

## **Product Data Sheet**

## **Biotin anti-human CD206 (MMR)**

Catalog # / Size: 321117 / 25 µg

321118 / 100 µg

**Clone:** 15-2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$ 

Immunogen: Purified human mannose receptor

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with

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

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. Do not freeze.

## **Applications:**

Applications: FC - Quality tested 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 ≤0.5 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. 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 binding¹,², 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.

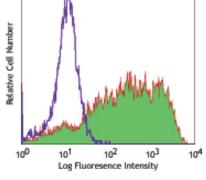
Antigen References: 1. Mason D, et al. Eds. 2002. Leukocyte Typing VII. Oxford University Press. p303 2. Wileman TE, et al. 1986. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:2501.

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** Clone Application Cell Staining Buffer FC, ICC, ICFC

Biotin Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl RBC Lysis Buffer (10X) MOPC-21

FC, ICFC Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution) FC, ICC, ICFC



GM-CSF-stimulated human peripheral blood monocytes (day-3) stained with biotinylated 15-2, followed by Sav-PE

FC, ICFC



