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PE Anti-Mouse CD206/MMR Antibody[C068C2]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1135UD

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

Description

Reactivity Mouse Rat Host

Isotype Rat IgG2a, ĸ C068C2 Clone No.

PE Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09833D] Isotype Control

Conjugation

Conjugation Information PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green

(561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42

nm bandpass filter).

Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications Recommended usage

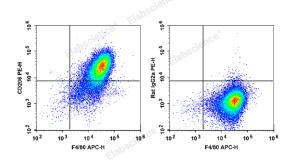
FCM Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please

> check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the

> reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/10⁶ cells

in 100 µL volume].

Data



C57BL/6 murine abdominal macrophages elicited by starch broth are stained with APC Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody and PE Anti-Mouse CD206 Antibody (Left). Abdominal macrophages are stained with APC Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody and PE Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Right).

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;MR;MRC1;macrophage mannose receptor;mannose receptor

Uniprot ID Q61830

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Web:www.elabscience.com

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Gene ID Background 17533

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.