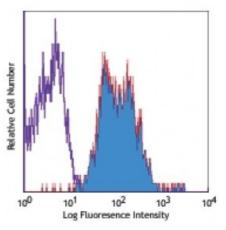
## **Product Data Sheet**

## Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD29

Catalog # / Size:	2115090 / 100 tests 2115085 / 25 tests
Clone:	TS2/16
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, к
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
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 and $0.2\%$ (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Workshop Number:	V A-S202
<b>Concentration:</b>	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with TS2/16 Alexa Fluor® 647

## **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 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.
	* Alexa Fluor ${ m I\!R}$ 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.
Application Notes:	Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation3, immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections <sup>3,5</sup> , and activation of integrin $\beta_1^{4,7,8}$ . The LEAF <sup><math>m</math></sup> purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 303010). Clone TS2/16 recognizes epitope A2. <sup>10</sup>
Application References:	<ol> <li>Schlossman S, <i>et al.</i> Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.</li> <li>Gutierrez-Lopez M, <i>et al.</i> 2003. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 278:208.</li> <li>Hemler ME, <i>et al.</i> 1984. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 132:3011. (IHC, IP)</li> <li>Sanchez-Aparicio P, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 126:271. (Activ)</li> <li>Frank NY, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>Cancer Res.</i> 65:4320. (IHC)</li> <li>Murga M, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>Blood</i> 105:1992. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Porter JC and Hogg N. 1997. <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 138:1437. (Activ)</li> <li>Conway RE, <i>et al.</i> 2006. <i>Mol. Cell. Biol.</i> 26:5310. (Activ)</li> <li>Wesseling J, <i>et al.</i> 1995. <i>J. Cell. Biol.</i> 129:255. (Dog Reactivity)</li> <li>Rubio G, <i>et al.</i> 2015. <i>J Biol Chem.</i> 290:8016. PubMed</li> <li>Paebst F, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>Cytometry A.</i> 85(8):678-87. (Horse reactivity)</li> </ol>

For research use only. Not for diagnostic use. Not for resale. Sony Biotechnology Inc. will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Sony Biotechnology Inc. 1730 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95112 www.sonybiotechnology.com hematopoietic cells, including leukocytes (although at low level on granulocytes), platelets, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, epithelial cells, and mast cells. CD29 is a member of the integrin family. It is non-covalently associated with integrin  $\alpha 1-\alpha 6$  chains to form VLA-1 to VLA-6 molecules, respectively. Integrins, which include CD29, bind to several cell surface (e.g. VCAM-1, MadCAM-1) and extracellular matrix molecules. CD29 acts as a fibronectin receptor and is involved in a variety of cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions.

 Antigen
 1. Hemler M. 1990. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 8:365.

 References:
 2. Hynes R. 1992. Cell 69:11.