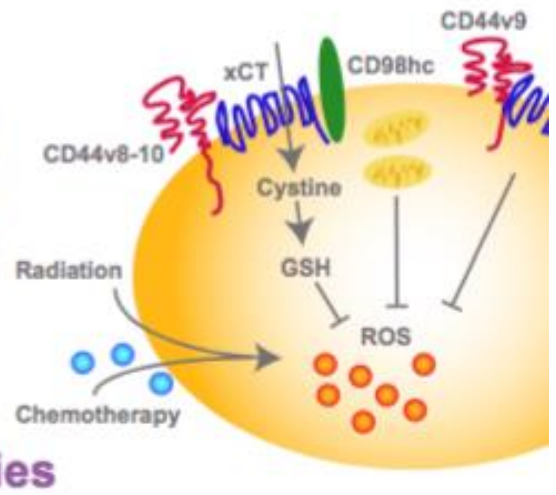
Abnova

CD44v9 & v10-e16 Monoclonal Antibodies

Scientific Significance

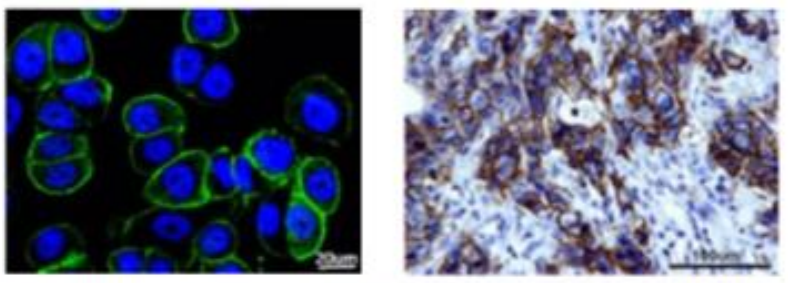
Cancer Stem Cells (CSCs), derived from solid tumors, possess the ability to avoid ROS stressors induced by chemo- or radiotherapy. In CSCs, over-expressed CD44v9 and CD44v8-10 interact with and stabilize xCT to enhance the synthesis of GST in defense against the exposure of ROS and thereby promote tumor growth and metastasis. CD44v9, clone RV3, monoclonal antibody allows scientisits to detect and perform CSC enrich-ment through the identification of CD44v9 containing CSC surface mark-ers.



Epithelial Cancer Stem Cell Monoclonal Antibodies

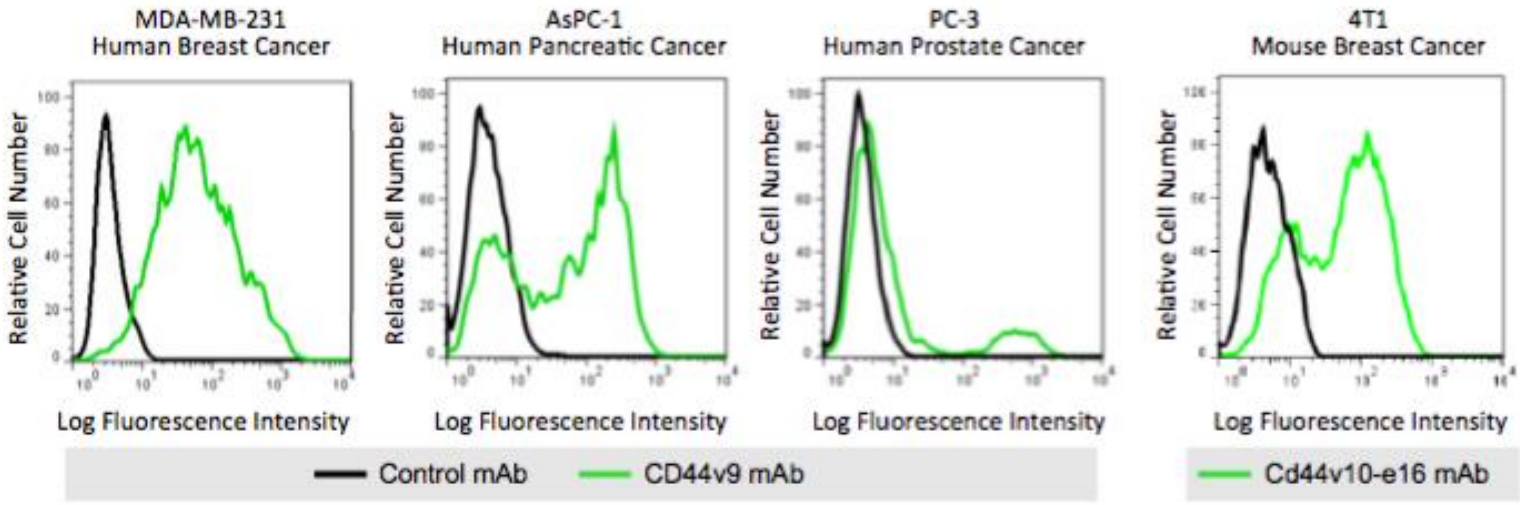
Anti-human CD44v9 (clone RV3) & Anti-mouse Cd44v10-e16 (clone RM1) Monoclonal Antibodies

