

## DESCRIPTION

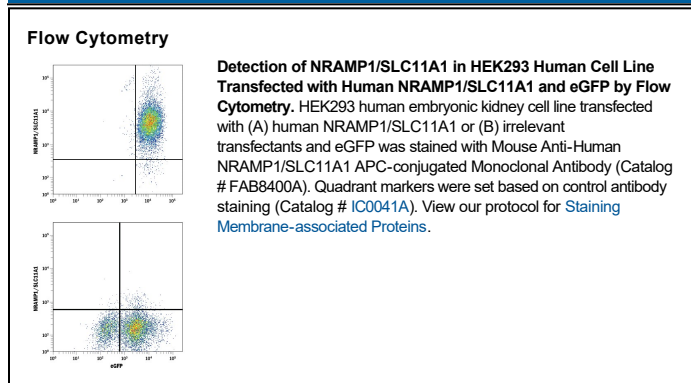
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with human NRAMP1/SLC11A1 by Flow Cytometry. Does not detect untransfected or irrelevant transfected HEK293 cells.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 910825
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human NRAMP1/SLC11A1 Met1-Gly550 Accession # NP_000569
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 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>	10 µL/10 <sup>6</sup> 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

NRAMP1/SLC11A1 (Natural Resistance-Associated Macrophage Protein 1/Solute Carrier family 11, member 1) is a member of the solute carrier family of multi-pass membrane proteins. It functions as a proton-coupled divalent transition metal (iron and manganese) transporter involved in iron metabolism and host resistance to certain pathogens. Mutations in SLC11A1 have been associated with susceptibility to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and leprosy, and inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn's disease. Alternatively spliced variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described.