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Log Fluoresence Intensity

GM-CSF-stimulated (day-3) human

monocytes stained with purified 15-2, followed by anti-mouse IgG FITC

10⁴



Product Data Sheet

100

Purified anti-human CD206 (MMR)

Catalog # / Size: 321101 / 25 µg

321102 / 100 µg

Clone: 15-2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Purified human mannose receptor

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

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

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C.

Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

WB, IF, IHC - Reported in the literature

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent

staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is $\leq 1.0~\mu g$ per 10^6 cells in 100 μl volume or per 100 µl whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal

performance for each application.

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 Application

Purified Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl MOPC-21 FC, ICFC, ICC, IF, IHC, IP, WB APC Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) HRP Goat anti-mouse IgG (minimal x-reactivity) Poly4053 Poly4053 ELISA, IHC, WB

PE Goat anti-mouse IgĞ (minimal x-reactivity) Polv4053

FC, ICC, ICFC Cell Staining Buffer RBC Lysis Buffer (10X)



