

**Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD206 (MMR)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2205565 / 25 tests  
2205570 / 100 tests

**Clone:** 15-2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

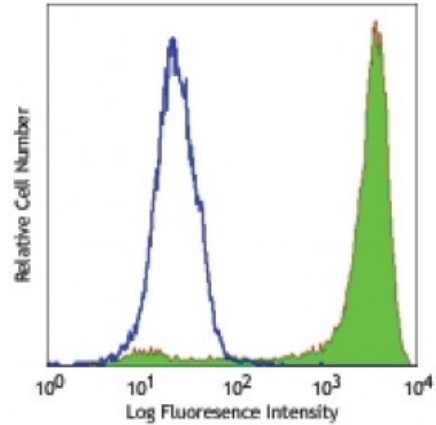
**Immunogen:** Purified human mannose receptor

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.

**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 Alexa Fluor® 488

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

\* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.

**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 blotting<sup>1</sup>, blocking of ligand binding<sup>1,2</sup>, immunofluorescence<sup>3</sup>, and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections<sup>1</sup>. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm 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**
- References:**
1. Mason D, *et al.* Eds. 2002. Leukocyte Typing VII. Oxford University Press. p303
  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