

PE/Dazzle™ 594 anti-mouse CD204

Catalog # / Size: 1373590 / 100 µg
1373585 / 25 µg

Clone: 1F8C33

Isotype: Rat IgG2a

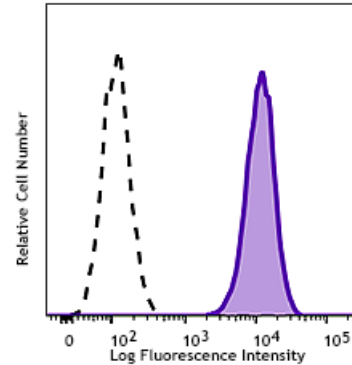
Immunogen: Recombinant mouse CD204 extracellular domain

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle™ 594 under optimal conditions.

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

Concentration: 0.2 mg/mL



Mouse leukemic monocyte-macrophage cell line RAW267.4 was stained with PE/Dazzle 594 anti-mouse CD204 (clone 1F8C33) (filled histogram) or rat IgG2a, κ PE/Dazzle 594 isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by 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.

* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.

Application Notes: This clone has minimal recognition of CD204 in C57BL/6.

Description: CD204, also known as scavenger receptor A (SR-A) and the macrophage scavenger receptor (MSR), is 220 kDa, trimeric type II transmembrane protein, with one scavenger receptor cysteine-rich domain (SRCR). It is a phagocytic pattern-recognition receptor (PRR) expressed on macrophages and dendritic cells. CD204 is a receptor mediating recognition and internalization of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) by macrophages and plays a critical role in atherogenesis. CD204 also recognizes apoptotic cells, modified lipid proteins, and exogenous pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), which results in the induction of innate immune and inflammatory responses. CD204 can act as a co-receptor for Toll-like receptors, such as TLR3, TLR4, or TLR9, to facilitate the expression of proinflammatory cytokines. CD204 has been implicated in several pathological processes such as Alzheimer’s disease, sepsis, ischemic injury, and coronary artery disease.

Antigen
References:

1. Shichita T, *et al.* 2017. *Nat Med.* 23:723.
2. Muczynski V, *et al.* 2017. *Blood.* 129:2443.
3. Iftakhar-E-Khuda I, *et al.* 2016. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 113:10643.
4. Nellimarla S, *et al.* 2015. *J Immunol.* 195:3858.
5. Bonilla DL, *et al.* 2013. *Immunity.* 39:537.