

Canine CD44 APC-conjugated Antibody

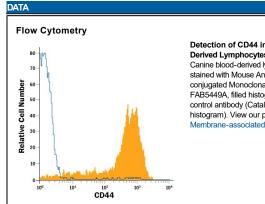
Monoclonal Mouse IgG, Clone # 69-S5

Catalog Number: FAB5449A 100 Tests

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Canine		
Specificity	Detects canine CD44.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 69-S5		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Canine marrow cells Accession # Q28284		
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm		
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.		

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 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below



Detection of CD44 in Canine Blood-Derived Lymphocytes by Flow Cytometry. Canine blood-derived lymphocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Canine CD44 APCconjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB5449A, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC002A, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below Shipping

Stability & Storage

Protect from light. Do not freeze.

• 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Canine CD44 (also known as HCAM and Hermes) is a ubiquitously expressed 85-90 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that binds to hyaluronan, laminin, fibronectin, selectins, osteopontin, and chondroitin sulfate, and is involved in matrix adhesion, lymphocyte activation, and lymph node homing. The CD44 protein is expressed as a family of molecular isoforms that, in human and presumably in canine, are generated by alternative splicing and variable posttranslational modification. It is reported to form a complex with CD147. Within the N-terminal invariant portion of the ECD (aa 14-191), canine CD44 shares 90%, 83%, and 82% identity with human, mouse, and rat CD44, respectively.

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