SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 605™ anti-human CD62L

Catalog # / Size: 2124170 / 100 tests
2124165 / 25 tests

Clone: DREG-56

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

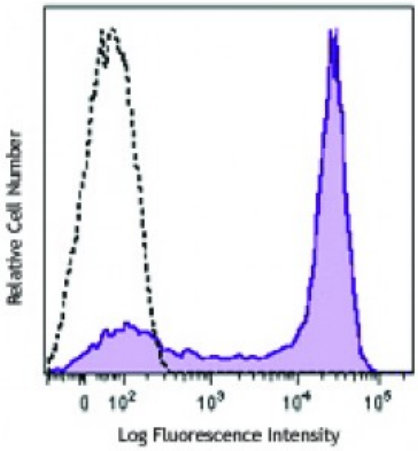
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 605™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 605™ and unconjugated antibody.

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

Workshop Number: V S056

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD62L (clone DREG-56) Brilliant Violet 605™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1 Brilliant Violet 605™ 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 ≤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 605™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 603 nm. The bandpass filter 610/20 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 605™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting[2,3,9] and *in vitro* blocking of lymphocytes binding to high endothelial venules (HEV)2. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 304812).

Application References:

1. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
2. Kishimoto TK, et al. 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2244. (WB, Block)
3. Jutila M, et al. 2002. *J. Immunol.* 169:1768. (WB)
4. Tamassia N, *et al.* 2008. *J. Immunol.* 181:6563. (FC) PubMed

5. Kmieciak M, *et al.* 2009. *J. Transl. Med.* 7:89. (FC) PubMed
6. Thakral D, *et al.* 2008. *J. Immunol.* 180:7431. (FC) PubMed
7. Charles N, *et al.* 2010. *Nat. Med.* 16:701. (FC) PubMed
8. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
9. Koenig JM, *et al.* 1996. *Pediatr. Res.* 39:616. (WB)
10. Shi C, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 187:5293. (FC) PubMed
11. Burges M, *et al.* 2013. *Clin Cancer Res.* 19:5675. PubMed
12. Cash JL, *et al.* 2013. *EMBO Rep.* 14:999. (FC) PubMed

Description: CD62L is a 74-95 kD single chain type I glycoprotein referred to as L-selectin or LECAM-1. It is expressed on most peripheral blood B cells, subsets of T and NK cells, monocytes, granulocytes, and certain hematopoietic malignant cells. CD62L binds to carbohydrates present on certain glycoforms of CD34, glycam-1, and MAdCAM-1 and with a low affinity to anionic oligosaccharide sequences related to sialylated Lewis X (sLex, CD15s) through its C-type lectin domain. CD62L is important for the homing of naïve lymphocytes to high endothelial venules in peripheral lymph nodes and Peyer's patches. It also plays a role in leukocyte rolling on activated endothelial cells.

Antigen References:

1. Kishimoto T, *et al.* 1990. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2244.
2. Kishimoto T, *et al.* 1991. *Blood* 78:805.