

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse CD47 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 974214
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived mouse CD47 protein Gln19-Pro158 Accession # NP_034711
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide.  *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
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Mouse CD47 and eGFP

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

## BACKGROUND

CD47, also known as Integrin-Associated Protein (IAP) and OA3, is a 40-60 kDa variably glycosylated atypical member of the immunoglobulin superfamily (1, 2). Mouse CD47 is an integral membrane protein that consists of a 122 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with a single Ig-like domain, five membrane-spanning regions with short intervening loops, and a 16 aa C-terminal cytoplasmic tail (3). Alternate splicing of mouse CD47 generates an additional isoform with an insertion of 21 aa following the Ig-like domain (3). Within the N-terminal ECD, mouse CD47 shares 63% and 84% aa sequence identity with human and rat CD47, respectively. A portion of the N-terminal ECD can be shed from smooth muscle cells by MMP-2-mediated proteolysis (4). The ubiquitously expressed CD47 binds to SIRP family members on macrophages, neutrophils, and T cells (5, 6). These interactions prevent macrophage-mediated clearance of healthy CD47-expressing cells and promote immune cell transmigration across the vascular endothelium (5-8). The CD47-SIRP $\alpha$  interaction is species specific, and this lack of cross-species interaction has been implicated in xenotransplantation rejection (16). CD47 associates *in cis* with Fas on T cells and enhances Fas-mediated apoptosis; its ligation promotes T cell energy and dampens Th1 immune responses (9-11). CD47 also associates *in cis* with Integrins  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 1,  $\alpha$ v $\beta$ 3,  $\alpha$ 2 $\beta$ 3, and  $\alpha$ 2 $\beta$ 1 which can positively or negatively modulate Integrin-mediated function (2, 12). In the vasculature, CD47 binding by Thrombospondin-1 inhibits the angiogenic and vasorelaxant effects of nitric oxide (2, 13, 14). On dendritic cells and myeloma cells, CD47 ligation by TSP-1 induces giant cell formation and osteoclast differentiation (15).

### References:

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