## anti-human CD98 no azide

monoclonal antibody MEM-108 to human CD98

Cat-No: **21270980** 100 μg in 100 μl

Clone: MEM-108

**Specificity:** The antibody MEM-108 reacts with CD98, a 125 kDa disulfide-linked heterodimer (80 kDa glycosylated heavy chain + 45 kDa non-glykosylated light chain). CD98 is expressed on T lymphocytes (upon activation) and activated NK cells; it is also present at low levels on B lymphocytes, NK cells, monocytes and platelets.

HLDA VI; WS Code BP 409 / HLDA VI; WS Code NL N-L017

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

**Purity:** > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: Sterile PBS, pH 7.2

**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Should be handled under aseptic

conditions.

**Application:** functional application

## References

- \*Liu X and others: J Biol Chem. 2003 Jun 27;278(26):23672-7.
- \*Cho JY and others: Exp Cell Res. 2003 May 15;286(1):1-11.
- \*Cai S and others: J Cell Sci. 2005 Mar 1;118(Pt 5):889-99.
- \*Dalton P and others: Biochim Biophys Acta. 2007 Mar;1768(3):401-10.

**Background:** CD98 (4F2) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein which serves as the heavy chain of the heterodimeric amino acid transporters (HATs). CD98, linked to various light chains by disulfide bond, is responsible for cell surface expression and basolateral localization of this transporter complex in polarized epithelial cells and also interacts with  $\beta1$  integrins and increases their affinity for ligand. Besides its roles in amino acid transport, CD98 is thus involved in cell fusion and activation. It is implicated in regulation of cellular differentiation, growth and apoptosis.

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