

## Purified Anti-Human CD11b Antibody[ICRF44], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F11460

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

### Description

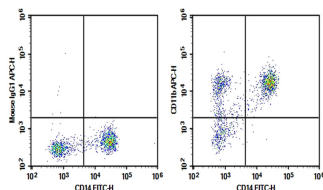
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CD11b protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, κ
<b>Clone</b>	ICRF44
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 µg/mL(0.5×10 <sup>6</sup> -1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
<b>Block</b>	Reported in the literature

### Data



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with 0.2 µg Purified Anti-Human CD11b Antibody[ICRF44], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 µg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Human CD14 FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Human ITGAM (Integrin alpha M subunit) is a 127kDa (predicted) glycoprotein, a member of the Integrin family of proteins. The Integrin family proteins are heterodimeric transmembrane receptors composed of an alpha and a beta subunit. The Integrin alpha M subunit, also known as MAC-1 alpha subunit or CD11b, combines with the Integrin beta 2 subunit (CD18) to form the non-covalent heterodimer Integrin alpha M/ beta 2, also known as MAC-1 and complement receptor type 3 (CR3).

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

## Application References

Sprong T, et al. Blood. 2003;102:3702.