

Recombinant CD206/MRC1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301353L**

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

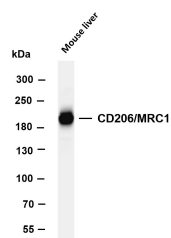
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD206/MRC1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	B1120
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

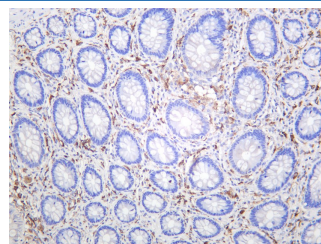
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:200-1:1000
WB	1:5000-1:20000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
IP	1:50-1:200

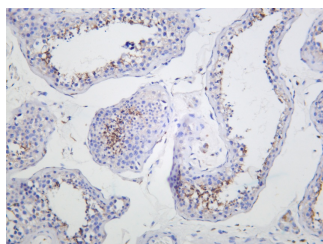
Data



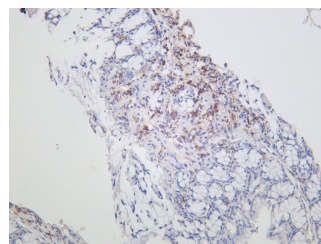
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD206/MRC1 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Mouse liver Predicted band size: 190kDa Observed band size: 190kDa



Human colon was stained with anti-CD206/MRC1 rabbit antibody



Human testis was stained with anti-CD206/MRC1 rabbit antibody



Mouse colon was stained with anti-CD206/MRC1 rabbit antibody

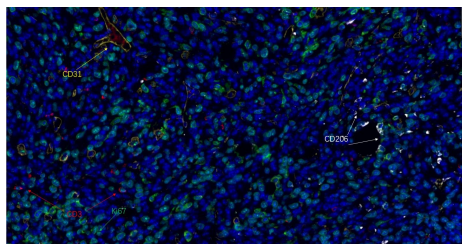
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Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of human tonsil tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). The immunostaining was performed by Sextuple-

Fluorescence kit .CD3 rabbit mAb(RED), Ki67 rabbit mAb(GREEN), CD31 rabbit mAb(YELLOW), CD206 Rabbit mAb(WHITE) was tested with different TSA Fluorescence reagent. Microscopy and pseudocoloring of individual dyes was performed using a Slideviewer Imaging System (Excilone).

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping Ice bag

Background

The recognition of complex carbohydrate structures on glycoproteins is an important part of several biological processes, including cell-cell recognition, serum glycoprotein turnover, and neutralization of pathogens. The protein encoded by this gene is a type I membrane receptor that mediates the endocytosis of glycoproteins by macrophages. The protein has been shown to bind high-mannose structures on the surface of potentially pathogenic viruses, bacteria, and fungi so that they can be neutralized by phagocytic engulfment.

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