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# Product Data Sheet

# PE anti-human CD220

**Catalog # / Size:** 352603 / 25 tests
352604 / 100 tests

**Clone:** B6.220

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2b, κ

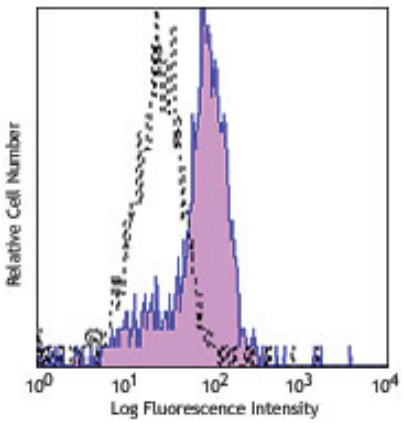
**Immunogen:** Human insulin receptor/freund's adjuvant

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Storage:** The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.**




*Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with CD220 (clone B6.220) PE (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2b, κ PE isotype control (open histogram).*

# Applications:

**Applications:** FC - *Quality tested*

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 µl to 5 µl per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. Read more at www.biolegend.com/testsize regarding the test size change.

**Application References:** 1. Kim HK, *et al.* 2012. *PloS One.* 7:e45454. PubMed.

**Description:** CD220, also known as insulin receptor, is a type I transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase composed of two extracellular α-subunits and two transmembrane β-subunits. Binding insulin, the insulin receptor forms a heterotetramer of two units to induce autophosphorylation and activation of the tyrosine kinase activity of the receptor. Activation of insulin receptor leads to subsequent downstream signaling in metabolic regulation, inducing glucose uptake, cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis. Gene mutation in the insulin receptor or decreased insulin receptor signaling leads to insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus and noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (diabetes mellitus type 2). Most normal cells constitutively express insulin receptors. In hematopoietic cells, insulin receptor is constitutively expressed on monocytes and selectively expressed on activated lymphocytes.

**Other Names:** Insulin Receptor

**Antigen References:** 1. Viardot A, *et al.* 2006. *Endocrinology* 148:346.
2. Ward CW, *et al.* 2009. *Bioessays* 31:422.
3. Brindle NP, *et al.* 1990. *Biochem. J.* 268:615.

**Related Products:**

| Product | Clone | Application |
|---|---|---|
| PE Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Ctrl | MPC-11 | FC, ICFC |
| Cell Staining Buffer | | FC, ICC, ICFC |
| RBC Lysis Buffer (10X) | | FC, ICFC |
| Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution) | | FC, ICC, ICFC |



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