Monoclonal Antibody to CD24
Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugated (100 tests)

Clone: SN3
Isotype: Mouse IgG1
Specificity: The antibody SN3 reacts with CD24, a 35-45 kDa heavily glycosylated cell surface antigen. CD24 is expressed by granulocytes, B lymphocytes and by some activated T cells and T cell malignancies. It is not expressed on human thymocytes.
HLDA IV; WS Code B 136
HLDA V; WS Code B CD24.7
Regulatory Status: RUO
Immunogen: Glycoproteins purified from human NALM-1 cell line.
Species Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.
Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usage: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension.
The content of a vial (0.4 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.
Expiration: See vial label
Lot Number: See vial label
Background: CD24, also known as heat-stable antigen (HSA) or nectadorin, is a small mucin-like GPI-anchored extracellular membrane glycoprotein expressed on several cell types, including B cells. When B cells are activated and induced to further maturation, however, CD24 begins to disappear. CD24 seems to act as a gate-keeper for lipid rafts, thereby regulating the activity of integrins and other proteins such as the chemokine receptor CXCR4; it is also a ligand for P-selectin. CD24 triggering induces apoptosis of B cell precursors but not in mature resting B cells, where it instead inhibits their ability to proliferate in response to activation. CD24 expression is associated with invasiveness and poorer prognosis of carcinomas and is a marker of exosomes secreted into urine and amniotic fluid.
References:


*Leukocyte Typing IV., Knapp W. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1989).

