Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse CD146 Antibody[ME-9F1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1395Q

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

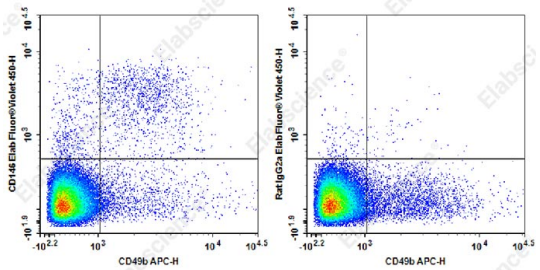
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	ME-9F1
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832Q]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor®Violet 450
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 450 nm (e.g., a 450/45 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

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 μL of antibody per test (millie cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 108 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes cells with APC Anti-Mouse CD49b Antibody and Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse NKG2A/C/E Antibody[ME-9F1] (left) or Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Rat IgG2a,κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

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	S-Endo 1 antigen;MUC18;MCAM;Mel-CAM;A32 antigen
Uniprot ID	P10810
Gene ID	84004

Background

CD146, also known as melanoma cell adhesion molecule (MCAM or Mel-CAM), MUC18, S-Endo1, and A32 antigen, is an integral membrane glycoprotein that belongs to the Ig superfamily. CD146 is strongly expressed by murine vascular endothelial cell s. It is expressed on about 30% of neutrophils and 60% of NK cells. Unlike in humans, CD146 is undetectable on monocytes, dendritic cells, T cells, NKT cells, B cells, or smooth muscle cells in mouse. It has been reported that an increase in CD146 expression is associated with NK cell maturation. Combined with using CD27 and CD11b staining, CD146 may be an alternative marker to detect final stages of NK cell maturation and define NK cell subsets. CD146+ NK cells were found to be less cytotoxic and to produce less IFNγ than CD146- NK cells upon stimulation with target cells or activating antibodies. The role of CD146 on NK cell migration has yet to be investigated. The identification of CD146 ligand(s) will be crucial to address this issue.