

**DESCRIPTION**

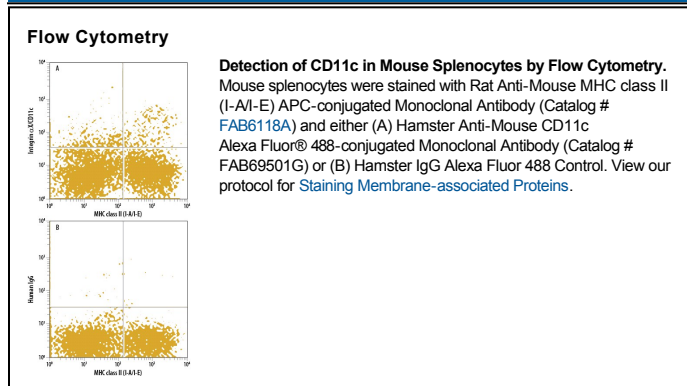
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Integrin $\alpha$ X/CD11c.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Hamster IgG Clone # N418
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse spleen dendritic cells
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	5 $\mu$ L/ $10^6$ cells	See Below

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

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

**BACKGROUND**

The Integrin  $\alpha$ X subunit, also known as CD11c, is a 150 kDa type I transmembrane protein that noncovalently heterodimerizes with the  $\beta$ 2 subunit (CD18) to form  $\alpha$ X $\beta$ 2, also known as p150/p95 and complement receptor type 4 (CR4). Integrin  $\alpha$ X $\beta$ 2 is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, and other leukocyte subsets. The 1097 aa mouse  $\alpha$ X extracellular domain shares 71% and 87% amino acid (aa) identity with human and rat  $\alpha$ X, respectively. One potential  $\alpha$ X isoform is truncated at aa 828. Some adhesion partners of  $\alpha$ X $\beta$ 2 are shared with  $\alpha$ M $\beta$ 2/CD11b:CD18 (complement iC3b, ICAMs, vWF and fibrinogen) while other adhesion partners (osteopontin, Thy-1, plasminogen, heparin) are unique. Unlike  $\alpha$ M $\beta$ 2,  $\alpha$ X $\beta$ 2 is not constitutively active.  $\alpha$ X $\beta$ 2 adhesion mediates cell proliferation, degranulation, chemotactic migration, and phagocytosis of complement-opsonized particles.

**PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES**

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