Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD206 (MMR)

Catalog # / Size: 2205625 / 25 tests

2205630 / 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 Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 421™ and

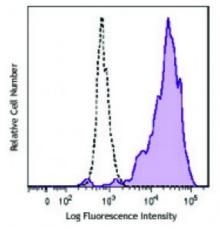
unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA

(origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



GM-CSF-stimulated (3 days) human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with CD206 (clone 15-2) Brilliant Violet 421™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Brilliant Violet 421™ isotype control

(open histogram).

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.

Brilliant Violet 421[™] excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421[™] is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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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).

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. 1:46