SONY

Product Data Sheet

Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD11b

Catalog # / Size: 2106575 / 100 µg
2106580 / 25 µg

Clone: ICRF44

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

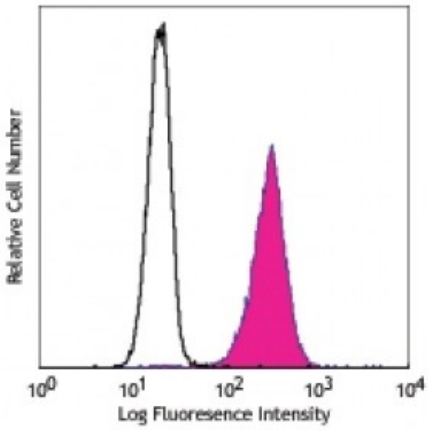
Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Pacific Blue™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blue™.

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

Workshop Number: IV M047

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood granulocytes stained with ICRF44 Pacific Blue™

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. The suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 2.0 microg per 10^6 cells in 100 microL volume or 100 microL of whole blood. It is highly recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application Notes: The ICRF44 antibody inhibits heterotypic adhesion of granulocytes in response to fMLP. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections, immunofluorescence microscopy5, stimulation of monocytes3, blocking of heterotypic PMN aggregation[8], and blocking of granulocyte activation[12]. This clone was tested in-house and does not work on formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue.

The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 301312).

Application References:

1. Knapp W. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press New York.
2. Barclay N, *et al.* 1997. The Leucocyte Antigen Facts Book. Academic Press Inc. San Diego.
3. Rezzonico R, *et al.* 2001. *Blood* 97:2932. (Stim)
4. Marsik C, *et al.* 2003. *Shock* 20:493. (FC)
5. David A, *et al.* 2003. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 74:551. (IF)
6. Charles N, *et al.* 2010. *Nat. Med.* 16:701. (FC) PubMed
7. Thurlow LR, *et al.* 2010. *Infect. Immun.* 128:1128. (FC) PubMed
8. Jadhav S, *et al.* 2001. *J. Immunol.* 167:5986. (Block)
9. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
10. Sestak K, *et al.* 2007. *Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol.* 119:21. (FC)
11. Wen T, *et al.* 2014. *J Immunol.* 192:5481. (FC) PubMed

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12. Sprong T, *et al.* 2003. *Blood* 102:3702. (Block)
13. Cash JL, *et al.* 2013. *EMBO Rep.* 14:999. (FC) PubMed
14. Larsson K, *et al.* 2015. *PNAS.* PubMed

Description: CD11b is a 165-170 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as α_M integrin, Mac-1, CR3, and C3biR. CD11b non-covalently associates with integrin β_2 (CD18) and is expressed on granulocytes, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, NK cells, and subsets of T and B cells. CD11b/CD18 is critical for the transendothelial migration of monocytes and neutrophils. It is also involved in granulocyte adhesion, phagocytosis, and neutrophil activation. CD11b/CD18 interacts with ICAM-1 (CD54), ICAM-2 (CD102), ICAM-4, CD14, CD23, heparin, iC3b, fibrinogen, and factor X.

Antigen References:

1. Stewart M, *et al.* 1995. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 7:690.