

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD11c in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, 50%-100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Integrin αXβ2 and recombinant mouse (rm) Integrin αL is observed, 10%-25% cross-reactivity with rhIntegrin
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 435421
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse CD11c Phe20-Pro1116 Accession # Q9QXH4
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	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

CD11c, also known as the Integrin αX subunit, is a 150 kDa type I transmembrane protein that noncovalently heterodimerizes with the β2 subunit (CD18) to form αX/β2, also known as p150/p95 and complement receptor type 4 (CR4). Integrin αXβ2 is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, hairy cell leukemias and some other leukocyte subsets. The 1097 aa mouse CD11c extracellular domain shares 71% and 87% amino acid (aa) identity with human and rat CD11c, respectively. One potential αX isoform is truncated at aa 828. Some adhesion partners of αXβ2 are shared with αMβ2/CD11b/CD18 (Complement iC3b, ICAMs, vWF and Fibrinogen) while others (Osteopontin, Thy-1, Plasminogen, Heparin) are unique. Unlike αMβ2, it is not constitutively active. αXβ2 adhesion mediates proliferation, degranulation, chemotactic migration, and phagocytosis of complement-opsonized particles.

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