



Mouse Anti-CD44 antibody (BH0185)

BH0185

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Product Name:	CD44
Chinese Name:	小鼠抗CD44单克隆抗体
Alias:	LHR; BA-1; CD 44; CD44; CD44 antigen; CD44 molecule; CD44_HUMAN; CDw44; Cell surface glycoprotein CD44; chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 8; ECMR-III; Epican; Extracellular matrix receptor III; GP90 lymphocyte homing/adhesion receptor; hematopoietic cell E- and L-selectin ligand; Heparan sulfate proteoglycan; Hermes antigen; homing function and Indian blood group system; HSA; HUTCH-I; HUTCH1; Hyaluronate receptor; MDU2; MDU3; MIC4; MUTCH1; PGP-1; PGP1; Phagocytic glycoprotein 1; Phagocytic glycoprotein I; CD44 antigen isoform 1 precursor.
Organism Species:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
克隆号:	5G3
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500IHC-F=1:100-500ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	85kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD44:
Lsotype:	IgG2b
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein G
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of

	antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a cell-surface glycoprotein involved in cell-cell interactions, cell adhesion and migration. It is a receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA) and can also interact with other ligands, such as osteopontin, collagens, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). This protein participates in a wide variety of cellular functions including lymphocyte activation, recirculation and homing, hematopoiesis, and tumor metastasis. Transcripts for this gene undergo complex alternative splicing that results in many functionally distinct isoforms, however, the full length nature of some of these variants has not been determined. Alternative splicing is the basis for the structural and functional diversity of this protein, and may be related to tumor metastasis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].</p> <p>Function: Receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA). Mediates cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions through its affinity for HA, and possibly also through its affinity for other ligands such as osteopontin, collagens, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). Adhesion with HA plays an important role in cell migration, tumor growth and progression. Also involved in lymphocyte activation, recirculation and homing, and in hematopoiesis. Altered expression or dysfunction causes numerous pathogenic phenotypes. Great protein heterogeneity due to numerous alternative splicing and post-translational modification events.</p> <p>Subunit: Interacts with PKN2 (By similarity). Interacts with HA, as well as other glycosaminoglycans, collagen, laminin, and fibronectin via its N-terminal segment. Interacts with ANK, the ERM proteins (VIL2, RDX and MSN), and NF2 via its C-terminal segment.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with actin in membrane protrusions at wounding edges.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Isoform 10 (epithelial isoform) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas. Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma cells.</p> <p>Post-translational modifications: Proteolytically cleaved in the extracellular matrix by specific proteinases (possibly MMPs) in several cell lines and tumors. N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylation contains more-or-less-sulfated chondroitin sulfate glycans, whose number may affect the accessibility of specific proteinases to their cleavage site(s). It is uncertain if O-glycosylation occurs on Thr-637 or Thr-638. Phosphorylated; activation of PKC results in the dephosphorylation of Ser-706 (constitutive phosphorylation site), and the phosphorylation of Ser-672.</p>

Similarity:

Contains 1 Link domain.

SWISS:

P16070

Gene ID:

960

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 281057](#)Cow

[Entrez Gene: 960](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12505](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 100301546](#)Rabbit

[Entrez Gene: 25406](#)Rat

[Omim: 107269](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q29423](#)Cow

[SwissProt: P16070](#)Human

[SwissProt: P15379](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P26051](#)Rat

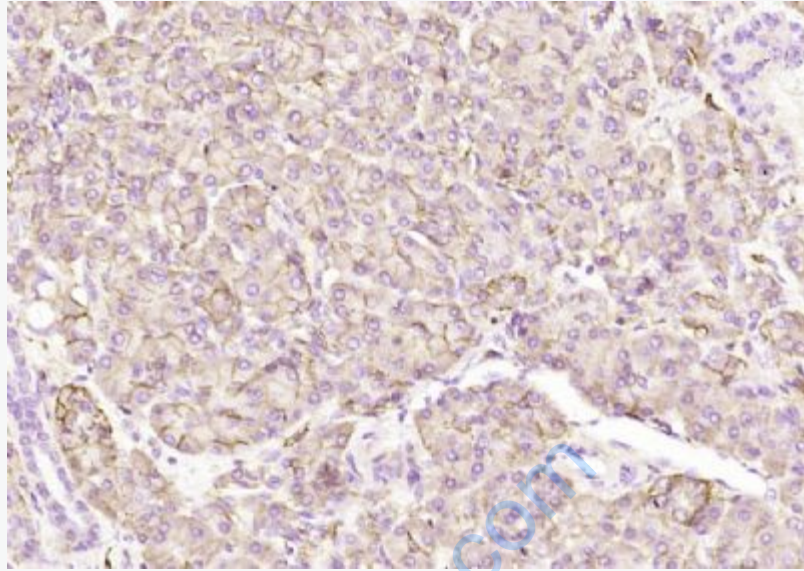
[Unigene: 502328](#)Human

[Unigene: 423621](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 1120](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human pancreatic cancer); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CD44) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (BH0185) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Mouse)(sp-0024) instructions and DAB staining.