

## Purified Anti-Mouse CD11c Antibody[N418], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F09910

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

### Description

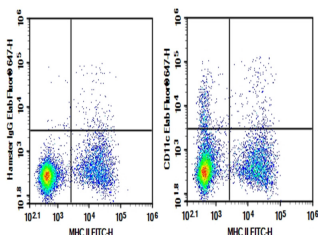
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD11c protein
<b>Host</b>	Armenian Hamster
<b>Isotype</b>	Armenian Hamster IgG
<b>Clone</b>	N418
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

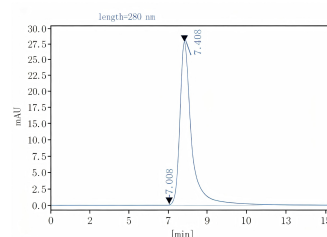
<b>FCM</b>	2 µg/mL (0.5×10 <sup>6</sup> -1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
<b>FA</b>	Reported in the literature

### Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 µg Purified Anti-Mouse CD11c Antibody[N418], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 µg Armenian Hamster IgG, κ

Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti- Armenian Hamster IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse MHC II FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

### 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

CD11c is a 150 kD glycoprotein also known as  $\alpha X$  integrin, CR4, and p150. CD11c forms a  $\alpha X\beta 2$  heterodimer with  $\beta 2$  integrin (CD18). It is primarily expressed on dendritic cells, NK cells, a subset of intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes (IEL), and some activated T cells. The  $\alpha X\beta 2$  integrin plays an important role in cell-cell contact by binding its ligands: iC3b, fibrinogen, and CD54.

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

Asim Ejaz, et al. PLoS One. 2012;7(9):e45102.