

DESCRIPTION

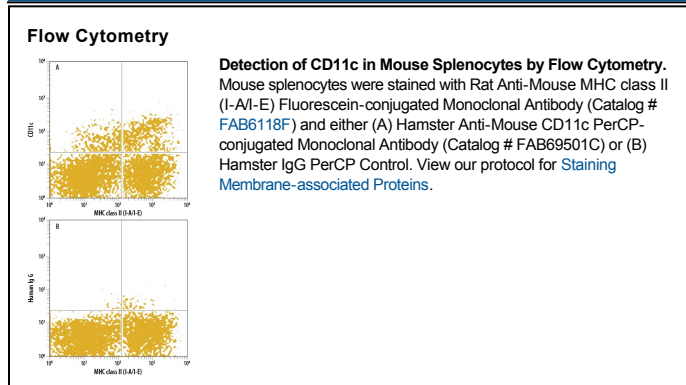
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD11c.
Source	Monoclonal Hamster IgG Clone # N418
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse spleen dendritic cells
Conjugate	PerCP (Peridinin-chlorophyll Protein Complex) Excitation Wavelength: 482 and 564 nm Emission Wavelength: 675 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

The Integrin α X subunit, also known as CD11c, is a 150 kDa type I transmembrane protein that noncovalently heterodimerizes with the β 2 subunit (CD18) to form α X β 2, also known as p150/p95 and complement receptor type 4 (CR4). Integrin α X β 2 is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, hairy cell leukemias and some other leukocyte subsets. The 1097 aa mouse α X extracellular domain shares 71% and 87% amino acid (aa) identity with human and rat α X, respectively. One potential α X isoform is truncated at aa 828. Some adhesion partners of α X β 2 are shared with α M β 2/CD11b/CD18 (complement iC3b, ICAMs, vWF and fibrinogen) while others (osteopontin, Thy-1, plasminogen, heparin) are unique. Unlike α M β 2, it is not constitutively active. α X β 2 adhesion mediates proliferation, degranulation, chemotactic migration, and phagocytosis of complement-opsonized particles.

References:

1. Metlay, J.P. *et al.* (1990) J. Exp. Med. **171**:1753.