

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD31 Antibody[390]

Catalog Number: GFH1180L

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

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	390
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

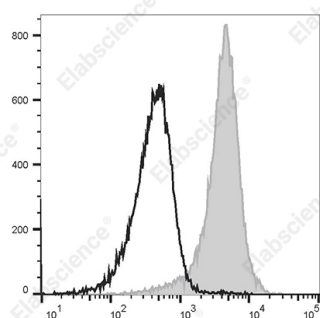
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD31 Antibody[390] (filled gray histogram)

or Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

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	Pecam-1;CD31;PECAM-1;Pecam
Uniprot ID	Q08481
Gene ID	18613

For Research Use Only

Background

CD31 is a 130-140 kD glycoprotein, also known as platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule (PECAM-1) and EndoCAM. It is a member of the Ig superfamily, expressed on endothelial cells, platelets, granulocytes, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and T and B cell subsets, and is critical for cell-cell interactions. The primary ligands for CD31 have been reported to be CD38 and the vitronectin receptor (α v β 3 integrin, CD51/CD61). Other reported functions of CD31 are neutrophil emigration to sites of inflammation and angiogenesis.