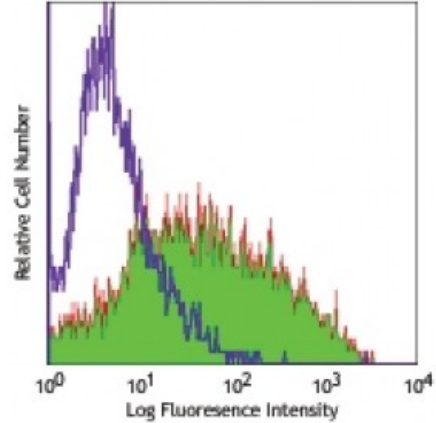


Purified anti-human CD62E

Catalog # / Size: 2213010 / 100 µg
Clone: HCD62E
Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5



TNF-α-stimulated (6 hours) HUVEC cells stained with purified HCD62E, followed by anti-mouse IgG FITC

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 1.0 microg per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

- Application References:**
1. Kaplan RC, *et al.* 2011. *J. Infect Dis.* 10:76. [PubMed](#)
 2. Lutz CT, *et al.* 2011. *J. Immunol.* 186:4590. [PubMed](#)
 3. Leeansyah E, *et al.* 2013. *Blood.* 121:1124. [PubMed](#)
 4. Simmons R, *et al.* 2013. *J Virol.* 87:3087. [PubMed](#)
 5. Kurktschiev PD, *et al.* 2014. *J Exp Med.* 211:2047. [PubMed](#)
 6. Perreau M, *et al.* 2014. *J Exp Med.* 211:2033. [PubMed](#)
 7. Luetke-Eversloh M, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS Pathog.* 10:1004441. [PubMed](#)
 8. Zhou J, *et al.* 2015. *J Immunol.* 194:4688. [PubMed](#)

Description: CD62E (also known as E-selectin, ELAM-1, and LECAM-1) is a 115 kD type I membrane protein and a member of the selectin family. CD62E is highly expressed on activated endothelial cells (IL-2, TNF-α, other cytokines can increase expression) and can also be expressed on endothelial cells in the skin, bone marrow and placenta. CD62E is involved in tethering and leucocyte rolling on activated endothelium at inflammatory sites and may also play a role in tumor metastasis and angiogenesis. CD62E binds to both Sia¹ Lewis X (CD15s) and PSGL-1 (CD162). The HCD62E antibody has been shown to recognize human CD62E and to be useful for flow cytometry.

- Antigen References:**
1. Collins T, *et al.* 1991. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:2466.
 2. Bevilacqua MP, *et al.* 1987. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:9238.
 3. Berg EL, *et al.* 1991. *J. Exp. Med.* 174:1461.
 4. Lawrence MB, *et al.*