

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated]
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5700

Specification

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated]
- Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P16070
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Antigen Source	HUMAN

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated]
- 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, knockout

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

Target/Specificity

This CD44 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 688-722 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD44.

Format

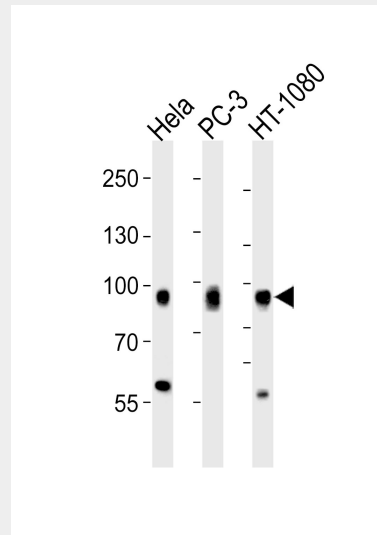
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

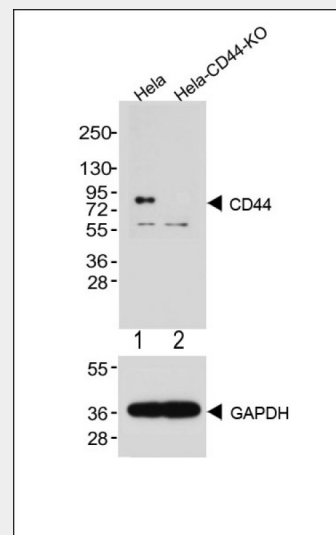
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, PC-3, HT-1080 cell line (from left to right), using CD44 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5700). AW5700 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



All lanes : Anti-CD44 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution (upper) Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: HeLa-CD44-Knockout Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 82 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated] - 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}. 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

Isoform 10 (epithelial isoform) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas. Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma cells

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated] - Protocols

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated] - Background

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. In cancer cells, may play an important role in invadopodia formation. 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.

CD44 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated] - References

Stamenkovic I.,et al.Cell 56:1057-1062(1989).
Harn H.-J.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 178:1127-1134(1991).
Stamenkovic I.,et al.EMBO J. 10:343-348(1991).
Dougherty G.J.,et al.J. Exp. Med. 174:1-5(1991).
Kugelman L.C.,et al.J. Invest. Dermatol. 99:886-891(1992).

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 Antibody (C-term) [Knockout Validated] - Citations

- [The Antimetastatic Effect and Underlying Mechanisms of Thioredoxin Reductase Inhibitor Ethaselen.](#)
- [CBX7 regulates stem cell-like properties of gastric cancer cells via p16 and AKT-NF- \$\kappa\$ B-miR-21 pathways.](#)
- [Role of thioredoxin reductase 1 in dysplastic transformation of human breast epithelial cells triggered by chronic oxidative stress.](#)
- [The Role of CD44 in Glucose Metabolism in Prostatic Small Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma.](#)
- [All-trans retinoic acids induce differentiation and sensitize a radioresistant breast cancer cells to chemotherapy.](#)