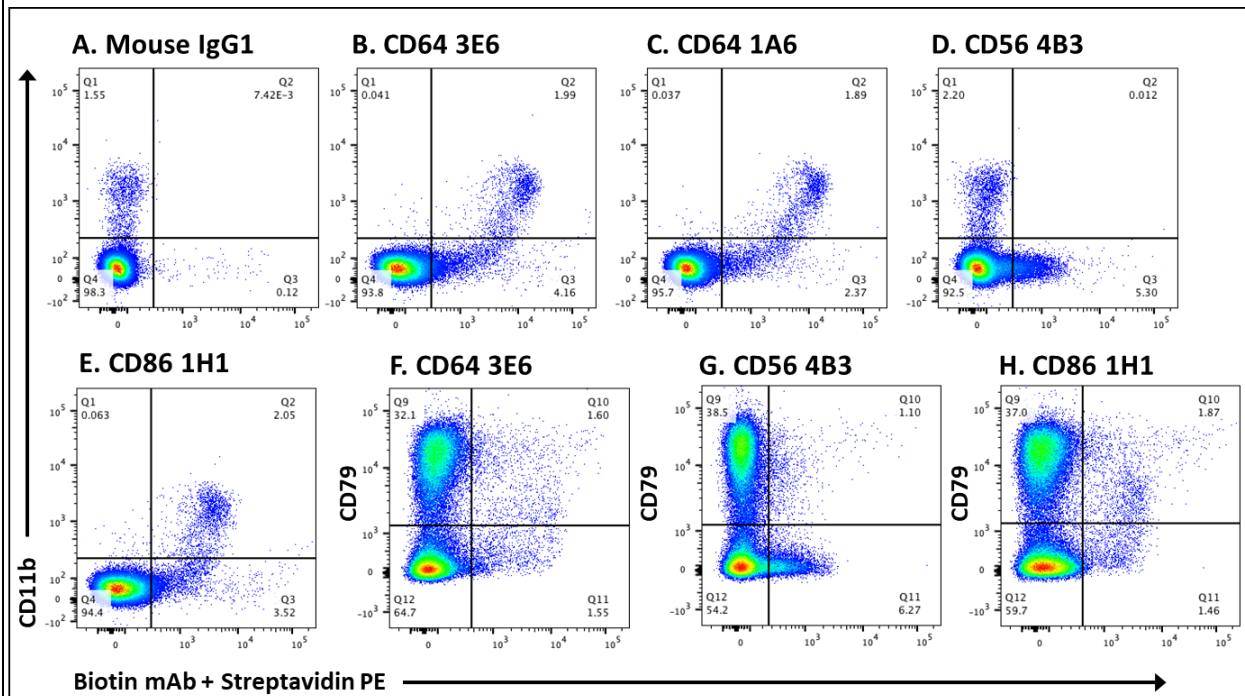


CD56, UniProt # A0A8U0RZ03, also known as NCAM, is a glycoprotein of the Ig superfamily. It serves as a marker for natural killer cells.

Description	
Immunogen	HEK-293-derived recombinant CD86. Leu20-Ile713
Reactivity	Ferret
Source	Mouse monoclonal IgG ₁ coupled to biotin
Purification	Protein G purified from hybridoma cell culture supernatant
Applications	Flow cytometry
Formulation	Lyophilized from PBS with Trelahose Reconstitute in 100µL ddH ₂ O to 1 mg/mL
Shipping	Ambient
Storage	5 years at -20°C to -80°C as supplied 1 month at 4°C after reconstitution with preservative 1 year at -20°C to -80°C after reconstitution
Expiration	Month/Year

Flow cytometric analysis of CD56 expression on ferret PBMCs.



Representative double staining for female ferret PBMCs stained with biotinylated mouse anti-ferret antibodies followed by streptavidin PE) in conjunction with ferret cross-reactive antibodies described

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in the literature. Cells were first gated on a live/dead stain and doublets removed before gating on forward and side scatter. Shown is the total lymphocyte population double staining with anti-mouse CD11b and each mouse biotinylated antibody (Fig A-E). CD64 (*Cat No. M2038*) and CD86 (*Cat No. M2040*) co-stain with macrophage marker CD11b as expected, while the NK marker CD56 does not co-stain with CD11b. In panels F-H, cells were double stained with human anti-CD79, a B cell marker. CD64 and CD86 do co-stain to some extent with the B cell marker as B cells are known to express FcγRI and the co-stimulatory molecule CD86. A small percentage of CD56+ cells also stain positive for CD79 marker.

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