

### 30-2878: Anti-Perforin APC Mab (Clone:dG9)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	dG9
<b>Application :</b>	FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human,Bovine
<b>Conjugate :</b>	APC
<b>Gene :</b>	PRF1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	5551
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P14222
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	PRF1, P1, PFP, HPLH2
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	purified granules from human YT lymphoma cell line

#### Description

Specificity: The mouse monoclonal antibody dG9 (also known as deltaG9) recognizes perforin, a 70 kDa protein expressed in cytoplasmic granules of cytotoxic T cells and NK cells.

Perforin is a 70 kDa cytolytic protein with structural and functional similarities to complement component 9 (C9). It is stored in cytoplasmic granules of cytotoxic T cells and NK cells and after its release it forms transmembrane pores in the target cells to kill it. As perforin is a key effector molecule for cell-mediated cytotoxicity, defects of its gene can cause severe disorders.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	100 tests
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified antibody is conjugated with activated allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions and unconjugated antibody and free fluorochrome are removed by size-exclusion chromatography.
<b>Content :</b>	Formulation : Stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azide
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

#### Application Note

Flow cytometry: The reagent is designed for analysis of human blood cells using 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10<sup>6</sup> cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (1 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests. Intracellular staining.

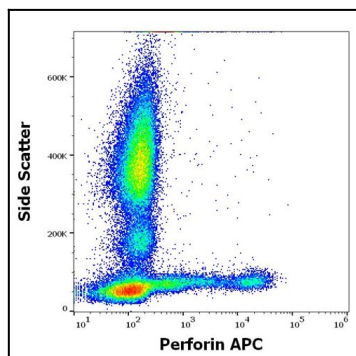


Figure 1: Flow cytometry intracellular staining pattern of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-Perforin (dG9) APC antibody (10  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l reagent / 100  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l of peripheral whole blood).

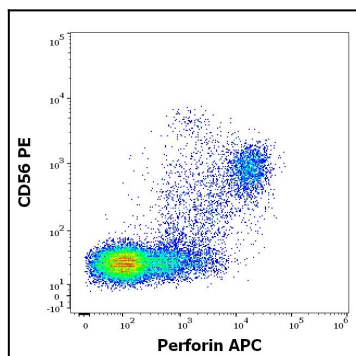


Figure 2: Flow cytometry multicolor surface staining pattern of human lymphocytes using anti-human CD56 (LT56) PE antibody (10  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l reagent / 100  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l of peripheral whole blood) and intracellular staining using anti-Perforin (dG9) APC antibody (10  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l reagent / 100  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l of peripheral whole blood).

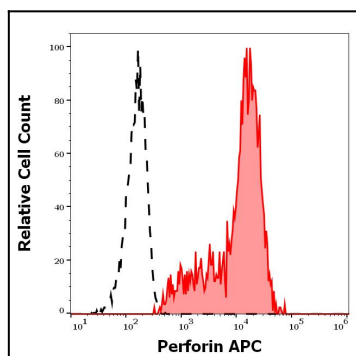


Figure 3: Separation of human Perforin positive CD56 positive lymphocytes (red-filled) from neutrophil granulocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (intracellular staining) of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-Perforin (dG9) APC antibody (10  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l reagent / 100  $\hat{1}$ / $\hat{4}$ l of peripheral whole blood).