

## Technical Data Sheet

### PE conjugated Human CD200 (C-Fc)

**Catalog Number:** 815101, 815102  
**Size:** 25 ug, 100 ug  
**Target Name:** CD200, MOX1, MOX2, MRC, OX-2, My033  
**Regulatory Status:** RUO

#### Product Details

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**Application:** FC  
**Format:** Liquid, PE  
**Expression Host:** CHO  
**Species:** Human  
**Sources:** Recombinant Human CD200 (Gln31-Gly232) with C-terminus Fc-tag is expressed in CHO cell and conjugated to PE.  
**Accession Number:** P41217  
**Molecular Weight:** The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 48.7 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 65 kDa on SDS-PAGE prior to conjugation.  
**Affinity Tag:** C-Fc  
**Formulation:** 1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.09% NaN<sub>3</sub> with a carrier protein  
**Endotoxin level:** Not tested  
**Protein Concentration:** 25µg size is bottled at 0.1mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is bottled at lot specific concentration.  
**Storage and Handling:** Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial may be stored at 2–8°C for up to six months.

#### Background Information

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CD200 (OX-2) is a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates immune responses through its receptor, CD200R, mainly expressed on myeloid cells. It plays a crucial role in suppressing alloimmune and autoimmune responses, contributing to immune privilege in various tissues. CD200-CD200R signaling is essential in regulating anti-tumor immunity, with overexpression linked to malignancies like chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and cancer stem cells. Additionally, CD200 signaling is involved in the central nervous system, particularly in diseases like Parkinson's, where it affects microglia activation. Elevated CD200 expression is associated with reduced transplant rejection, autoimmunity, and allergic diseases, but may also promote tumor cell survival. While it helps prevent graft rejection and autoimmune diseases, high CD200 levels in cancers have been linked to poor prognosis. This dual role underscores the complexity of CD200 in immune regulation and its potential as both a therapeutic target and a biomarker.