

**PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-mouse/human CD44**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1115275 / 25 µg  
1115280 / 100 µg

**Clone:** IM7

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2b, κ

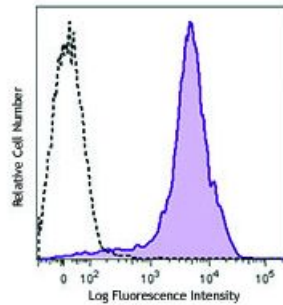
**Immunogen:** Dexamethasone-induced myeloid leukemia M1 cells

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle™ 594 and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD44 (clone IM7) PE/Dazzle 594™ (filled histogram) or rat IgG2b, κ PE/Dazzle 594™ 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 ≤0.125 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.

**Application Notes:** Clone IM7 has been reported to recognize an epitope common to alloantigens and all isoforms of CD44<sup>17,18</sup> that is located between amino acids 145 and 186<sup>20</sup>. 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<sup>6,7</sup>, complement-mediated cytotoxicity<sup>1</sup>, immunoprecipitation<sup>1,3</sup>, and *in vivo* inhibition of DTH<sup>4,5</sup>. 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).

**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](#)
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. [PubMed](#)
14. Yamazaki J, *et al.* 2009. *Blood* [PubMed](#)
15. Kmiecik 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 Gastrointest 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.*