- Immunofluorescence (IF)
- Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- Flow Cytometry
- CSC Enrichment



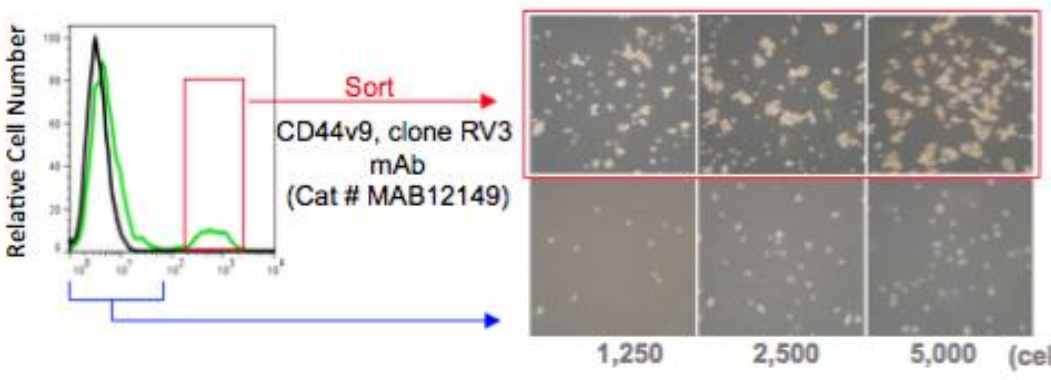
IF of human mammary adenocarcinoma cells and IHC of breast invasive ductal carcinoma using CD44v9 mAb (Cat # MAB12149).

Flow Cytometry



Cancer Stem Cell Enrichment

In vitro sphere formation assay with CD44v9 enriched Human PC-3 cancer cells

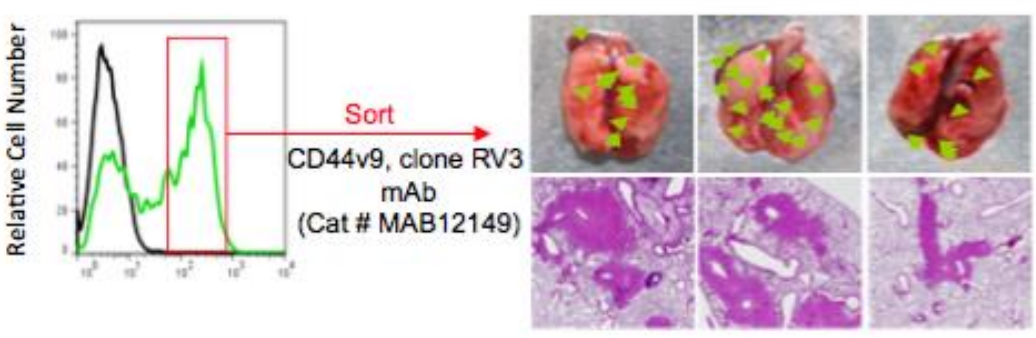


High-CSC population

Efficient tumor formation by CD44v9 - high cells.

Low-CSC population

In vivo lung metastasis assay study with CD44v9 enriched Human AsPC-1 cancer cells



High-CSC population

Observable metastatic colonies following the injections of CD44v9 - high cells into mice with the H&E staining lung.