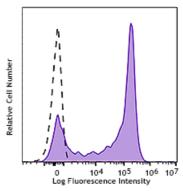
Spark NIR[™] 685 anti-human CD62L

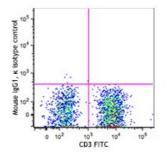
Catalog # / Size:	2124310 / 100 tests 2124305 / 25 tests	
Clone:	DREG-56	
lsotype:	Mouse IgG1, к	
lmmunogen:	Concentrated supernatant from PMA- activated human peripheral blood leukocytes	
Reactivity:	Human, Other	
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Spark NIR™ 685 under optimal conditions.	
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA)	Hur Iym CD6
Workshop Number:	V S056	NIR mou isot
Concentration :	Lot-specific	



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD62L (clone DREG-56) Spark NIR ™ 685 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Spark NIR ™ 685 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 μ L per million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or 5 μ L per 100 μ L of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
	* Spark NIR™ 685 has a maximum excitation of 665 nm and a maximum emission of 685 nm.
Application Notes:	Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting ^{2,3,9} and <i>in vitro</i> blocking of lymphocytes binding to high endothelial venules (HEV) ² . The Ultra-LEAF [™] purified antibody (Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. Nos. 304853- 304858).



Application References:	 Schlossman S, <i>et al.</i> Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York. Kishimoto TK, et al. 1990. <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 87:2244. (WB, Block) Jutila M, et al. 2002. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 169:1768. (WB) Tamassia N, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 181:6563. (FC) <u>PubMed</u> Kmieciak M, <i>et al.</i> 2009. <i>J. Transl. Med.</i> 7:89. (FC) <u>PubMed</u> Thakral D, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 180:7431. (FC) <u>PubMed</u> Charles N, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>Nat. Med.</i> 16:701. (FC) <u>PubMed</u> Yoshino N, <i>et al.</i> 2000. <i>Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)</i> 49:97. (FC) Koenig JM, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Pediatr. Res.</i> 39:616. (WB) Shi C, <i>et al.</i> 2013. <i>Clin Cancer Res.</i> 19:5675. <u>PubMed</u> Cash JL, <i>et al.</i> 2013. <i>EMBO Rep.</i> 14:999. (FC) <u>PubMed</u>
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

endothelial cells.

Antigen

References:

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

1. Kishimoto T, et al. 1990. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:2244.

2. Kishimoto T, et al. 1991. Blood 78:805.