

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Sep 4, 2026

Purified anti-human CD62L (Maxpar(R) Ready)

RRID:AB_2563758

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

BioLegend Cat# 304835, RRID:AB_2563758

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2563758

Proper Citation: BioLegend Cat# 304835, RRID:AB_2563758

Target Antigen: CD62L

Host Organism: mouse

Clonality: monoclonal

Comments: Applications: FC, CyTOF®

Antibody Name: Purified anti-human CD62L (Maxpar(R) Ready)

Description: This monoclonal targets CD62L

Target Organism: human

Clone ID: Clone DREG-56

Antibody ID: AB_2563758

Vendor: BioLegend

Catalog Number: 304835

Record Creation Time: 20231110T035213+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T125714+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Purified anti-human CD62L (Maxpar(R) Ready).

No alerts have been found for Purified anti-human CD62L (Maxpar(R) Ready).

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 7 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Zheng D, et al. (2025) CD4+ anti-TGF- β CAR T cells and CD8+ conventional CAR T cells exhibit synergistic antitumor effects. Cell reports. Medicine, 6(3), 102020.

Petrov L, et al. (2025) Rewired type I IFN signaling is linked to age-dependent differences in COVID-19. Cell reports. Medicine, 6(8), 102285.

van der Sluis TC, et al. (2023) OX40 agonism enhances PD-L1 checkpoint blockade by shifting the cytotoxic T cell differentiation spectrum. Cell reports. Medicine, 4(3), 100939.

Labanieh L, et al. (2022) Enhanced safety and efficacy of protease-regulated CAR-T cell receptors. Cell, 185(10), 1745.

Krämer B, et al. (2021) Early IFN- γ signatures and persistent dysfunction are distinguishing features of NK cells in severe COVID-19. Immunity, 54(11), 2650.

Schulte-Schrepping J, et al. (2020) Severe COVID-19 Is Marked by a Dysregulated Myeloid Cell Compartment. Cell, 182(6), 1419.

Wei SC, et al. (2017) Distinct Cellular Mechanisms Underlie Anti-CTLA-4 and Anti-PD-1 Checkpoint Blockade. Cell, 170(6), 1120.