

### **Product datasheet**

## anti-CD11c mouse monoclonal, EBS-CD-011, purified

#### Short overview

**Cat. No.** 691561

Quantity1 ml (100  $\mu$ g/ml)Concentration100  $\mu$ g/ml

#### **Product description**

HostMouseAntibody TypeMonoclonalIsotypeIgG1 kappaCloneEBS-CD-011

Immunogen Human macrophages

**Formulation** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide

UniprotID P20702 (Human)

Synomym Integrin alpha-X, CD11 antigen-like family member C, Leu M5, Leukocyte adhesion glycoprotein

p150,95 alpha chain, Leukocyte adhesion receptor p150,95, CD antigen CD11c, ITGAX, CD11C

**Conjugate** Unconjugated

**Purification** Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended use Research use only Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC

Reactivity Human

#### **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-X (CD11c, leukocyte surface antigen p150/95, CR4, Axb2) is a type 1 transmembrane protein that traditionally combines with beta-2 chain to form a leukocyte-specific integrin known as inactivated-C3b (iC3b) receptor 4 (CR4). Integrin alpha-X/beta-2 shares similar properties of the integrin alpha-M/beta-2 in mediating adherence of neutrophils and monocytes to stimulated endothelial cells and in phagocytosis of complement coated particles. Abnormal expression of integrin alpha-X is characteristic of hairy cell leukemia (HCL) and is dependent upon activation of proto-oncogenes Ras and JunD. Integrin alpha-X is present on dendritic cells, macrophages and NK-cells. Upon activation, DCs present in skin (Langerhans cells, lining of nose, lung, stomach, intestine and blood can migrate to lymphoid tissues and interact with T- and B-cells to initiate and shape the immune response.

Positive control: human dendritic cells. Human lymph node and tonsil.

# **Product images**

