

**Anti-CD168 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10906**Specification**

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**Anti-CD168 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75330</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Hyaluronan mediated motility receptor(HMMR) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-CD168 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3161

**Other Names**

Hyaluronan mediated motility receptor, Intracellular hyaluronic acid-binding protein, Receptor for hyaluronan-mediated motility, CD168, HMMR, IHABP, RHAMM

**Calculated MW**

84100 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell surface. Cytoplasm .

**Protein Name**

Hyaluronan mediated motility receptor

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human CD168(706-724aa KEGNTNCYRAPMECQESWK).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

### Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

## Anti-CD168 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** HMMR

**Synonyms** IHABP, RHAMM

### Function

Receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA) (By similarity). Involved in cell motility (By similarity). When hyaluronan binds to HMMR, the phosphorylation of a number of proteins, including PTK2/FAK1 occurs. May also be involved in cellular transformation and metastasis formation, and in regulating extracellular-regulated kinase (ERK) activity. May act as a regulator of adipogenesis (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cell surface {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00547}. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00547}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q00547}

### Tissue Location

Expressed in testis (PubMed:22965910). Expressed in the breast (PubMed:8890751).

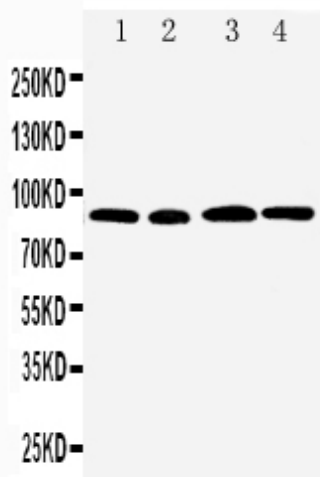
## Anti-CD168 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

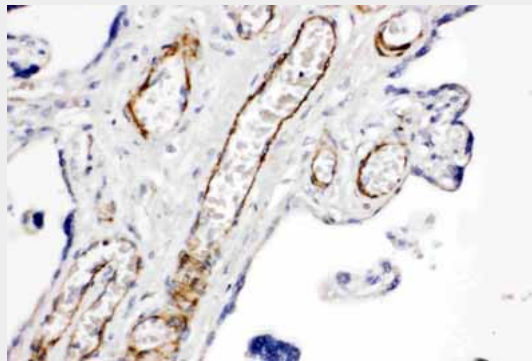
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-CD168 Antibody - Images





Anti-CD168 antibody, ABO10906, Western blotting  
Lane 1: MM231 Cell Lysate  
Lane 2: MM453 Cell Lysate  
Lane 3: HELA Cell Lysate  
Lane 4: A549 Cell Lysate



Anti-CD168 antibody, ABO10906, IHC(P)  
IHC(P): Human Placenta Tissue

### Anti-CD168 Antibody - Background

HMMR, Hyaluronan-mediated motility receptor, is a protein which in humans is encoded by the HMMR gene. RHAMM was originally discovered as a soluble protein that altered migratory cell behavior and bound to hyaluronan, HMMR is less well studied than the main hyaluronan(HA) receptor, CD44. In contrast to CD44 and other cell-surface receptors which contain the classical membrane spanning domain and signal sequence for secretion from the endoplasmic reticulum/Golgi complex, HMMR does not contain a membrane spanning domain nor does the mRNA transcript contain a signal sequence. HMMR normally is localized inside the cell and is only release by certain, poorly defined stimuli. The transport of HMMR to the extracellular space still is unclear but may involve transport channels or proteins, flippase activity, or exocytosis. Intracellularly, HMMR associates with microtubules and, working with BRCA1 and BARD1, plays a role in the regulation of mitosis. Extracellularly, HMMR associates with CD44, and upon binding to HA, activates intracellular signaling pathways. Variants of HMMR caused by alternative splicing have been observed, but not thoroughly studied.