

Human E-Selectin/CD62E Fluorescein-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # BBIG-E5

Catalog Number: BBA21

100 Tests

DESCRIPTION

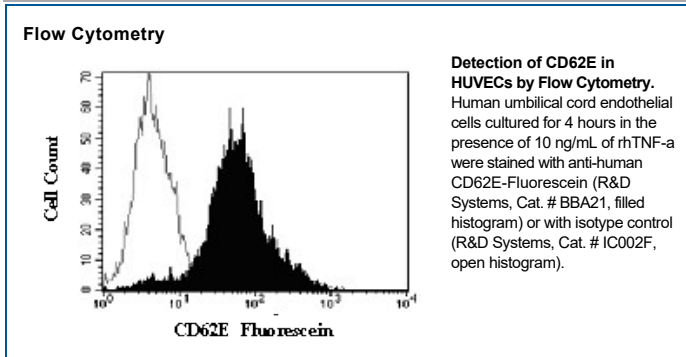
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human E-Selectin/CD62E
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # BBIG-E5
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Activated HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

E-Selectin (Endothelial Leukocyte Adhesion Molecule-1, ELAM-1, CD62E) is a 115 kDa type-I membrane glycoprotein expressed only on endothelial cells and only after activation by inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1β and TNF-α or endotoxin (1 - 4). Expression is transitory reaching a maximum within 6 hours of stimulation and then declining with the generation of a soluble form of E-Selectin (1 - 5). Expression of E-Selectin on cell surfaces facilitates the rolling attachment of leukocytes to the endothelium which is an important step in the extravasation of leukocytes at sites of inflammation (1 - 6). E-Selectin is thought to play a prominent role in inflammatory processes of the skin (4).