

## Purified Anti-Mouse CD144 Antibody[BV13], Functional Grade

catalog number: AN010330

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

### Description

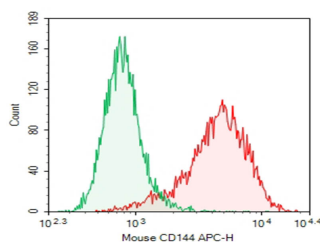
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD144 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	BV13
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method

### Applications

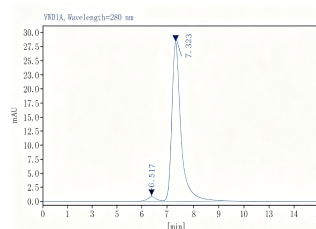
### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ( $0.5 \times 10^6$ - $1 \times 10^6$ cells)
<b>Block Reported</b>	in the literature

### Data



BEND.3 cells were stained with 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Purified Anti-Mouse CD144 Antibody[BV13], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Rat IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control(Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity  $\geq 95\%$  as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

The cadherin (Ca<sup>++</sup>-dependent adherence) superfamily is a large group of membrane-associated glycoproteins that engage in homotypic, calcium-dependent, cell-cell adhesion events. The superfamily can be divided into at least five major subfamilies based on molecule gene structure, and/or extracellular (EC) and intracellular domains. Subfamilies include classical/type I, atypical/type II, and desmosomal-related cadherins.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

### Application References

Corada M, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 1999 Aug 17;96(17):9815-9820.

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