abcam

ab300557

Anti-CD62E antibody [EPR25616-62]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 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	EPR25616-62
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.51 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-Fr

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Mouse, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Not recommended

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	Compared with ab300557, ab319105 and ab322206 have higher sensitivity, we recommend ab319105 and ab322206 as an alternative for testing CD62E in western blot.

Target data

See full target information SELE

Function	Cell-surface glycoprotein having a role in immunoadhesion. Mediates in the adhesion of blood neutrophils in cytokine-activated endothelium through interaction with SELPLG/PSGL1. May have a role in capillary morphogenesis.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
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

ab300557 does not react in IHC with human, mouse and rat. It does not react in IHC-Fr with mouse and rat nor in IP with human.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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	CD62E also known as E-selectin or ELAM-1 is a cell adhesion molecule with a mass of approximately 115 kDa. It is present mainly on endothelial cells activated by cytokines. As a transmembrane glycoprotein E-selectin plays a mechanical role in mediating the tethering and rolling of leukocytes on the vascular endothelium during the inflammatory response. This function is important in directing leukocytes to sites of tissue damage or infection.
Biological function summary	E-selectin facilitates leukocyte adhesion by binding specific carbohydrate ligands on the surface of circulating immune cells. This binding is critical in the cascade of events that leads to leukocyte extravasation into tissues. E-selectin does not work in isolation rather forming part of a complex interaction with other cell adhesion molecules such as P-selectin and L-selectin. These interactions ensure precise control of cellular traffic during inflammatory responses.
Pathways	CD62E engages in the inflammatory signaling pathways including the NF-kB pathway. This pathway modulates the expression of E-selectin in response to pro-inflammatory cytokines like interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor-alpha. CD62E interacts with integrins on leukocytes and has downstream effects on cellular processes involved in immune response. Its cooperation with proteins like ICAM-1

	and VCAM-1 further integrates it into a network of adhesion molecules maintaining vascular stability and immune surveillance.
Associated diseases and disorders	E-selectin expression is highly relevant in inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis. These disorders involve chronic inflammation where the persistent activation of endothelial cells and overexpression of E-selectin contribute to pathology. The link with ICAM-1 in these settings suggests a mutual regulation between cell adhesion molecules enhancing leukocyte recruitment to inflamed tissues. This makes E-selectin not only a marker of endothelial activation but also a potential therapeutic target for modulating leukocyte adhesion in inflammatory diseases.

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

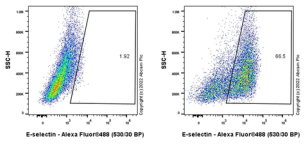
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

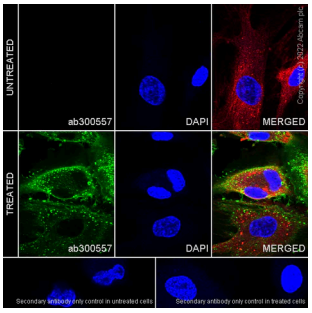
2 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-CD62E antibody [EPR25616-62] (ab300557)

CD62E Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining of HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell) treated with 20ng/ml IL-1beta for 4 hours (Right) / Untreated control (Left) using rabbit Anti-CD62E antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell) treated with 20ng/ml IL-1beta for 4 hours (Right) / Untreated control (Left) cells labelling CD62E with ab300557 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug)/ Right and Left compared with a isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Gated on viable cells.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-CD62E antibody [EPR25616-62] (ab300557)

CD62E Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell) using rabbit Anti-CD62E antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell) cells labelling CD62E with ab300557 at 1/50 (9.36 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed antibody at 1/1000 2 ug/ml dilution (Green). Confocal image showing increased cytoplasmic and membranous staining in HUVEC cells treated with interleukin-1beta (20 ng/ml) for 4 h (PMID: 16715142) is observed. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5 ug/ml dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150081 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 2 ug/ml dilution.

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