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FITC Anti-Human CD44 Antibody

Catalog Number:	120303, 120304
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	CD44, H-CAM, Ly-24, gp85
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	BJ18
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	FITC
Isotype:	mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage & Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. FITC has an excitation max at 493 nm and an emission max at 525 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Blue Laser (488 nm)
Isotype Control:	301415

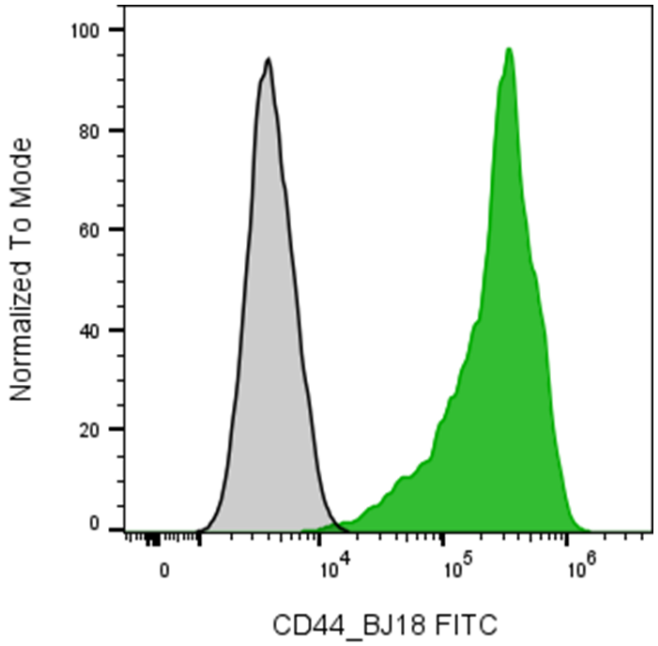
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Human CD44 is a widely expressed type I transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a cell adhesion molecule involved in cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix interactions. It is expressed on numerous cell types, including leukocytes, epithelial cells, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, and many stem cells. CD44 regulates a broad range of biological processes, including lymphocyte activation and homing, leukocyte migration, tissue repair, hematopoiesis, and wound healing. Through its ability to mediate adhesion and intracellular signaling, CD44 also influences cell proliferation, survival, differentiation, and motility.

Structurally, CD44 consists of an extracellular N-terminal hyaluronan-binding domain, a stem region that undergoes extensive alternative splicing, a single transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail that interacts with cytoskeletal adaptor proteins such as ezrin, radixin, and moesin (ERM proteins). Alternative splicing generates numerous CD44 variant isoforms (CD44v), which differ in their extracellular domains and tissue distribution. The principal ligand for CD44 is hyaluronic acid (hyaluronan), a major component of the extracellular matrix. CD44 also binds osteopontin, fibronectin, collagen, laminin, matrix metalloproteinases, and select growth factors, allowing it to integrate extracellular matrix remodeling with intracellular signaling pathways.

CD44 has been implicated in numerous inflammatory, autoimmune, and malignant diseases. In chronic inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease, CD44 contributes to leukocyte recruitment and tissue inflammation. In cancer, CD44 is frequently overexpressed and serves as a marker of cancer stem cells in multiple tumor types, including breast, colorectal, pancreatic, gastric, and head and neck cancers. CD44 promotes tumor cell proliferation, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, invasion, metastasis, resistance to chemotherapy, and tumor recurrence through signaling pathways involving Ras, PI3K/AKT, Wnt/β-catenin, and receptor tyrosine kinases. Consequently, CD44 has emerged as an attractive therapeutic target. Investigational strategies include monoclonal antibodies, hyaluronan-targeted drug delivery systems, antibody-drug conjugates, nanoparticle-based therapies, CAR T-cell approaches, and inhibitors that disrupt CD44-hyaluronan interactions. These therapies aim to selectively eliminate CD44-expressing tumor cells, overcome drug resistance, and enhance the effectiveness of conventional cancer treatments while preserving normal tissue function.

PRODUCT DATA



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with FITC Anti-Human CD44 clone BJ18 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram).