Human CD44v3 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 3G5

Catalog Number: BBA11

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD44v3 in Western blots. The specificity of monoclonal antibody clone 3G5 was determined by FACS analysis on a panel of CD44 transfected COS cells, and was deduced to be specific for CD44 protein isoforms containing human variant exon 3 (9).
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 3G5
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Recombinant human CD44v3-10
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

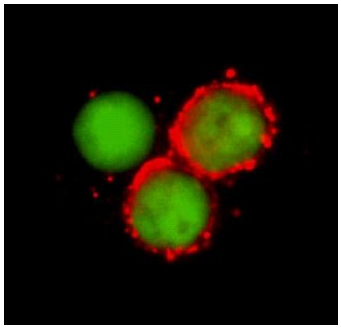
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human CD44 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 3660-CD)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10^6 cells	MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell line
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
Immunoprecipitation	Fox, S.B. *et al.* (1994) Cancer Res. **54**:4539.	

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



CD44 in Human PBMCs. CD44 was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using 8 µg/mL Mouse Anti-Human CD44 v3 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # BBA11) for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained (red) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

bio-techne
bio-techne.com
Global info@bio-techne.com techsupport@bio-techne.com
North America TEL 800 343 7475 Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449
China info.cn@bio-techne.com TEL +86 (21) 52380373
Rest of World bio-techne.com/find-us/distributors TEL +1 612 379 2956

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BACKGROUND

CD44 is a ubiquitously expressed protein that is the major receptor for hyaluronan and exerts control over cell growth and migration (1-3). Human CD44 has a 20 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, an extracellular domain (ECD) with a 100 aa hyaluronan-binding disulfide-stabilized link region and a 325-530 aa stem region, a 21 aa transmembrane domain, and a 72 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the stem, ten variably spliced exons (v1-10, exons 6-15) produce multiple protein isoforms (1-3). The standard or hematopoietic form, CD44H, does not include the variable segments (1-3). Cancer aggressiveness and T cell activation have been correlated with expression of specific isoforms (1, 3). With variable N- and O-glycosylation and splicing within the stalk, CD44 can range from 80 to 200 kDa (1). Within the N-terminal invariant portion of the ECD (aa 21-220), human CD44 shares 76%, 76%, 86%, 83% and 79% aa sequence identity with corresponding mouse, rat, equine, canine and bovine CD44, respectively. The many reported functions of CD44 fall within three categories (1). First, CD44 binds hyaluronan and other ligands within the extracellular matrix and can function as a “platform” for growth factors and metalloproteinases. Second, CD44 can function as a co-receptor that modifies activity of receptors including MET and the ERBB family of tyrosine kinases. Third, the CD44 intracellular domain links the plasma membrane to the actin cytoskeleton via the ERM proteins, ezrin, radixin and moesin. CD44 can be synthesized in a soluble form (4) or may be cleaved at multiple sites by either membrane-type matrix metalloproteinases, or ADAM proteases to produce soluble ectodomains (5, 6). The cellular portion may then undergo gamma secretase-dependent intramembrane cleavage to form an Aβ-like transmembrane portion and a cytoplasmic signaling portion that affects gene expression (7, 8). These cleavage events are thought to promote metastasis by enhancing tumor cell motility and growth (1, 5).

References:

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North America TEL 800 343 7475 Europe | Middle East | Africa TEL +44 (0)1235 529449
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