

Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-mouse CD68

Catalog # / Size: 1285125 / 25 µg
1285130 / 100 µg

Clone: FA-11

Isotype: Rat IgG2a

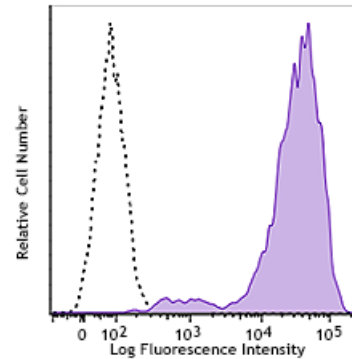
Immunogen: Purified Con A receptor glycoproteins from the P815 cell line

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Alexa Fluor® 700.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml



Applications:

Applications: Intracellular Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application Notes: Additional reported (for relevant formats) applications include: immunoprecipitation^{1, 2}, Western Blot^{1, 2}, and immunohistochemical staining of frozen sections² and paraformaldehyde-fixed paraffin-embedded sections³.

Application References: 1. Ramprasad MP, *et al.* 1996. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:14833.
2. Smith MJ, *et al.* 1987. *J. Cell. Sci.* 87:113.

Description: Mouse CD68, also known as macrosialin, is an 85-115 kD member of the lysosomal-associated membrane protein (LAMP) family. It is a heavily glycosylated and predominantly intracellular protein, mainly in late endosomes. Macrosialin is the murine homolog to the human macrophage glycoprotein CD68. It is expressed on tissue macrophages, Langerhans cells and at low levels on dendritic cells. Lamp proteins may have functions relating to cell-cell interaction or cell-ligand interaction. The biological function of CD68 is not completely understood.

Antigen References: 1. Ramprasad MP, *et al.* 1996. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:14833.
2. Smith MJ, *et al.* 1987. *J. Cell. Sci.* 87:113.