## **Product Data Sheet**

### Brilliant Violet 605™ anti-mouse/human CD44

**Catalog #** / 1115235 / 50 μg

Size:

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 605™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 605™

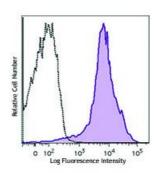
and unconjugated antibody.

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

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: 0.2



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD44 (clone IM7) Brilliant Violet 605™ (filled histogram) or rat IgG2b, κ Brilliant Violet 605™ 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 flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq 0.5$  microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet  $605^{\text{TM}}$  excites at 405 nm and emits at 603 nm. The bandpass filter 610/20 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  $605^{\text{TM}}$  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  $^{\rm m}$  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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- 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
- 10. Huabiao C, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 175:591. PubMed
- 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.

#### **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