

Product Data Sheet

FITC anti-human CD206 (MMR)

Catalog # / Size: 321103 / 25 tests

321104 / 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

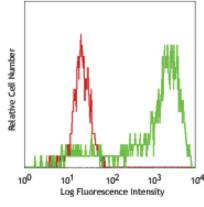
FITC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated FITC.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from

prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.



GM-CSF stimulated (day3) human peripheral blood monocytés stained with 15-2 FITC

Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

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 μ I to 5 μ I per test. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for

optimal performance for each application. Read more at www.biolegend.com/testsize regarding the test size change.

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. 1:469.

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

Related Products: Product

Cell Staining Buffer

FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl RBC Lysis Buffer (10X)

Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution)

FC, ICC, ICFC FC, ICFC FC, ICFC MOPC-21

FC, ICC, ICFC

Application