

Purified Anti-Human CD44 Antibody[Hermes-1], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F12150

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

Description

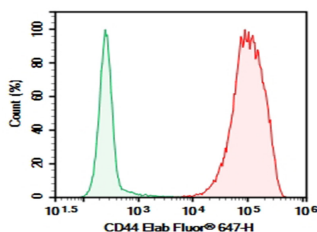
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone	Hermes-1
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

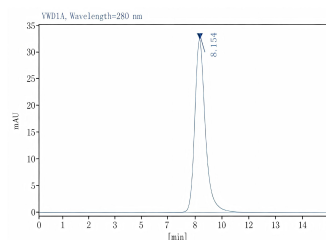
Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 μ g/mL (0.5 \times 10 ⁶ -1 \times 10 ⁶ cells)
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μ g Purified Anti-Human CD44 Antibody[Hermes-1], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μ g Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by PE-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



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

Preparation & Storage

Storage	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.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CD44 is a 80-95 kD glycoprotein also known as Hermes, Pgp1, H-CAM, or HUTCH. It is expressed on all leukocytes, endothelial cells, hepatocytes, and mesenchymal cells. As B and T cells become activated or progress to the memory stage, CD44 expression increases from a low or mid level of intensity to high expression levels. Thus, CD44 has been reported to be a valuable marker for memory cell subsets. CD44 is an adhesion molecule involved in leukocyte attachment to and rolling on endothelial cells, homing to peripheral lymphoid organs and to the sites of inflammation, and leukocyte aggregation.

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.

For Research Use Only

Application References

Chun-Yu Lin, et al. EBioMedicine. 2019 Oct;48:425-441.