## **Product Data Sheet**

## Brilliant Violet 711<sup>™</sup> anti-mouse/human CD44

Catalog # / Size: Clone: Isotype: Immunogen:	IM7 Rat IgG2b, κ Dexamethasone-induced myeloid leukemia M1 cells	Cell Number
Reactivity:	Human	the
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 711 <sup>™</sup> under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 711 <sup>™</sup> and unconjugated antibody.	0 10 <sup>2</sup> 10 <sup>3</sup> 10 <sup>4</sup> 10 <sup>5</sup> Log Fluorescence Intensity
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).	C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD44 (clone IM7) Brilliant Violet 711 <sup>™</sup> (filled bistogram) or rat IgC2b, K Brilliant
Concentration:	0.5	histogram) or rat IgG2b, κ Brilliant Violet 711™ 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 $\leq 0.25$ microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
	Brilliant Violet 711 <sup>™</sup> excites at 405 nm and emits at 711 nm. The bandpass filter 710/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. <b>Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.</b> Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 711 <sup>™</sup> is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.
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> . 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 cytotoxicity1, immunoprecipitation <sup>1,3</sup> , and <i>in vivo</i> inhibition of DTH <sup>4,5</sup> . The LEAF <sup>TM</sup> 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 <sup>TM</sup> purified antibody (Cat. No. 103046) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF <sup>TM</sup> purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).
Application References:	<ol> <li>Trowbridge IS, <i>et al.</i> 1982. <i>Immunogenetics</i> 15:299. (ICFC, IP, CMCD)</li> <li>Katoh S, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 153:3440. (ELISA)</li> <li>Budd RC, <i>et al.</i> 1987. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 138:3120. (IP)</li> <li>Camp RL, <i>et al.</i> 1993. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 178:497. (Block)</li> <li>Weiss JM, <i>et al.</i> 1997. <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 137:1137. (Block)</li> <li>Frank NY, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>Cancer Res.</i> 65:4320. (IHC) <u>PubMed</u></li> <li>Cuff CA, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>J. Clin. Invest.</i> 108:1031. (IHC)</li> </ol>

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**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 1. Barclay AN, et al. 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press. **References:** 2. Haynes BF, et al. 1991. Cancer Cells 3:347. 3. Goldstein LA, et al. 1989. Cell 56:1063.

4. Mikecz K, et al