### **Product Data Sheet**

#### Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-mouse/human CD44

**Catalog** # /  $1115075 / 25 \mu g$ 

**Size:** 1115080 / 100 µg

Clone: IM7

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2b, κ

Immunogen: Dexamethasone-induced myeloid

leukemia M1 cells

Reactivity: Human

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

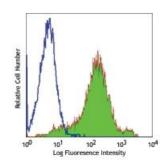
chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal

conditions.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with IM7 Alexa Fluor®

488

#### **Applications:**

**Applications:** Immunofluorescence

Recommended

**Usage:** 

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq 1.0$  microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal

performance for each application.

st Alexa Fluorst 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at

488 nm.

Application Notes: Clone IM7 has been reported to recognize an epitope common to alloantigens and all isoforms of CD44  $^{17,18}$  that is located between amino acids 145 and 186  $^{20}$ . This clone has been verified for immunocytochemistry (ICC) and frozen immunohistochemistry (IHC-F). Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemistry of acetone-fixed frozen sections and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections  $^{6,7}$ , complement-mediated cytotoxicity  $^{1}$ , immunoprecipitation  $^{1,3}$ , and in vivo inhibition of DTH $^{4,5}$ . The LEAF  $^{\rm m}$  purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 103014). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF  $^{\rm m}$  purified antibody (Cat. No. 103046) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF  $^{\rm m}$  purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/µg).

## Application References:

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- 3. Budd RC, et al. 1987. J. Immunol. 138:3120. (IP)
- 4. Camp RL, et al. 1993. J. Exp. Med. 178:497. (Block)
- 5. Weiss JM, et al. 1997. J. Cell Biol. 137:1137. (Block)
- 6. Frank NY, et al. 2005. Cancer Res. 65:4320. (IHC) PubMed
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- 8. Lee JW, et al. 2006. Nature Immunol. 8:181.
- 9. Zhang N, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 174:6967. PubMed
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- 12. Wang XY, et al. 2008. Blood 111:2436. PubMed
- 13. Kenna TJ, et al. 2008. Blood 111:2091. PubMed
- 14. Yamazaki J, et al. 2009. Blood PubMed
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- 18. Wiranowska M, et al. 2010. Int. J. Cancer 127:532.
- 19. Hirokawa Y, et al. 2014. Am J Physiol Gastrointerest Liver Physiol. 306:547. PubMed
- 20. Sandmaier BM, et al. 1998. Blood 91:3494.
- 21. Han X, et al. 2015. J Control Release. 197:29. PubMed

#### **Description:**

CD44 is a 80-95 kD glycoprotein also known as Hermes, Pgp1, H-CAM, or HUTCH. It is expressed on all leukocytes, endothelial cells, hepatocytes, and mesenchymal cells. As B and T cells become activated or progress to the memory stage, CD44 expression increases from low or mid levels to high levels. Thus, CD44 has been reported to be a valuable marker for memory cell subsets. High CD44 expression on Treg cells has been associated with potent suppressive function via high production of IL-10. CD44 is an adhesion molecule involved in leukocyte attachment to and rolling on endothelial cells, homing to peripheral lymphoid organs and to the sites of inflammation, and leukocyte aggregation.

# Antigen References:

- 1. Barclay AN, et al. 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
- 2. Haynes BF, et al. 1991. Cancer Cells 3:347.
- 3. Goldstein LA, et al. 1989. Cell 56:1063.
- 4. Mikecz K, et al