SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD206 (MMR)

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

Clone: 15-2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Purified human mannose receptor

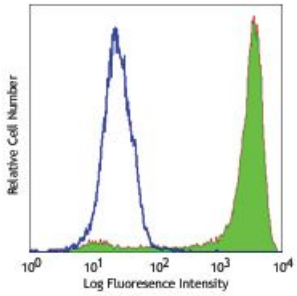
Reactivity: Human

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

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: HCDM listed

Concentration: Lot-specific



GM-CSF-stimulated (day-3) human monocytes stained with 15-2 Alexa Fluor® 488

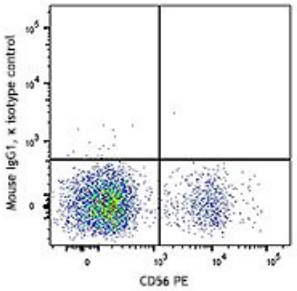
Applications:

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 µl per million cells in 100 µl volume or 5 µl per 100 µl 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 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/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 321112).



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with True-Nuclear™ Human Treg Flow™ Kit (FOXP3 Alexa Fluor® 488/CD4 PE-Cy5/CD25 PE).

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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)

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.* 1:469.
4. Le Cabec V, *et al.* 2005. *J. Leukocyte Biol.* 77:934.
5. Barrett-Bergshoeff M, *et al.* 1997. *Thromb. Haemostatis* 77:718.

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