

Product datasheet

anti-CD11b mouse monoclonal, EBS-CD-010, purified

Short overview

Cat. No.	691560
Quantity	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
Concentration	100 µg/ml

Product description

Host	Mouse
Antibody Type	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1 kappa
Clone	EBS-CD-010
Immunogen	Human neutrophils
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
UniprotID	P11215 (Human)
Synonym	Integrin alpha-M, CD11 antigen-like family member B, CR-3 alpha chain, Cell surface glycoprotein MAC-1 subunit alpha, Leukocyte adhesion receptor MO1, Neutrophil adherence receptor, CD antigen CD11b, ITGAM, CD11B, CR3A
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage	2-8°C
Intended use	Research use only
Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC
Reactivity	Human
No reactivity	Mouse

Applications

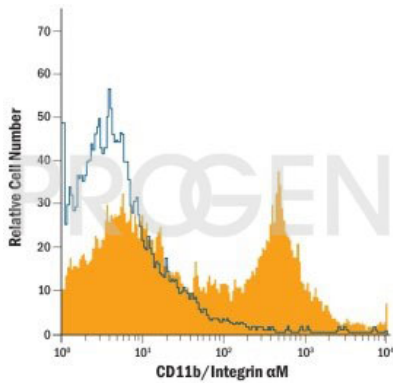
Flow Cytometry (FACS)	0.5-1.0 µg/million cells in 0.1 ml
Immunocytochemistry (ICC)	1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 µg/ml)
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml)

Background

Integrin alpha-M (also designated complement component receptor 3 alpha chain; CD11b (p170); macrophage antigen alpha polypeptide; cell surface glycoprotein Mac-1 alpha-subunit; CR3 alpha-chain; MAC1A; MO1A and ITGAM) is a cell adhesion molecule that acts as a receptor for cell surface ligands such as intracellular adhesion molecules (ICAMs) or soluble ligands. Integrins are heterodimeric proteins that contain an alpha chain and a beta chain. Integrin alpha-M combines with integrin beta-2 (CD18) to form a leukocyte-specific integrin referred to as macrophage receptor-1 (Mac-1) or inactivated-C3b (iC3b) receptor 3 (CR3). Integrin alpha-M-beta-2 is important in the adherence of neutrophils and monocytes to stimulated endothelium, and also in the phagocytosis of complement coated particles.

Positive control: human monocytes and granulocytes. Human lymph node and tonsil.

Product images



FACS with human PBMC