

## Anti-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO16297

### Specification

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#### Anti-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P16070</a>   |
| Host              | Rabbit                   |
| Isotype           | IgG                      |
| Reactivity        | Rat, Human, Mouse        |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal               |
| Format            | Liquid                   |

#### Description

Anti-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

#### Anti-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 960

#### Other Names

CD44 antigen, CDw44, Epican, Extracellular matrix receptor III, ECMR-III, GP90 lymphocyte homing/adhesion receptor, HUTCH-I, Heparan sulfate proteoglycan, Hermes antigen, Hyaluronate receptor, Phagocytic glycoprotein 1, PGP-1, Phagocytic glycoprotein I, PGP-I, CD44, CD44, LHR, MDU2, MDU3, MIC4

#### Calculated MW

82 kDa KDa

#### Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50<br>FC 1:50

#### Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

#### Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human CD44

#### Purification

Affinity-chromatography

#### Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Anti-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

## Name CD44

**Synonyms** LHR, MDU2, MDU3, MIC4

### Function

Cell-surface receptor that plays a role in cell-cell interactions, cell adhesion and migration, helping them to sense and respond to changes in the tissue microenvironment (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16541107" target="\_blank">16541107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19703720" target="\_blank">19703720</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22726066" target="\_blank">22726066</a>). Participates thereby in a wide variety of cellular functions including the activation, recirculation and homing of T-lymphocytes, hematopoiesis, inflammation and response to bacterial infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7528188" target="\_blank">7528188</a>). Engages, through its ectodomain, extracellular matrix components such as hyaluronan/HA, collagen, growth factors, cytokines or proteases and serves as a platform for signal transduction by assembling, via its cytoplasmic domain, protein complexes containing receptor kinases and membrane proteases (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18757307" target="\_blank">18757307</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23589287" target="\_blank">23589287</a>). Such effectors include PKN2, the RhoGTPases RAC1 and RHOA, Rho-kinases and phospholipase C that coordinate signaling pathways promoting calcium mobilization and actin-mediated cytoskeleton reorganization essential for cell migration and adhesion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15123640" target="\_blank">15123640</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, microvillus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15379}. Secreted Note=Colocalizes with actin in membrane protrusions at wounding edges Co-localizes with RDX, EZR and MSN in microvilli. Localizes to cholesterol-rich membrane-bound lipid raft domains {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15379, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23589287}

### Tissue Location

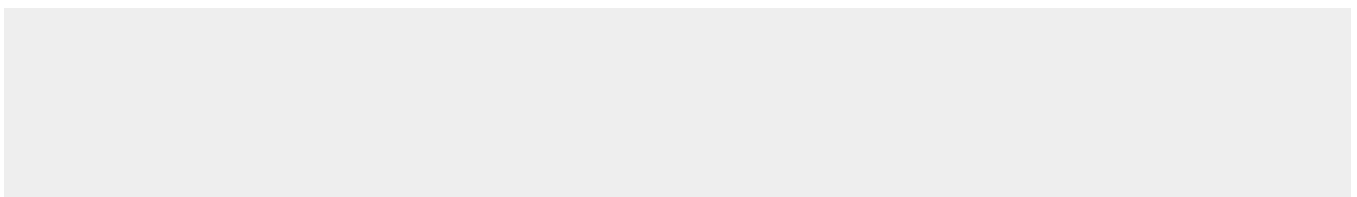
Detected in fibroblasts and urine (at protein level) (PubMed:25326458, PubMed:36213313, PubMed:37453717). Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:32337544). Isoform 10 (epithelial isoform) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas. Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma cells

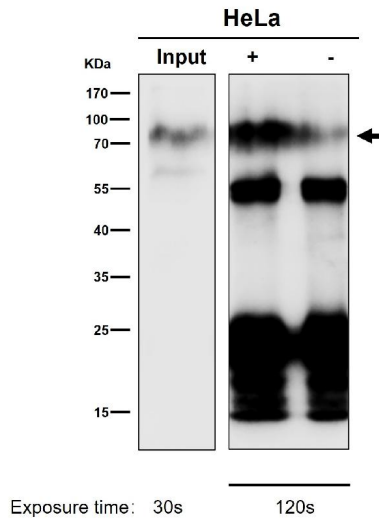
## Anti-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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-CD44 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Immunoprecipitate (IP) analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution. (wb at 1:1K dilution)

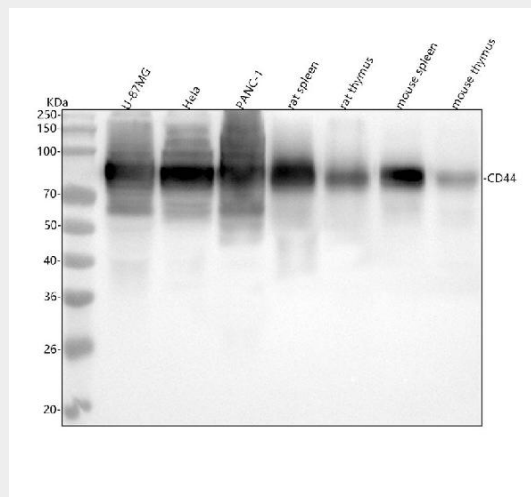


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of CD44 using anti-CD44 antibody (M00052-4). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

- Lane 1: human U-87 MG whole cell lysates,
- Lane 2: human Hela whole cell lysates,
- Lane 3: human PANC-1 whole cell lysates,
- Lane 4: rat spleen tissue lysates,
- Lane 5: rat thymus tissue lysates,
- Lane 6: mouse spleen tissue lysates,
- Lane 7: mouse thymus tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-CD44 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00052-4) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for CD44 at approximately 82 kDa. The expected band size for CD44 is at 82 kDa.