abcam

ab119834

Anti-CD62L antibody [MEL-14]

Recombinant

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Rat
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	MEL-14
Purification technique	Ion exchange chromatography
Specificity	ab119834 reacts with mouse CD62L, a 75 kDa single chain type I glycoprotein expressed on most peripheral blood B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes; it is also present on a subset of NK cells and certain hematopoietic malignant cells.
Concentration	1.019 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse

Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Sell

Function	Calcium-dependent lectin that mediates cell adhesion by binding to glycoproteins on neighboring cells. Mediates the adherence of lymphocytes to endothelial cells

of high endothelial venules in peripheral lymph nodes (PubMed:1693096). Promotes initial tethering and rolling of leukocytes in endothelia (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

This product was switched from a hybridoma to a recombinant production format on 25th October 2021.
What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD62L also known as L-selectin is a cell adhesion molecule with a mass of approximately 74 kDa. It is part of the L-selectin family and is found on the surface of leukocytes including T cells B cells neutrophils and monocytes. Mouse models frequently study CD62L under the name "MEL-14". CD62L plays an important role in mediating the adhesion and rolling of leukocytes on blood vessel endothelial cells during the immune response. Its structure allows it to interact specifically with carbohydrates on endothelial cells facilitating the initial steps of leukocyte extravasation into tissues.

Biological function summary	CD62L is involved in the migration of leukocytes into lymphoid tissues and sites of inflammation. It is not known to be part of a larger protein complex; rather it functions independently on the cell membrane. CD62L also assists in the homing of naive lymphocytes to peripheral lymph nodes. The molecule regulates how immune cells enter tissues through high endothelial venules acting as a critical entry point for leukocyte trafficking.
Pathways	CD62L contributes significantly to the immune trafficking pathway and leukocyte adhesion cascade. It works closely with other adhesion molecules like CD44 and CD54 (ICAM-1) which are important within the context of cellular responses during inflammation. CD62L's function in these pathways ensures that immune cells are properly directed to areas where they are needed most whether that is secondary lymphoid organs or inflamed tissues.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD62L expression and function have been associated with inflammatory conditions and certain immune-related pathologies such as multiple sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis. Altered CD62L expression can affect lymphocyte homing potentially playing a role in the pathogenesis of these conditions. The role of CD62L is also linked to proteins like CD44 which can modulate cell interactions and have overlapping functions in disease mechanisms influencing disease progression or resolution.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

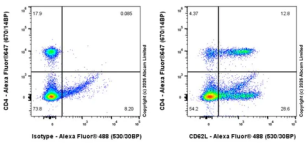
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

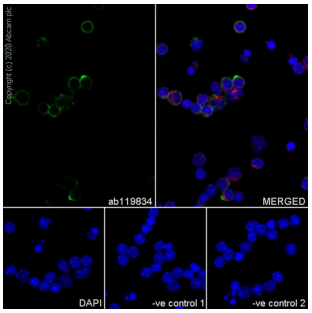
4 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD62L antibody [MEL-14] (ab119834)

CD62L Flow Cytometry staining of Mouse PBMC (Mouse peripheral blood mononuclear cell) cells using rat Anti-CD62L antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse PBMC (Mouse peripheral blood mononuclear cell) cells labelling CD62L with ab119834 at 1/1000 dilution (0.1 ug). Goat anti rat IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150157) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody and Rat IgG2a, kappa monoclonal [RTK2758] (ab18450) was used as an Isotype control (Left). Gated on viable cells.

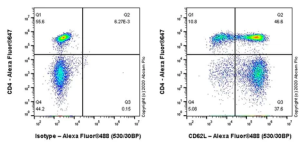


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-CD62L antibody [MEL-14] (ab119834)

CD62L Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rat Anti-CD62L antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized Mouse spleen cells labelling CD62L with ab119834 at 1/100 dilution, followed by ab150157 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing membranous staining in some subset of mouse spleen cells is observed. ab179513 Anti-beta Tubulin rabbit monoclonal antibody was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
-ve control 1: ab119834 at 1/100 dilution, followed by ab150080 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/1000 dilution.

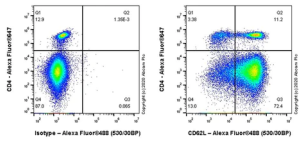
-ve control 2: ab179513 at 1/200 dilution, followed by ab150157 Goat Anti-Rat IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD62L antibody [MEL-14] (ab119834)

CD62L Flow Cytometry staining using rat Anti-CD62L antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse splenocyte cells labelling CD62L with ab119834 at 1/500 dilution (0.2 ug). Goat anti rat IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150157) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Cells were stained with rat IgG (Left) or ab119834 (Right). Then stained with anti-CD4 conjugated to Alexa Fluor®647 and anti-CD3 conjugated to PerCP.
Gated on viable CD3+ T cells.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD62L antibody [MEL-14] (ab119834)

CD62L Flow Cytometry staining using rat Anti-CD62L antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse splenocyte cells labelling CD62L with ab119834 at 1/500 dilution (0.2 ug). Goat anti rat IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150157) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Cells were stained with rat IgG (Left) or ab119834 (Right). Then stained with anti-CD4 conjugated to Alexa Fluor®647.Gated on viable lymphocytes.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.