

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

# PerCP-Cy5.5 Anti-Human/Mouse CD44 (IM7)

Catalog Number: 65-0441

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Contents:** PerCP-Cy5.5 Anti-Human/Mouse CD44 (IM7)

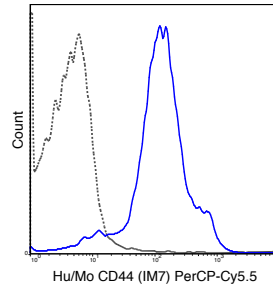
**Isotype:** Rat IgG2b, kappa

**Concentration:** 0.2 mg/mL

**Clone:** IM7

**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse

**Formulation:** 10 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% Na<sub>3</sub>N, 0.1% gelatin, pH7.2



C57Bl/6 splenocytes were stained with 0.25 ug PerCP-Cy5.5 Anti-Hu/Mo CD44 (65-0441) (solid line) or 0.25 ug PerCP-Cy5.5 Rat IgG2b isotype control (dashed line).

## DESCRIPTION

The IM7 antibody recognizes CD44, a ubiquitously expressed cell surface receptor which is important for extracellular matrix organization, cell-cell and cell-matrix adhesion and migration. CD44 may be expressed in a number of different isoforms (splice variants) from the most typical or “standard” form, known as CD44s, to variants designated CD44v, e.g. CD44v1 or CD44v6. These receptors interact with several ligands, but most often associate with an extracellular matrix component hyaluronate, through which it mediates adhesion. The IM7 antibody may be used for detection of all isoforms of CD44, as it recognizes constant epitopes near the extracellular proximal domain. (Xu et al, 2002, J. Leukoc. Biol. 72:1133-1141). It has been reported to be cross-reactive with many non-human species including Baboon, Chimpanzee, Cynomolgus, Rhesus, Horse, Cow, Pig, Dog and Cat CD44.

## PREPARATION & STORAGE

This monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant via affinity chromatography. The purified antibody was conjugated under optimal conditions, with unreacted dye removed from the preparation. It is recommended to store the product undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

## APPLICATION NOTES

This antibody preparation has been quality-tested for flow cytometry using mouse spleen cells, or an appropriate cell type (where indicated). The amount of antibody required for optimal staining of a cell sample should be determined empirically in your system.

## REFERENCES

Chandler HL, Haeussler DJ, Gemensky-Metzler AJ, Wilkie DA, and Lutz EA. 2012. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 53:1835-1845. (in vitro blocking, canine). Lee L-F, Logronio K, Tu GH, Zhai W, Ni I, Mei L, Dilley J, Yu J, et al. 2012. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 109:1073. (Flow cytometry). Ruffell B, Poon GFT, Lee SSM, Brown KL, Tjew S-L, Cooper J, and Johnson P. 2011. J. Biol. Chem. 286:19179-19190. (Immunoprecipitation). Miyake Y, Matsumoto H, Yokoo M, Miyazawa K et al. 2006. Biol. Reprod. 74: 501-510. (Immunohistochemistry – frozen tissue, swine). Veir JK, Lappin MR, and Dow SW. 2006. Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery. 8:400-411. (Flow cytometry – feline). Frank NY, Margaryan A, Huang Y, Schatton T, Waaga-Gasser AM, Gasser M, Sayegh MH, Sadee W, and Frank MH. 2005. Cancer Res. 65:4320-4333. (Immunohistochemistry – frozen tissue). Fischer A, Schumacher N, Maier M, Sendtner M, and Gessler M. 2004. Genes & Dev. 18:901-911. (Immunohistochemistry – paraffin embedded tissue). Xu H, Manivannan A, Liversidge J, Sharp PF, Forrester JV, and Crane JJ. 2002. J. Leukoc. Biol. 72:1133-1141. (in vivo functional assays, induction of apoptosis). Si-Tahar M, Sitarman S, Shibahara T, and Madara JL. 2001. Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol. 280:C423-C432. (in vitro functional assays, Western Blot).