

PE Anti-Human CD204 Antibody[7C9C20]

Catalog Number: AN00876D

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

Description

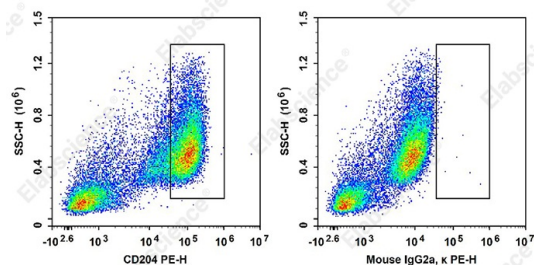
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	7C9C20
Isotype Control	PE Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802D]
Conjugation	PE
Conjugation Information	PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green (561 nm) lasers and detected 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. 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



GM-CSF-stimulated (6 days) human peripheral blood mononuclear cells surface stained with PE Anti-Human CD204 Antibody[7C9C20](left) or PE Mouse IgG1, 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	Macrophage scavenger receptor;MSR;MSR1;SRA,CD204
Uniprot ID	P21757
Gene ID	4481

For Research Use Only

Background

CD204, also known as scavenger receptor A (SR-A) and the macrophage scavenger receptor (MSR), is one of the phagocytic pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs) expressed on macrophages and dendritic cells. CD204 was initially identified as a receptor mediating recognition and internalization of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) by macrophages and playing critical roles in atherogenesis. CD204 recognizes apoptotic cells, modified lipid proteins, and exogenous pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), which results in the induction of innate immune and inflammatory responses. CD204 can act as a co-receptor for Toll-like receptors, such as TLR3, TLR4, or TLR9, to facilitate the expression of proinflammatory cytokines. CD204 has been implicated in several pathological processes such as Alzheimer's disease, sepsis, ischemic injury, and coronary artery disease.