

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Elab Fluor® 700 Anti-Human CD206/MMR Antibody[15-2]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1161M1

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

Description

Reactivity Human Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG1, κ

Clone No. 15-2

Isotype Control Elab Fluor® 700 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792M1]

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).

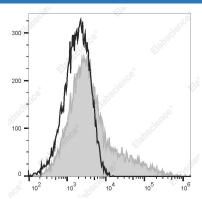
Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

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 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L 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 the 293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid

encoding Human CD206/MMR gene with Elab Fluor® 700 Anti-Human CD206/MMR Antibody[15-2](filled gray

histogram) or Elab Fluor[®] 700 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control(empty black histogram). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

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 CLEC13D;CLEC13DL;MMR;MRC1L1;hMR

Uniprot ID P22897

For Research Use Only

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Gene ID Background 4360

Macrophage mannose receptor (MMR) is a 162-175 kD type I membrane protein also known as CD206, MRC1, or mannose receptor (MR). It is a pattern recognition receptor (PRR) that belongs to C-type lectin superfamily. MMR is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, and hepatic or lymphatic endothelial cells, but not on monocytes. MMR recognizes a range of microbial carbohydrates bearing mannose, fucose, or N-acetyl glucosamine. MMR mediates endocytosis and phagocytosis, induces activation of macrophages and antigen presentation, plays an important role in host defense, and provides a link between innate and adaptive immunity.