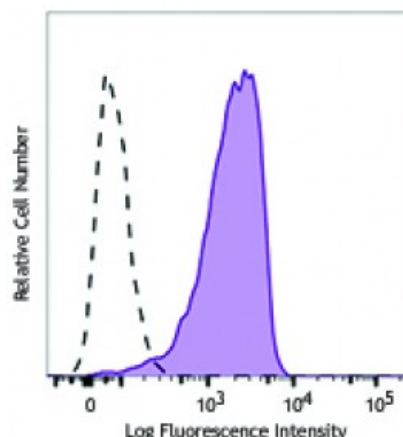


**Alexa Fluor® 700 anti-human CD206 (MMR)**

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	2205660 / 100 tests 2205655 / 25 tests
<b>Clone:</b>	15-2
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Purified human mannose receptor
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimal conditions.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
<b>Concentration:</b>	Lot-specific



GM-CSF-stimulated (3 days) human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with CD206 (clone 15-2) Alexa Fluor® 700 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Alexa Fluor® 700 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.

\* Alexa Fluor® 700 has a maximum emission of 719 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm. Prior to using Alexa Fluor® 700 conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

**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/ $\mu$ g, Azide-Free, 0.2  $\mu$ 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)

**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