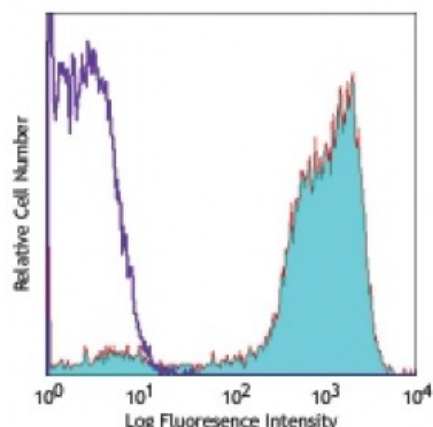


APC anti-human CD206 (MMR)

Catalog # / Size:	2205550 / 100 tests 2205545 / 25 tests
Clone:	15-2
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	Purified human mannose receptor
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Concentration:	Lot-specific



GM-CSF- stimulated (day-3) human monocytes stained with 15-2 APC

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: The 15-2 antibody blocks the interaction of MMR with its ligand, and inhibits mannose receptor-mediated degradation of t-PA by macrophages. Additional reported applications of this antibody (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting¹, blocking of ligand binding^{1,2}, immunofluorescence³, and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections¹. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/ μ g, Azide-Free, 0.2 μ m filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 321112).

- Application References:**
1. Noorman F, *et al.* 1997. *J. Leukocyte Biol.* 61:63. (WB, IHC, Block)
 2. Barrett-Bergshoeff M, *et al.* 1997. *Thromb Haemost.* 77:718. (Block)
 3. Kato M, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:6052. (IF)
 4. Nguyen A, *et al.* 2014. *J Biol Chem.* 289:1688. [PubMed](#)
 5. O'Regan NL, *et al.* 2014. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 8:3206. [PubMed](#)

Description: Macrophage mannose receptor (MMR) is a 162-175 kD type I membrane protein also known as CD206, MRC1, or mannose receptor (MR). It is a pattern recognition receptor (PRR) that belongs to C-type lectin superfamily. MMR is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, and hepatic or lymphatic endothelial cells, but not on monocytes. MMR recognizes a range of microbial carbohydrates bearing mannose, fucose, or N-acetyl glucosamine. MMR mediates endocytosis and phagocytosis, induces activation of macrophages and antigen presentation, plays an important role in host defense, and provides a link between innate and adaptive immunity.

Antigen 1. Mason D, *et al.* Eds. 2002. Leukocyte Typing VII. Oxford University Press. p303

- References:**
2. Wileman TE, *et al.* 1986. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:2501.
 3. Apostolopoulos V and McKenzie IF. 2001. *Curr. Mol. Med.* 1:46