PE/Cy7 anti-mouse/human CD44

 $\textbf{Catalog \# /} \quad 1115150 \, / \, 100 \, \mu g$

Size: $1115145 / 25 \mu g$

Clone: IM7

Isotype: Rat IgG2b, κ

Immunogen: Dexamethasone-induced myeloid

leukemia M1 cells

Reactivity: Human

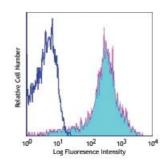
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.2



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with IM7 PE/Cy7

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

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 ≤ 0.25 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal

performance for each application.

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 $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/ μ g, Azide-Free, 0.2 μ m filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 103014). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibody (Cat. No. 103046) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/ μ g).

Application References:

- 1. Trowbridge IS, et al. 1982. Immunogenetics 15:299. (ICFC, IP, CMCD)
 - 2. Katoh S, et al. 1994. J. Immunol. 153:3440. (ELISA)
 - 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
 - 7. Cuff CA, et al. 2001. J. Clin. Invest. 108:1031. (IHC)
 - 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
- 15. Kmieciak M, et al. 2009. J. Transl. Med. 7:89. (FC) PubMed
- 16. Chen YW, et al. 2010. Mol. Cancer Ther. 9:2879. PubMed
- 17. Zheng Z, et al. 1995. J. Cell. Biol. 130:485.
- 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. Kersh AE, et al. 2014. J Immunol. 193:4429. PubMed
- 22. Burrack KS, et al. 2015. J Immunol. 194:678. 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