

PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Rat CD44H Antibody[OX-49]

Catalog Number: GFH1225UH

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Rat
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	OX-49
Isotype Control	PE/Cyanine7 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09803H]
Conjugation	PE/Cyanine 7
Conjugation Information	PE/Cyanine7 is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 775 nm (e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Applications

Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/10 ⁶ cells in 100 μL volume].
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Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	CD44sH-CAM;CD44H;Pgp-1
Gene ID	12505
Background	CD44 is an 80-95 kD cell surface glycoprotein. It is expressed on all leukocytes, endothelial cells, hepatocytes, and mesenchymal cells. It is up-regulated when T cells and B cells are activated. It was reported that CD44 is a valuable marker for memory T cells. CD44 is an adhesion molecule involved in leukocyte adhesion and homing to lymphoid organs. The OX-49 antibody reacts with CD44H (known as CD44s) expressed on most leukocytes, except for a subset of B lymphocytes. The epitope recognized by OX-49 antibody has been mapped to a region on both the standard, CD44s, and the splice variant, CD44v, isoforms of CD44. However it was reported that OX-49 antibody cannot detect the CD44V isoform, possibly due to conformational changes in the epitope.