### **Product Data Sheet**

#### Brilliant Violet 785™ anti-mouse/human CD44

**Catalog** # /  $1115205 / 125 \mu l$ 

**Size:** 1115295 / 50 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 Brilliant Violet 785™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 785™

and unconjugated antibody.

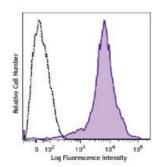
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml

test sizes: lot-specific



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD44 (clone IM7) Brilliant Violet 785™.

#### **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 using the test size, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq 5$  microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. For flow cytometric staining using the microg size, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq 0.4$  microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 785™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 785 nm. The bandpass filter 780/60 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 785™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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## 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/ $\mu$ g, Azide-Free, 0.2  $\mu$ 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/ $\mu$ g).

# 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)
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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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- 11. Gui J, et al. 2007. Int. Immunol. 19:1201. PubMed
- 12. Wang XY, et al. 2008. Blood 111:2436. PubMed
- 13. Kenna TJ, *et al.* 2008. *Blood* 111:2091. <u>PubMed</u> 14. Yamazaki J, *et al.* 2009. *Blood* <u>PubMed</u>
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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. Opata MM, et al. 2015. J Immunol. 194:5346. 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