PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-mouse/human CD44

	1115160 / 100 μg 1115155 / 25 μg	
Clone:	IM7	GS7BL/6 mouse splenocytes stained with IM7 PerCP/Cy5.5
lsotype:	Rat IgG2b, к	
lmmunogen:	Dexamethasone-induced myeloid leukemia M1 cells	
Reactivity:	Human	
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PerCP/Cy5.5 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP/Cy5.5 and unconjugated antibody.	
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.	
Concentration :	0.2	

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 10⁶ cells in 100 microL. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

 \ast PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 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 186²⁰. 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 cytotoxicity¹, immunoprecipitation^{1,3}, and *in vivo* inhibition of DTH^{4,5}. The LEAF™ 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™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 103046) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/μg).</p>

Application References:	 Trowbridge IS, et al. 1982. Immunogenetics 15:299. (ICFC, IP, CMCD) Katoh S, et al. 1994. J. Immunol. 153:3440. (ELISA) Budd RC, et al. 1987. J. Immunol. 138:3120. (IP) Camp RL, et al. 1993. J. Exp. Med. 178:497. (Block) Weiss JM, et al. 1997. J. Cell Biol. 137:1137. (Block) Frank NY, et al. 2005. Cancer Res. 65:4320. (IHC) PubMed Cuff CA, et al. 2001. J. Clin. Invest. 108:1031. (IHC) Lee JW, et al. 2006. Nature Immunol. 8:181. Zhang N, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 174:6967. PubMed Huabiao C, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 175:591. PubMed Huabiao C, et al. 2007. Int. Immunol. 19:1201. PubMed Wang XY, et al. 2008. Blood 111:2436. PubMed Kenna TJ, et al. 2009. Blood PubMed Kmieciak M, et al. 2009. J. Transl. Med. 7:89. (FC) PubMed Chen YW, et al. 2010. Mol. Cancer Ther. 9:2879. PubMed Chen YW, et al. 2010. Int. J. Cancer 127:532. Hirokawa Y, et al. 2010. Int. J. Cancer 127:532. Hirokawa Y, et al. 2014. Am J Physiol Gastrointerest Liver Physiol. 306:547. PubMed Candmaier BM, et al. 1998. Blood 91:3494. Charlton JJ, et al. 2015. PLoS One. 10:119200. 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:	 Barclay AN, <i>et al.</i> 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press. Haynes BF, <i>et al.</i> 1991. <i>Cancer Cells</i> 3:347. Goldstein LA, <i>et al.</i> 1989. <i>Cell</i> 56:1063. Mikecz K, <i>et al</i>