

Technical Data Sheet

Purified Rat Anti-Mouse PNAd Carbohydrate Epitope

Product Information

Material Number:	553863
Alternate Name:	CD62L Ligand
Size:	0.5 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	MECA-79
Immunogen:	Collagenase-dispersed BALB/c lymph node stroma
Isotype:	Rat (WF) IgM, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

The MECA-79 antibody reacts with sulfate-dependent carbohydrate epitopes of peripheral lymph node addressin (PNAd). The MECA-79-reactive antigen is closely associated with the carbohydrate ligands for L-selectin (eg, CD34, GlyCAM-1, MAdCAM-1), which are expressed on high endothelial venules (HEV) in lymphoid tissues and at sites of chronic inflammation. Cross-reactivity with human, sheep, cow, primate, and pig tissues has been observed. MECA-79 antibody inhibits L-selectin-dependent lymphocyte and platelet homing to lymph nodes *in vivo*, and *in vitro* adhesion to lymphoid tissue HEV and immobilized PNAd.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Store undiluted at 4°C.

Application Notes

Application

Immunohistochemistry-paraffin	Routinely Tested
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
Western blot	Reported
Blocking	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-zinc-fixed	Reported

Recommended Assay Procedure:

This antibody has been tested by immunohistochemical staining (IHC) of citrate-pretreated formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections (5 - 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) to assure specificity and reactivity. Other reported applications include IHC of acetone-fixed frozen sections, immunoprecipitation, western blot analysis, and *in vitro* and *in vivo* adhesion blocking.

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553940	Purified Rat IgM, κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	R4-22
554016	FITC Goat Anti-Rat Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.

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4. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

References

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