

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RABBIT IgM (B CELL MARKER):RPE
Specificity:	IgM (B-CELL MARKER)
Format:	RPE
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	NRBM
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			Neat

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Rabbit		
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE) - lyophilized		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 1.0 ml distilled water		
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)
	RPE 488nm laser	496	578
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant		
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline		
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)		
Stabilisers	1% Bovine Serum Albumin 5% Sucrose		

Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised mice were fused with cells of the Mouse P3X63Ag8.653 myeloma cell line.
Specificity	<p>Mouse anti Rabbit IgM (B Cell Marker) antibody, clone NRBM recognizes rabbit IgM.</p> <p>Mammalian IgM is produced and secreted by plasma cells located in bone marrow, lymph nodes and spleen. IgM is present in both a secreted polymeric form and as cell surface monomeric form on B cells.</p> <p>Clone NRBM has been used in number of studies to label IgM^{+ve} B cells (Dewals et al. 2011, Waclavicek et al. 2009) and as such can be considered a reliable marker of lagomorph B cells for flow cytometry.</p>
Flow Cytometry	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10 ⁶ cells in 100ul.
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Idogawa, H. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Progression of articular destruction and the production of tumour necrosis factor-alpha in antigen-induced arthritis in rabbits. Scand J Immunol. 46 (6): 572-80. 2. Dewals, B. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Malignant catarrhal fever induced by alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 is associated with proliferation of CD8+ T cells supporting a latent infection. PLoS One 3: e1627. 3. Gillet, L. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Anchoring tick salivary anti-complement proteins IRAC I and IRAC II to membrane increases their immunogenicity. Vet Res. 40: 51. 4. Stich, N. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Staphylococcal superantigen (TSST-1) mutant analysis reveals that t cell activation is required for biological effects in the rabbit including the cytokine storm. Toxins (Basel). 2 (9): 2272-88. 5. Waclavicek, M. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Analysis of the early response to TSST-1 reveals Vbeta-unrestricted extravasation, compartmentalization of the response, and unresponsiveness but not anergy to TSST-1. J Leukoc Biol. 85 (1): 44-54. 6. Anderson, I.E. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Production and utilization of interleukin-15 in malignant catarrhal fever. J Comp Pathol. 138: 131-44. 7. Dewals, B.G. and Vanderplasschen, A. (2011) Malignant catarrhal fever induced by Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 is characterized by an expansion of activated CD3+CD8+CD4- T cells expressing a cytotoxic phenotype in both lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. Vet Res. 42: 95. 8. Dewals, B. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Ex vivo bioluminescence detection of alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 infection during malignant catarrhal fever. J Virol. 85: 6941-54. 9. Milanovic, V. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Histological and immunological changes in uterus during the different reproductive stages at Californian rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>). <i>Kafkas Univ Vet Fak Derg</i>, 23, 137-44. 10. Ondruska, L. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Decrease in C-reactive protein levels in rabbits after vaccination with a live attenuated myxoma virus vaccine. Veterinárni Medicína. 61 (No. 10): 571-6.

11. Myster, F. *et al.* (2015) Viral semaphorin inhibits dendritic cell phagocytosis and migration but is not essential for gammaherpesvirus-induced lymphoproliferation in malignant catarrhal fever. [J Virol. 89 \(7\): 3630-47.](#)
12. Sorel, O. *et al.* (2017) Macavirus latency-associated protein evades immune detection through regulation of protein synthesis in cis depending upon its glycin/glutamate-rich domain. [PLoS Pathog. 13 \(10\): e1006691.](#)
13. Parkányi, V. *et al.* (2019) Utilization of Cytochrome B - Mitochondrial DNA in Broiler Rabbit Selection. [Slovak J Anim Sci, 52, 2019 \(3\): 111–18.](#)
14. Jeklova, E. *et al.* (2020) Characterization of humoral and cell-mediated immunity in rabbits orally infected with *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*. [Vet Res. 51 \(1\): 79.](#)

Storage	Prior to reconstitution store at +4 ⁰ C. After reconstitution store at +4 ⁰ C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Guarantee	12 months from date of despatch
Regulatory	For research purposes only
