

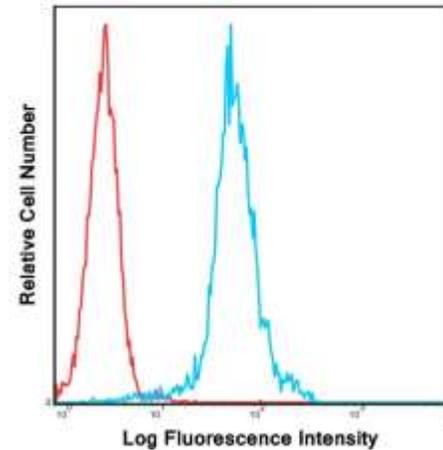
# CD11b FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone ICRF44)

|                            |  |                       |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <b>CATALOG #:</b>          | 6955-25<br>6955-100  | 25 tests<br>100 tests |
| <b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>    | CD11b  |                       |
| <b>HOST:</b>               | Mouse  |                       |
| <b>ISOTYPE:</b>            | IgG1, Kappa  |                       |
| <b>PURIFICATION:</b>       | Affinity chromatography. Unreacted dye removed from the product.   |                       |
| <b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>          | Human CD11b  |                       |
| <b>FORM:</b>               | Liquid   |                       |
| <b>FORMULATION:</b>        | Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution pH 7.2, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer. |                       |
| <b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b> | Human  |                       |
| <b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b> | Product should be kept at 2-8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. <b>Do not freeze.</b>    |                       |

**DESCRIPTION:** CD11b is a heterodimeric integral membrane protein belonging to major surface antigen family on human leukocytes. It not only promotes several adhesive interactions of granulocytes, macrophages and monocytes, to each other and to stimulated endothelial cell monolayers, but also helps in the phagocytosis of complement coated particles. CD11b is known to act as a marker to discriminate between naive and memory CD8+ T cells in virus infection. It plays a role in inflammation in neointimal thickening, leukocyte recruitment to mechanically injured arteries, and osteoclast differentiation. Reports suggest that along with CD14 and Toll-like receptor (TLR) 4, CD11b may help in LPS recognition and thus may act as signaling receptors in murine macrophages. Susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), a chronic, inflammatory and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue, is due to genetic aberrations in CD11b. The ICRF44 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with the 165 kDa human adhesion glycoprotein CD11b, which forms, together with the 95 kDa CD18 (integrin  $\beta$ 2) a complex known as Mac-1. CD11b is expressed on the surface of activated lymphocytes, a subset of natural killer cells, granulocytes, and monocytes. It functions as a receptor in cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions and as a receptor for iC3b, ICAM-1, ICAM-2, and ICAM-3 intercellular adhesion molecules.

**APPLICATION:** Flow (Cell Surface): 5  $\mu$ l/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells, Volume per test: 5  $\mu$ l (1  $\mu$ g).

**Note:** This information is only intended as a guide. The optimal dilutions must be determined by the user.



**Laser:** Blue (488nm)  
**Peak Emission:** 520nm  
**Peak Excitation:** 494nm  
**Filter:** 530/30  
**Brightness (1=dim, 5=brightest):** 3

Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with FITC ICRF44 with relevant isotype control in Red.

## RELATED PRODUCTS:

- CD-14 Antibody (Clone biG 10) (Cat. No. 3676-100)
- CD40 Antibody (Cat. No. 3072-100)
- CD40L Antibody (Clone 2A12A7) (Cat. No. 5015-100)
- CD-14, human recombinant (Cat. No. 4937-10)
- CD-14, mouse recombinant (Cat. No. 4938-10)
- CD40Ligand/TRAP, human recombinant (Cat. No. 4014-10, -50, -1000)
- CD40Ligand/TRAP, murine recombinant (Cat. No. 4015-10, -50, -1000)

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.**