

Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Mouse CD206 Antibody[Y17-505]

Catalog Number: AN00807M

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

Description

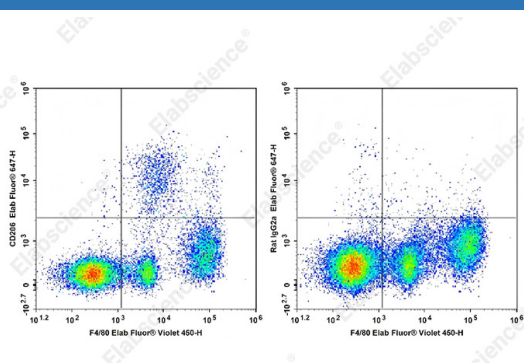
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	Y17-505
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 647 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832M]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 647
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 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



C57BL/6 murine abdominal macrophages elicited by starch broth are stained with Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Mouse F4/80 Antibody and Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Mouse CD206 Antibody[Y17-505] (left) or Elab Fluor® 647 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

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	MMR;macrophage mannose receptor;MR;mannose receptor;MRC1
Uniprot ID	Q61830

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.6

Gene ID

17533

Background

The Y17-505 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD206 which is also known as the Macrophage mannose receptor (MMR, MR) or Mannose receptor, C type 1 (Mrc1). CD206 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of approximately 175 kDa that belongs to the C-type lectin superfamily. It is expressed at the cell surface and intracellularly by macrophages, Langerhans cells, dendritic cells, and endothelial cells within hepatic and lymphoid tissues. This pattern recognition receptor binds to endogenous and microbial glycoconjugates containing mannose, fucose, or N-acetylglucosamine through its C-type lectin-like carbohydrate recognition domains (CRD). CD206 also contains a cysteine-rich domain that enables binding to sulfated carbohydrate antigens. This receptor enables macrophages and other specialized cells to maintain tissue homeostasis as well as to internalize microbes or their components by phagocytosis or endocytosis. CD206 thus plays important roles in mediating innate immunity, eg, enabling phagocytosis, as well as in processing and presenting antigens for the generation and expression of adaptive immunity. Moreover, CD206 has been associated with leucocyte homing and cancer cell metastasis.