

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-mouse CD138 (Syndecan-1)

Catalog # / Size: 1312625 / 25 µg
1312630 / 100 µg

Clone: 281-2

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

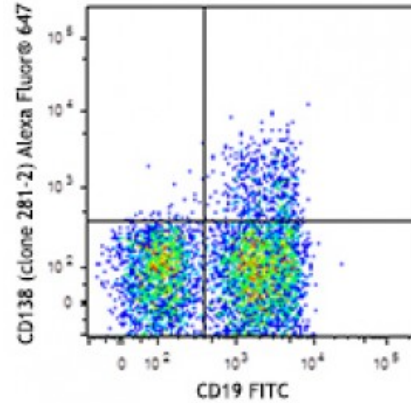
Immunogen: Mouse mammary gland epithelial cell line NMuMG

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

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

Concentration: 0.2



C57BL/6 mouse bone marrow cells were stained with CD19 FITC and CD138 (clone 281-2) Alexa Fluor® 647 (top) or rat IgG2a, κ Alexa Fluor® 647 isotype control (bottom). Data shown is gated on the lymphoid population.

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

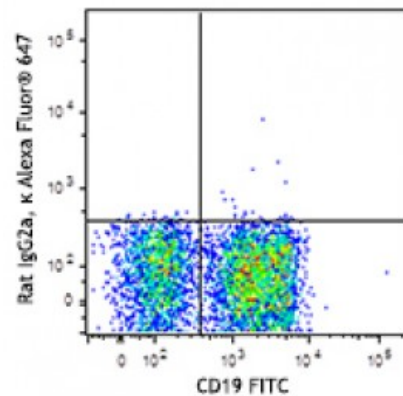
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue³ and formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue⁴ and immunofluorescent staining^{2,3}.

Application References:

1. Jalkanen M, *et al.* 1985. *J. Cell. Biol.* 101:976. (FC)
2. Miettinen H, *et al.* 1994. *J. Cell. Sci.* 107:1571. (IF)
3. Li Q, *et al.* 2002. *Cell* 111:635. (IF, IHC)
4. McCarthy BA, *et al.* 2012. *BMC Cancer.* 12:203. (IHC)



Description: CD138, a member of the syndecan protein family, is a type I integral membrane

heparin sulfate proteoglycan also known as Syndecan-1. Syndecan-1 participates in cell proliferation, cell migration, and cell matrix adhesion via interaction with collagen, fibronectin, and other soluble molecules (such as FGF-basic). It is expressed on normal and malignant plasma cells, pre-B cells, mesenchymal cells, epithelial cells, and endothelial cells.

**Antigen
References:**

1. Zong F, *et al.* 2011. *PLoS ONE* 6:e14816.
2. Yamashita Y, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:5940.
3. Sanderson RD, *et al.* 1989. *Cell. Regul.* 1:27.