

#### **TECHNICAL DATA SHEET**

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# **FLAER**

Type	Size	Catalog number
iFluor™488	25 μg	3105112
	50 μg	3105115
mFluor™450	25 μg	3105142
	50 μg	3105145

<sup>❖</sup> iFluor and mFluor are the trademarks of AAT Bioguest, Inc.

Antigen: Mammalian GPI Protein

**Purity:** >90% pure tested via polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE)

**Concentration:** 50 μg/ml

Formulation: PBS, pH7.2, 0.09% NaN<sub>3</sub> and 0.2% (w/v) BSA

**Storage:** Store at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.** 

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry.

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## **Application Information**

Each lot was pre-titrated and tested by flow cytometric analysis so that  $5\mu$ l will stain 1 million cells in a  $100\mu$ l staining volume or  $100\mu$ l of whole blood. Antibody reactivity should be empirically titrated for optimal performance for the application of interest.

## **Antigen Information**

FLAER is a unique protein that binds tightly and specifically to mammalian glycol-phosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchored proteins on the cell surface. In healthy individuals, FLAER binds to essentially all GPI-expressing human lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes. White blood cells in a PNH patient losses expression of the GPI anchored cell-surface protein and FLAER fails to bind to lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes in a PNH patient. It is possible to detect the PNH clones by flow cytometry using fluorescently labeled antibodies to other GPI-linked proteins such as CD59 and CD55. But these antibodies have low binding affinity to GPI anchored surface antigen and confirmation of the presence of PNH clones was difficult as they often showed false negative results. Due to the high binding affinity of FLAER to the GPI anchor itself, only PNH cells, which lack the GPI anchored surface protein, will be negative and thus provides confirmatory results of the presence of PNH clones.

#### References

- 1. Buckley JT. (1990) Biochem Cell Biol. 68(1):221-4 (1990).
- 2. Rossjohn J. et al. Biochemistry. 37(2):741-6. (1998)
- 3. Brodsky RA. et al. Am J Clin Pathol. 114(3):459-66. (2000)
- 4. Burr SE, et al. J Bacteriol. 183(20):5956-63. (2001)
- 5. Sutherland DR. et al. Cytometry B Clin Cytom. 72(3):167-77. (2007)
- 6. Sutherland DR. et al. Am J Clin. Pathol. 132(4):564-72. (2009)