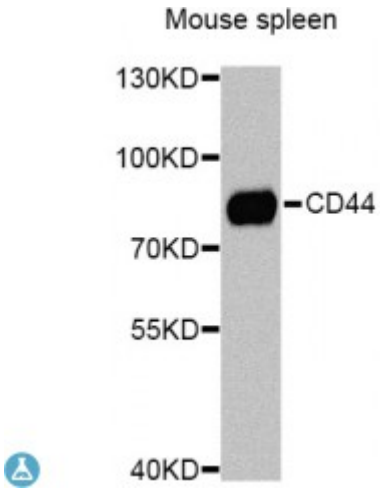
Anti-CD44 Antibody



Description	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.

Model	STJ114284
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human CD44
Gene ID	960
Gene Symbol	CD44
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 10 (epithelial isoform) is expressed by cells of epithelium and highly expressed by carcinomas, Expression is repressed in neuroblastoma cells
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	CD44 antigen CDw44 Epican Extracellular matrix receptor III
Molecular Weight	81.538 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1681OMIM:107269Reactome:R-HSA-1474228
Alternative Names	CD44 antigen CDw44 Epican Extracellular matrix receptor III
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, 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, Receptor for LGALS9
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytically cleaved in the extracellular matrix by specific proteinases (possibly MMPs) in several cell lines and tumors,