## **Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-mouse CD24**

Catalog # / Size: 1109125 / 125 µl

1109130 / 50 µg

Clone: M1/69

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, ĸ

C57BL/10 mouse splenic T cells and Immunogen:

concanavalin A-activated splenocytes

Reactivity: Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 421™ and

unconjugated antibody.

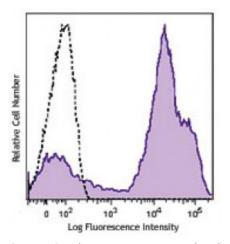
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

**Concentration:** microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml

microL sizes: lot-specific



C57BL/6 splenocytes were stained with CD24 (clone M1/69) Brilliant Violet 421™ (filled histogram) or with rat IqG2b Brilliant Violet 421™ isotype control (open histogram).

## **Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

Recommended

**Usage:** 

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining using the microg size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. For immunofluorescent staining using the microL size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 421<sup>™</sup> excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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**Application Notes:** 

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting1, in vitro induction of thymocyte maturation2, complement-mediated cytotoxicity3, and immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections4, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections5 and zinc-fixed paraffin-embedded sections  $^{10}$ . The LEAF  $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$  purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 um filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 101810).

**Application** References: 1. Springer T, et al. 1978. Eur. J. Immunol. 8:539. (WB) 2. Crowley M, et al. 1989. Cell. Immunol. 118:108. (FA)

3. Veillette A, et al. 1989. J. Exp. Med. 170:1671. (FA)

- 4. Pandelakis A Flavell RA 1999 JEM 189:855 (FC, IHC)
- 5. Liu JQ, et al. 2007 J. Immunol. 178:6227. (FC, IF)
- 6. Chappaz S, et al. 2007. Blood doi:10.1182/blood-2007-02-074245. (FC) PubMed
- 7. Rucci F, et al. 2010. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 107:3024. (FC) PubMed
- 8. Teague TK, et al. 2010. Int Immunol. 22:387. (FC) PubMed
- 9. Gracz AD, et al. 2010. Am J. Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol. 298:590. (FC) PubMed
- 10. Chen CY, et al. 2008. Endocrinology. 10:1210. (FC, IHC) PubMed
- 11. Qui Q, et al. 2010. J. Immunol. 184:1681. (FC) PubMed
- 12. Cherukuri A, et al. 2014. J Am Soc Nephrol. 7:1575. PubMed

## **Description:**

CD24 is a 35-45 kD protein also known as Heat Stable Antigen (HSA), Ly-52, or Nectadrin. It is a GPI-linked sialoglycoprotein expressed on lymphocytes, granulocytes, epithelial cells, thymocytes, monocytes, erythrocytes, and dendritic cells. CD24 expression varies during T and B cell differentiation and is a useful marker for delineating various lymphocyte developmental stages. CD24 serves as an adhesion or costimulatory molecule involved in T and B lymphocyte activation and differentiation by homophilic binding or binding to CD62P.

## Antigen References:

- 1. Barclay A, et al. 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
- 2. Aigner S, et al. 1997. Blood 89:3385.
- 3. Hough MR, et al. 1996. J. Immunol. 156:479.
- 4. Liu Y, et al.