

Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Mouse MERTK Antibody[2B10C42]

Catalog Number: AN00871M

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

Description

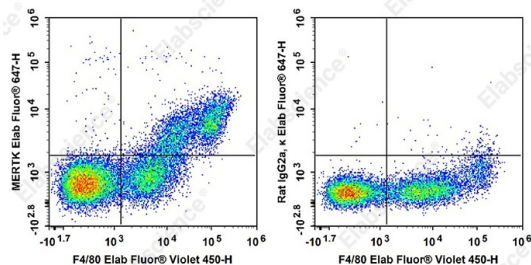
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	2B10C42
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 647 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832M]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 647
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

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.
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Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine abdominal macrophages elicited by Thioglycolate are stained with Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody[CI:A3-1] and Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Mouse MERTK Antibody[2B10C42] (left) or Elab Fluor® 647 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	Mer;Eyk;Nyk;nmf12
Uniprot ID	Q60805
Gene ID	17289

For Research Use Only

Background

MerTK (Mer) is a member of the TAM (TYRO3/AXL/MerTK) family. It is a transmembrane protein with two fibronectin type-III domains, two Ig-like C2-type domains, and one tyrosine kinase domain. MerTK is mainly expressed by macrophages, monocytes, and dendritic cells. Its ligands are LGALS3, TUB, TULP1, and GAS6. MerTK is involved in the regulation of TLR signaling, efferocytosis, phagocytosis, cell survival, macrophage migration, and the inhibition of inflammation.