

US office: Acris Antibodies, Inc. San Diego, CA UNITED STATES Phone: +1-858-888-7900 Fax: +1-858-888-7904 US-info@acris-antibodies.com CL032FX Acris Antibodies GmbH

Schillerstr. 5 32052 Herford GERMANY Phone: +49-5221-34606-0 Fax: +49-5221-34606-11 info@acris-antibodies.com

	Monoclonal Antibody to CD62L / L-Selectin - FITC
Alternate na	mes: CD62 antigen-like family member L, LAM-1, LECAM1, LNHR, LYAM1, Leu-8, Leukocyte adhesion molecule 1, Leukocyte surface antigen Leu-8, Leukocyte-endothelial cell adhesion molecule 1, Lymph node homing receptor, SELL, TQ1, gp90-MEL
Catalog No.:	CL032FX
Quantity:	0.3 mg
Concentratio	n: 0.1 mg/ml
Background:	L-selectin is expressed on most T and B lymphocytes, neutrophils, monocytes, eosinophils.1 Pre-incubation of lymphocytes with this antibody completely and specifically blocks binding of lymphocytes to high endothelial venules (HEV) in vitro 2,3,6 and the migration of lymphocytes to lymph nodes in vivo.2,3 Polymorphonuclear cells preincubated with this antibody do not migrate to the inflammatory foci.
Uniprot ID:	<u>P18337</u>
NCBI:	<u>NP_035476.1</u>
GenelD:	20343
Host / Isotyp	e: Rat / IgG2a
Clone:	MEL-14
Immunogen:	Mouse B cell Lymphoma, 38C-14 Donor: Fischer Rat Spleen Fusion Partner: P3 X 63Ag8.653
Format:	<b>State:</b> Liquid <b>Purification:</b> Protein G Chromatography <b>Buffer System:</b> PBS, 0.02% NaN3 and EIA grade BSA as a stabilizing protein to bring total protein concentration to 4-5 mg/ml <b>Label:</b> FITC
Applications	: Flow cytometry. Immunohistochemistry.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

- Specificity:This monoclonal antibody reacts with a 90 kDa protein which is involved with the homing<br/>of lymphocytes to peripheral lymph nodes.Species: Mouse.<br/>Other species not tested.
- Storage:Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.<br/>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.<br/>Shelf life: one year from despatch.

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work. Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.



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General References	<ul> <li>1) Fink, P., W. Gallatin, R. Reichert, et al. 1985. Homing receptor-bearing thymocytes, an immunocomponent cortical subpopulation. Nature 313: 233-235</li> <li>2) Gallatin,W.M., I.L. Weissman., E.C. Butcher 1983. A cell surface molecule involved in organ specific homing of lymphocytes. Nature 304:30-34</li> <li>3) Lewinsohn, D.M., R.F. Bargatze, E.C. Butcher 1987. Leukocyteendothelial cell recognition: evidence of a common molecular mechanism shared by neutrophils, lymphocytes and other leukocytes. J.Immunology 138:4313-4321</li> <li>4) Reichert, R., M. Gallitin, E. Butcher, et al 1984. A homing receptorbearing cortical thymocyte subset: Implications for thymus cell migration and the nature of cortisone-resisatant thymocytes. Cell 38: 89-99</li> <li>5) Siegelman, M., I.C. Cheng, I.L. Weissman, et al. 1990. The mouse lymph node homing receptor is identical with the lymphocyte cell surface receptor Ly-22: Role of the EGF domain in endothelial binding. Cell 61: 611-622</li> <li>6) Jalkanen, S., R.F. Bargatze, J. Toyos, et al. 1987. Lymphocyte Recognition of High Endothelium: Antibodies to Distinct Epitopes of an 85-95-kD Glycoprotein Antigen Differentially Inhibit Lymphocyte Binding to Lymph Node, Mucosal, or Synovial Endothelial Cell. J. of Cell Biol. 105: 983-990</li> </ul>
Protocols:	FLOW CYTOMETRY ANALYSIS:

#### Method:

1. Prepare a cell suspension in media A. For cell preparations, deplete the red blood cell population with Lympholyte®-M cell separation medium.

2. Wash 2 times.

3. Resuspend the cells to a concentration of 2x10e7 cells/ml in media A. Add 50 µl of this suspension to each tube (each tube will then contain 1x10e6 cells, representing 1 test). 4. To each tube, add  $0.2 - 0.5 \mu g^*$  of this Ab per 10e6 cells.

5. Vortex the tubes to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.

6. Incubate the tubes for 30 minutes at 4°C. (It is recommended that the tubes are protected from light, since most flurochromes are light sensitive).

7. Wash 2 times at 4°C.

8. Resuspend the cell pellet in 50  $\mu$ l ice cold media B.

9. Transfer to suitable tubes for flow cytometric analysis containing 15  $\mu$ l of propidium iodide at 0.5 mg/ml in PBS. This stains dead cells by intercalating in DNA.

### Media:

A. Phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.2) + 5% normal serum of host species + sodium azide (100  $\mu$ l of 2M sodium azide in 100 mls).

B. Phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.2) + 0.5% Bovine serum albumin + sodium azide (100  $\mu l$  of 2M sodium azide in 100 mls).

### **Results - Tissue Distribution by:**

<u>Mouse Strain</u>: BALB/c <u>Cell Concentration</u>: 1x10e6 cells per test <u>Antibody Concentration Used</u>: 0.2 µg/10e6 cells <u>Isotypic Control</u>: FITC Rat IgG2a

# Cell Source: Percentage of cells stained above control:

Thymus: 88.8% Spleen: 36.6% Lymph Node: 74.4%

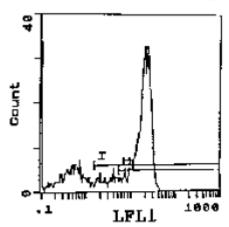
### **Strain Distribution:**



<u>Cell Concentration</u>: 1x10e6 cells per test <u>Antibody Concentration Used</u>: 0.2 µg/10e6 cells <u>Strains Tested</u>: BALB/c, CBA/J, C3H/He, C57BL/6, AKR <u>Positive</u>: BALB/c, CBA/J, C3H/He, C57BL/6, AKR <u>Negative</u>: none

**Pictures:** 

# G: 55VSFS AND PIUSFS



Cell Source: Lymph Node Percentage of cells stained above control: 74.4%