

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human and mouse SSEA-1.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgM Clone # MC-480
<b>Purification</b>	IgM-specific Affinity-purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	F9 mouse teratocarcinoma stem cells
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

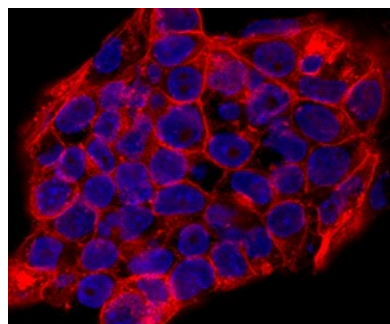
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-25 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA

### Immunocytochemistry



**SSEA-1 in D3 Mouse Cell Line.**  
SSEA-1 was detected in immersion fixed D3 mouse embryonic stem cell line using Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse SSEA-1 Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # IC2155R; red) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm and cell surfaces. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Stem Cells on Coverslips](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

Stage-Specific Embryonic Antigen-1 (SSEA-1), an antigenic epitope defined as a Lewis x carbohydrate structure, is expressed during early mouse embryogenesis on murine embryonal carcinoma cells (EC), murine embryonic stem cells (ES), and murine and human germ cells. Expression of SSEA-1 is down-regulated following differentiation of murine EC and ES cells. In contrast, the differentiation of human EC and ES cells is accompanied by an increase in SSEA-1 expression (1, 2).

### References:

1. Solter, D. and Knowles, B.B. (1978) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **75**:5565.
2. Fox, N. *et al.* (1983) Cancer Res. **43**:669.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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