SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-mouse CD62L

Catalog # / Size: 1122180 / 50 µg
1122175 / 125 µl

Clone: MEL-14

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

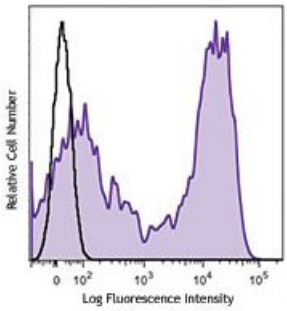
Immunogen: C3H/eb mouse B lymphoma 38C-13

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 421™ 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
microL sizes: lot-specific



C57BL/6 mouse bone marrow cells were stained with CD62L (clone MEL-14) Brilliant Violet 421™ (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ Brilliant Violet 421™ isotype control (open histogram). Data shown was gated on total cell population.

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining using the microg size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.125 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. For immunofluorescent staining using the microL size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation[1-3], complement-dependent cytotoxicity4, *in vivo* and *in vitro* blocking of adhesion[1-3,5], and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections and zinc-fixed paraffin-embedded sections[6]. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 104416).

Application References:
1. Gallatin WM, *et al.* 1983. *Nature* 304:30. (IP, Block)
2. Siegelman MH, *et al.* 1990. *Cell* 61:611. (IP, Block)
3. Lewinsohn DM, *et al.* 1987. *J. Immunol.* 138:4313. (IP, Block)
4. Iwabuchi K, *et al.* 1991. *Immunobiology* 182:161. (CMCD)
5. Pizcueta P, *et al.* 1994. *Am. J. Pathol.* 145:461.
6. Reichert RA, *et al.* 1986. *J. Immunol.* 136:3535. (IHC, FC)
7. Olver S, *et al.* 2006. *Cancer Res.* 66:571.
8. Fukushima A, *et al.* 2006. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 47:657. PubMed
9. Benson MJ, *et al.* 2007. *J. Exp. Med.* doi:10.1084/jem.20070719. (FC) PubMed
10. Chappaz S, *et al.* 2007. *Blood* doi:10.1182/blood-2007-02-074245. (FC) PubMed
11. Lee JW, *et al.* 2006. *Nature Immunol.* 8:181.
12. Shigeta A, et al. 2008. *Blood* 112:4915 (FC) PubMed
13. de Vries VC, *et al.* 2009. *Am. J. Transplant.* 9:2270 PubMed

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Description: CD62L is a 74-95 kD glycoprotein also known as L-selectin, LECAM-1, Ly-22, LAM-1, and MEL-14. It is a member of the selectin family and is expressed on the majority of B and naïve T cells, a subset of memory T cells, monocytes, granulocytes, most thymocytes, and a subset of NK cells. CD62L is important in lymphocyte homing to high endothelial venules (HEV) in peripheral lymph nodes and leukocyte "rolling" on activated endothelium. CD62L also contributes to neutrophil emigration at inflammatory sites. CD62L is rapidly shed from lymphocytes and neutrophils upon cellular activation and the expression levels of CD62L (in conjunction with other markers) have been used to distinguish naïve, effector, and memory T cells. CD62L has been reported to interact with CD34, GlyCAM-1, and MAdCAM-1.

Antigen References:
1. Barclay AN, *et al.* 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
2. Kishimoto TK, *et al.* 1990. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2244.
3. Tedder TF, *et al.* 1995. *J. Exp. Med.* 181:2259.