SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 650™ anti-mouse CD62L

Catalog # / Size: 1122265 / 50 µg

Clone: MEL-14

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

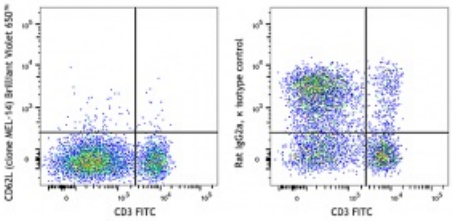
Immunogen: C3H/eb mouse B lymphoma 38C-13

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 650™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 650™ and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CD62L (clone MEL-14) Brilliant Violet 650™ (right) or rat IgG2a, κ Brilliant Violet 650™ isotype control (left).

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 ≤ 0.5 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 650™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 645 nm. The bandpass filter 660/20 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 650™ 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 cytotoxicity[4], *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].

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.