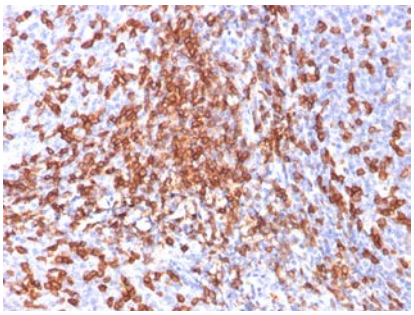
CD44 / HCAM Std.: Clone 156-3C11 (Concentrate)

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Stimulated human leukocytes
Clone:	156-3C11
Isotype:	IgG2a, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	960 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	11p13
Synonyms:	LHR; BA-1; chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 8 (CSPG8); Epican; Extracellular Matrix Receptor III (ECM III); GP90 Lymphocyte Homing Adhesion Receptor; HCAM; HCELL; hematopoietic cell E- and L-selectin ligand; Heparan Sulfate Proteoglycan; Hermes Antigen; HAS; HUTCH I; Hyaluronate Receptor; Indian blood group; Inlu Related p80 Glycoprotein; Ly 24; MDU2; MDU3; MIC4; MUTCH I; Phagocytic Glycoprotein 1 (PGP-1)
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	80-95kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a cell surface glycoprotein of 80-95kDa (CD44) on lymphocytes, monocytes, and granulocytes (Leukocyte Typing Workshop V). Its epitope is resistant to digestion by trypsin and chymotrypsin.
Background:	The CD44 family of glycoproteins exists in a number of variant isoforms, the most common being the standard 85-95kDa or hematopoietic variant (CD44s). Higher molecular weight isoforms are described in epithelial cells (CD44v), which are believed to function in intercellular adhesion and stromal binding. CD44 immunostaining is commonly used for the discrimination of urothelial transitional cell carcinoma in-situ from non-neoplastic changes in the urothelium.
Species Reactivity:	Human, Baboon, and Green Monkey. Others not tested.
Positive Control:	HeLa cells or paracortex in tonsil or lymph node.
Cellular Localization:	Cell surface
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Formalin-paraffin human tonsil stained with CD44; Clone 156-3C11.

Procedure: Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with sodium citrate-based antigen retrieval. We suggest an antibody incubation period of 30-60 minutes at room temperature or overnight at 2-8 C. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user. For maximum staining intensity, we recommend using AviBond Ultra for detection and DAB Clarity Ultra products for visualization.

Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

Warranty: No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Teomics is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

References:

1. Schlossman SF, et. al. Leucocyte Typing V, p1713-1719, Oxford Univ. Press, 1995.