

Elab Fluor® 700 Anti-Mouse CD206/MMR Antibody[C068C2]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1135M1

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

Description

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host | Rat |
| Isotype | Rat IgG2a, κ |
| Clone No. | C068C2 |
| Isotype Control | Elab Fluor® 700 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832M1] |
| Conjugation | Elab Fluor® 700 |
| Conjugation Information | Elab Fluor® 700 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 719 nm (e.g., a 725/40 nm bandpass filter). |
| Storage Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA. |

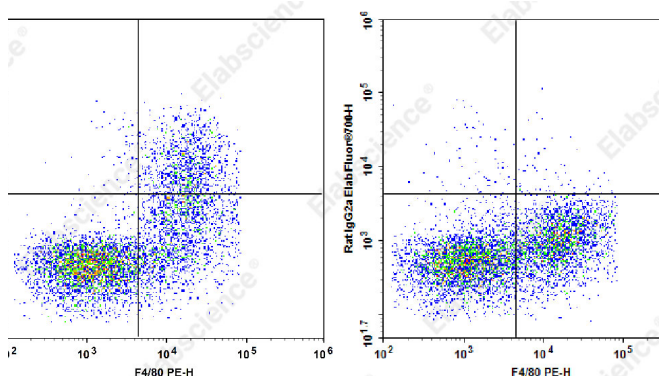
Applications

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



Staining of Balb/C murine abdominal macrophages with PE

Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody[CI:A3-1] and Elab Fluor® 700
Anti-Mouse CD206/MMR Antibody[C068C2](left) or Elab

Fluor® 700 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control(right). Total viable
cells were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

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|-----------------|---|
| 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

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|------------------------|--|
| Alternate Names | MMR;MR;MRC1;macrophage mannose receptor;mannose receptor |
| Uniprot ID | Q61830 |
| Gene ID | 17533 |

For Research Use Only

Background

CD206, also known as mannose receptor (MR), is a 175 kD type I membrane protein. It is a pattern recognition receptor (PRR) belonging to the C-type lectin superfamily. MR is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, Langerhans cells, and hepatic or lymphatic endothelial cells. MR recognizes a range of microbial carbohydrates bearing mannose, fucose, or N-acetyl glucosamine through its C-type lectin-like carbohydrate recognition domains, sulfated carbohydrate antigens through its cysteine-rich domain, and collagens through its fibronectin type II domain. MR mediates endocytosis and phagocytosis as well as activation of macrophages and antigen presentation. It plays an important role in host defense and provides a link between innate and adaptive immunity. Recently, MR on lymphatic endothelial cells was found to be involved in leukocyte trafficking and a contributor to the metastatic behavior of cancer cells. It suggests that MR may be a potential target in controlling inflammation and cancer metastasis by targeting the lymphatic vasculature.