

DESCRIPTION

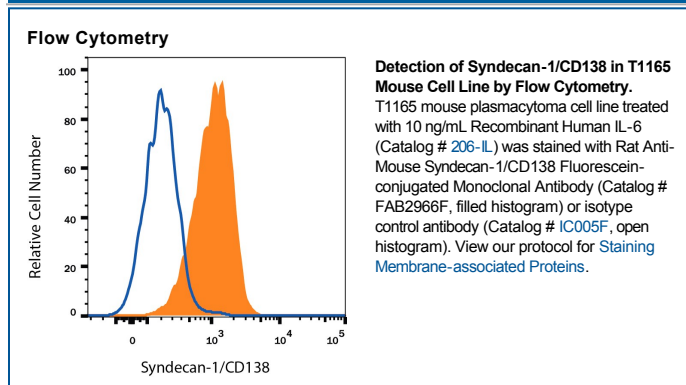
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Syndecan-1/CD138 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Syndecan-1, recombinant mouse (rm) Syndecan-3 or rmSyndecan-4 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 300506
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Syndecan-1/CD138 isoform 1 Gln18-Glu252 Accession # P18828
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	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	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

Syndecan-1, designated CD138, is a dimeric type I transmembrane (TM) protein that belongs to the Syndecan family of Type 1 transmembrane proteins (1, 2). The four Syndecan family members are major carriers of heparan sulfate (HS) and chondroitin sulfate glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) that have different expression patterns and extracellular sequences. Syndecan-1 forms weak non-covalent homodimers, or heterodimers with Syndecan-2 or -3, through interactions of the transmembrane domain (3). It is synthesized as a 310 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 22 aa signal sequence, a 233 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that includes three closely spaced consensus Ser-Gly HS attachment sites near the N-terminus, a 21 aa TM segment, and a 35 aa cytoplasmic region that includes a PDZ binding motif with a tyrosine phosphorylation site (4). The ECD is variably modified by GAGs, producing molecular weights of 120-200 kDa for native Syndecan-1. Soluble forms are shed *via* proteolytic cleavage. Mouse Syndecan-1 ECD shares 70% and 87% aa identity with the ECD of human and rat Syndecan-1, respectively. Alternative splicing in mouse generates an isoform with an internal deletion of 44 aa from the ECD (5). Syndecan-1 shows highest expression on epithelial cells such as keratinocytes, and terminally differentiated B cells such as plasma cells (6, 7). It aids wound healing in skin, cornea, and heart following myocardial infarction by promoting re-epithelialization, migration, and collagen deposition (6-10). It binds chemokines, creating chemotactic gradients when shed, but also binds and modulates integrins to control the influx of leukocytes (7, 9, 11). The net effect is to allow, but limit, inflammation. In myeloma and other cancers, shedding of Syndecan-1 can facilitate growth, angiogenesis and metastasis (12-14). Growth factors, such as FGFs and HGF, bind GAG chains and use Syndecan-1 as a coreceptor (14, 15). The GAG chains may also be used by a variety of viruses and bacteria for cell adhesion and uptake (6).

References:

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