

CD44 Monoclonal Antibody
Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11724**Specification**

CD44 Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	FC, IF, IHC, WB
Primary Accession	P16070
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a ,K
Calculated MW	81538

CD44 Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 960**

Positive Control	WB, IHC, IF. FC
Application & Usage	IHC-P~~1:10~50, WB~~1:2000, IF~~1:10~50, FC~~1:10~50

Other Names

CD44 , homing cell adhesion molecule, cell adhesion molecule, LHR, MDU2, MDU3, MIC4

Target/Specificity

CD44

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

CD44 Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD44 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:16541107, PubMed:19703720, PubMed:22726066). 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:7528188). 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:18757307, PubMed:23589287). 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:15123640).

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

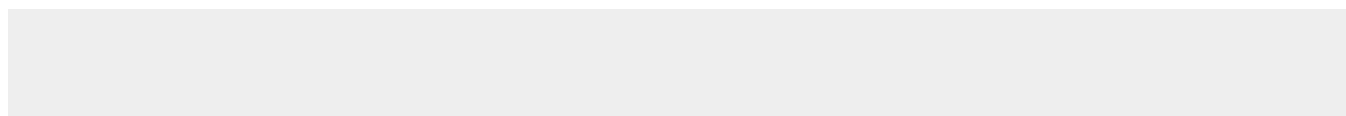
Detected in fibroblasts and urine (at protein level) (PubMed:25326458, PubMed:36213313, PubMed:37453717). Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:32337544). Isoform 10 (epithelial isoform) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas. Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma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

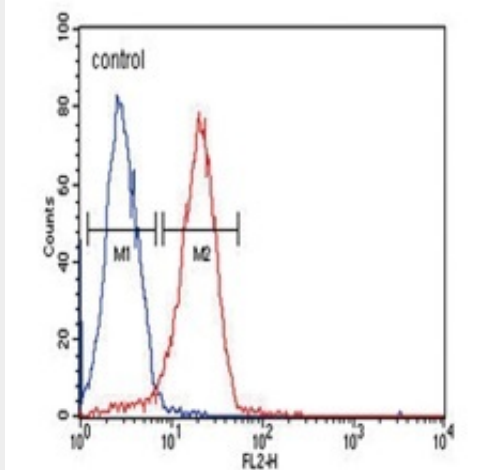
CD44 Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

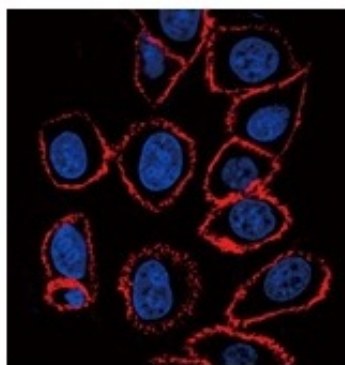
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD44 Monoclonal Antibody - Images

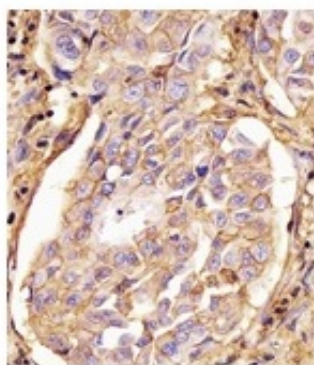




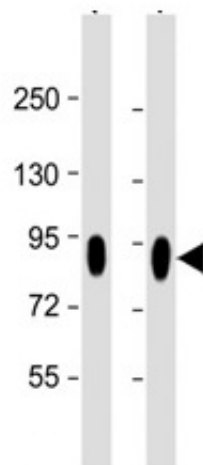
Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right) compared to a negative control cell (left) using CD44 antibody.



CD44 antibody confocal immunofluorescent analysis with Hela cell.



CD44 staining in human lung adenocarcinoma tissue sections by immunohistochemistry.



Western blot analysis using CD44 antibody in Lane1: HeLa; Lane2: HUVEC whole cell lysate.

CD44 Monoclonal Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a cell-surface glycoprotein involved in cell-cell interactions, cell adhesion and migration. It is a receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA) and can also interact with other ligands, such as osteopontin, collagens, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). This protein participates in a wide variety of cellular functions including lymphocyte activation, recirculation and homing, hematopoiesis, and tumor metastasis. Transcripts for this gene undergo complex alternative splicing that results in many functionally distinct isoforms, however, the full length nature of some of these variants has not been determined. Alternative splicing is the basis for the structural and functional diversity of this protein, and may be related to tumor metastasis.