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FITC Anti-Mouse CD90.2 (Thy1.2) Antibody

Catalog Number:	203605, 203606
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	CD90.2, Thy1.2, Thy-1.2
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	30-H12
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	FITC
Isotype:	Rat IgG2b
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 uL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. FITC has an excitation max at 493 nm and an emission max at 525 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Blue Laser (488 nm)
Isotype Controls:	303606
Antibody Family:	Mouse Antibodies

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

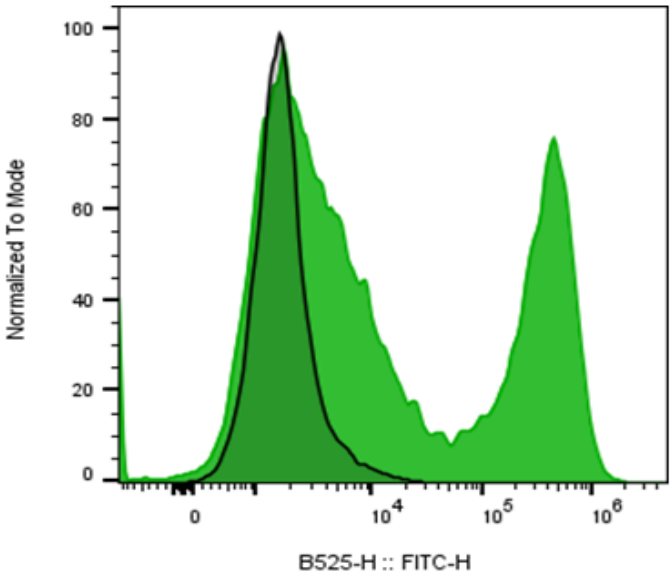
Mouse CD90.2, also known as **Thy-1.2**, is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored cell surface glycoprotein that belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is widely expressed in mice on several cell types, including thymocytes, mature T lymphocytes, neurons, fibroblasts, and some stem or progenitor cells. In immunology research, CD90.2 serves as an important marker for identifying mouse T cells and distinguishing mouse strains that express the Thy-1.2 allele from those expressing the alternative Thy-1.1 allele.

Structurally, CD90.2 is a relatively small protein of approximately 25–37 kDa depending on glycosylation. It contains a single extracellular immunoglobulin-like domain, multiple glycosylation sites, and is attached to the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane through a **GPI anchor** rather than a transmembrane region. Because it lacks an intracellular domain, CD90.2 does not signal directly but instead participates in signaling through associations with other membrane proteins and lipid raft microdomains. This arrangement allows CD90.2 to influence cell–cell interactions and intracellular signaling pathways indirectly.

Although the precise physiological ligands of CD90 are not completely defined, studies have shown that Thy-1 molecules can interact with integrins, such as αvβ3 integrin, on neighboring cells. These interactions contribute to cell adhesion, communication between immune cells and stromal cells, and regulation of cell activation and migration.

CD90 plays roles in immune regulation, neuronal development, and tissue repair. Abnormal CD90 expression has been associated with inflammatory conditions, fibrosis, and certain cancers, where it may influence cell proliferation and tumor–stromal interactions. In therapeutic research, CD90 is used as a marker to isolate specific cell populations, including T cells and stem cells. Antibodies against CD90.2 are widely used in mouse models for immune cell depletion, cell tracking, and transplantation studies.

PRODUCT DATA



Mouse splenocytes were stained with FITC anti-Mouse CD90. 2 clone 30-H12 (color-filled histogram) oranisotype control (gray histogram).