

PerCP/Cy5.5 anti-human CD11b (activated)

Catalog # / Size: 2107085 / 25 tests
2107090 / 100 tests

Clone: CBRM1/5

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

Concentration: Lot-specific

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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* PerCP/Cy5.5 has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 690 nm.

Application Notes: The CBRM1/5 antibody recognizes a subset of CD11b molecules on neutrophils and monocytes activated with chemoattractants or phorbol-esters. This antibody does not recognize "non-activated" CD11b. The epitope recognized by CBRM1/5 is contained in the I domain of the α chain. Clone CBRM1/5 binds the I domain, close to the ligand binding site. It recognizes a conformational change of the integrin⁹.

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation, and blocking cell adhesion to fibrinogen and ICAM-11. The CBRM1/5 antibody binds specifically to the activated form of CD11b. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/ μ g, Azide-Free, 0.2 μ m filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 301408).

Description: The CBRM1/5 antibody reacts with an activated form of human CD11b, 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 as well as 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.