abcam

ab318169

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD62E antibody [EPR25616-62]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% 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	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

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	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, Store in the dark

Notes

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.

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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

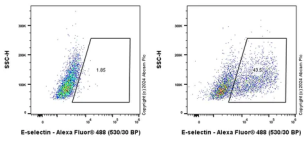
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

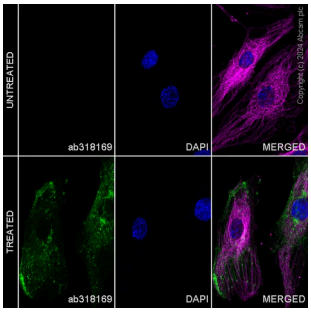
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD62E antibody [EPR25616-62] (ab318169)

Flow cytometric analysis of HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell) treated with 20ng/ml IL-lbeta for 4 hours (Right) / Untreated control (Left) cells labelling CD62E with ab318169 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).

Gated on viable cells.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD62E antibody [EPR25616-62] (ab318169)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cell) cells labelling CD62E with ab318169 at 1/50 (10.0 ug/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing increased cytoplasmic and membranous staining in HUVEC cells treated with interleukin-lbeta (20 ng/ml) for 4 h (shown in green) (PMID: 16715142). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 2.5ug/ml dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

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