

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Canine
Specificity	Detects human CD11b/Integrin αM in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Integrin αM and recombinant human Integrin αE is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD11b/Integrin αM Phe17-Asn1105 Accession # NP_001139280
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human ITGAM (Integrin αM subunit) is a 127kDa (predicted) glycoprotein, a member of the Integrin family of proteins. The Integrin family proteins are heterodimeric transmembrane receptors composed of an α and a β subunit. The Integrin αM subunit, also known as MAC-1α subunit or CD11b, combines with the Integrin β2 subunit (CD18) to form the non-covalent heterodimer Integrin αM/β2, also known as MAC-1 and complement receptor type 3 (CR3). Integrin αM/β2 is expressed on granulocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and natural killer cells. Upon activation, αM/β2 can bind several ligands (including ICAM-1 fibrinogen and the C3 complement fragment C3bi) to mediate phagocyte adhesion, migration and ingestion of complement-opsonized particles. The ECD of human ITGAM shares 75.8% aa sequence identity with canine ITGAM ECD.

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