

CD44 (ABT476) IHC kit

CatalogNo: IHCM6035

Key Features

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Human,Mouse,Rat,

Applications
• IHC

IsotypeIgG1,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Storage

Storage* 2°C to 8°C/1 year

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal

Clone Number ABT476

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD44 AA range: 100-200
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD44 protein.

Target Information

Gene name CD44 LHR MDU2 MDU3 MIC4

Protein Name CD44

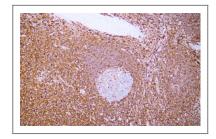
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
Human	<u>960;</u>	<u>P16070;</u>	

Cellular Membranous

Localization

- **Tissue specificity** Isoform 10 (epithelial isoform) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas. Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma cells.
- **Function** Alternative products: Additional isoforms seem to exist. Additional isoforms are produced by alternative splicing of 10 out of 19 exons within the extracellular domain. Additional diversity is generated through the utilization of internal splice donor and acceptor sites within 2 of the exons. A variation in the cytoplasmic domain was shown to result from the alternative splicing of 2 exons. Isoform CD44 is expected to be expressed in normal cells. Splice variants have been found in many tumor cell lines. Exons 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 19 are alternatively spliced. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms, Function: Receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA). Mediates cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions through its affinity for HA, and possibly also through its affinity for other ligands such as osteopontin, collagens, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). Adhesion with HA plays an important role in cell migration, tumor growth and progression. Also involved in lymphocyte activation, recirculation and homing, and in hematopoiesis. Altered expression or dysfunction causes numerous pathogenic phenotypes. Great protein heterogeneity due to numerous alternative splicing and post-translational modification events., online information:Blood group antigen gene mutation database,online information:CD44 entry, polymorphism: CD44 is responsible for the Indian blood group system. The molecular basis of the In(A)=In1/In(B)=In2 blood group antigens is a single variation in position 46; In(B), the most frequent allele, has Arg-46., PTM:N-glycosylated., PTM:O-glycosylated; contains more-or-less-sulfated chondroitin sulfate glycans, whose number may affect the accessibility of specific proteinases to their cleavage site(s)., PTM: Phosphorylated; activation of PKC results in the dephosphorylation of Ser-706 (constitutive phosphorylation site), and the phosphorylation of Ser-672., PTM: Proteolytically cleaved in the extracellular matrix by specific proteinases (possibly MMPs) in several cell lines and tumors., similarity: Contains 1 Link domain., subunit: Interacts with HA, as well as other glycosaminoglycans, collagen, laminin, and fibronectin via its N-terminal segment. Interacts with ANK, the ERM proteins (VIL2, RDX and MSN), and NF2 via its C-terminal segment., tissue specificity: An epithelial isoform (CD44E) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas. An hematopoietic isoform (CD44H) is expressed by cells of mesodermal origin. Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma cells.,

Validation Data



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-CD44 (ABT476) Antibody

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: CD44 (ABT476) IHC kit

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents