APC Anti-Mouse CD206 Antibody[Y17-505]

Catalog Number: GFH00807E

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

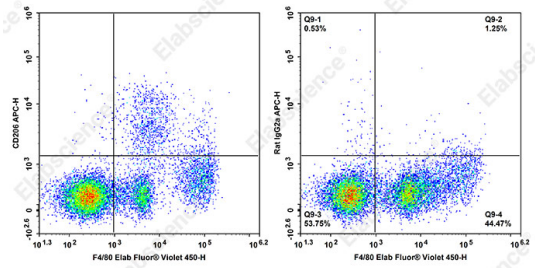
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	Y17-505
Isotype Control	APC Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product GFH09832E]
Conjugation	APC
Conjugation Information	APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Applications — Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



C57BL/6 murine abdominal macrophages elicited by starch broth are stained with Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody and APC Anti-Mouse CD206 Antibody[Y17-505] (left) or APC Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	MMR;macrophage mannose receptor;MR;mannose receptor;MRC1;CD206抗体;CD206流式抗体;小鼠CD206;小鼠CD206抗体;小鼠CD206流式抗体;GFH00807
Uniprot ID	Q61830

Gene ID	17533
Background	The Y17-505 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD206 which is also known as the Macrophage mannose receptor (MMR, MR) or Mannose receptor, C type 1 (Mrc1). CD206 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of approximately 175 kDa that belongs to the C-type lectin superfamily. It is expressed at the cell surface and intracellularly by macrophages, Langerhans cells, dendritic cells, and endothelial cells within hepatic and lymphoid tissues. This pattern recognition receptor binds to endogenous and microbial glycoconjugates containing mannose, fucose, or N-acetylglucosamine through its C-type lectin-like carbohydrate recognition domains (CRD). CD206 also contains a cysteine-rich domain that enables binding to sulfated carbohydrate antigens. This receptor enables macrophages and other specialized cells to maintain tissue homeostasis as well as to internalize microbes or their components by phagocytosis or endocytosis. CD206 thus plays important roles in mediating innate immunity, eg, enabling phagocytosis, as well as in processing and presenting antigens for the generation and expression of adaptive immunity. Moreover, CD206 has been associated with leucocyte homing and cancer cell metastasis.