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Monoclonal Antibody to Ly6G / GR1 Neutrophil Marker - PE

Alternate names: Gr-1 Granulocyte marker

Catalog No.: CL046R

Quantity: 100 Tests

Background: The Gr-1 antigen is primarily a marker of myeloid differentiation. In the bone marrow the level of Gr-1 expression is low on immature myeloblasts and increases as the myeloid cells mature to granulocytes. Gr-1 is also expressed on macrophages and transiently on differentiating monocytes. Expression of Gr-1 on a subpopulation of lymphocytes has also been reported.

Uniprot ID: P35461

NCBI: 10090

Host / Isotype: Rat / IgG2b

Clone: RB6-8C5

Immunogen: Normal murine bone marrow cells.

Format:
State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction
Purification: Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.4 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide, 1% BSA and 5% Sucrose
Label: PE – R. Phycoerythrin (RPE)
Reconstitution: Restore with 1 ml distilled water.

Applications:
Flow Cytometry: Use 10 µl of Neat-1/5 diluted antibody to label 10e6 cells in 100 µl.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity:
This antibody recognises the mouse Gr-1 antigen.
Clone RB6-8C5 reacts predominantly with the Ly-6G protein but weaker reactivity with the Ly-6C protein has been demonstrated.
This Clone RB6-8C5 has been reported to deplete mouse mature neutrophils in vivo (3). We recommend the use of CL046LE for functional studies.
Species: Mouse.
Other species not tested.

Storage:
Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
DO NOT FREEZE!
This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Shelf life: One year from despatch.

General References:
1. Fleming, T.J. et al. (1993) Selective expression of Ly-6G on myeloid lineage cells in mouse bone marrow. J.Immunol.151:2399-2408.

2. Hestdal, K. et al. (1991) Characterization and regulation of RB6-8C5 antigen expression on murine bone marrow cells. J Immunol.147:22-28.
3. Czuprynski, C.J. et al. (1994) Administration of anti-Granulocyte mAb RB6-8C5 impairs the resistance of mice to Listeria monocytogenes infection. J Immunol.152:1836-1846.
4. Sumagin, R. et al. (2010) LFA-1 and Mac-1 Define Characteristically Different Intralumenal Crawling and Emigration Patterns for Monocytes and Neutrophils In Situ. J Immunol. 185: 7057-7066.
5. Takano, K. et al. (2011) Successful treatment of acute lung injury with pitavastatin in septic mice: potential role of glucocorticoid receptor expression in alveolar macrophages. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 336: 381-90.
6. Giroux, M. et al. (2011) SMAD3 prevents graft-versus-host disease by restraining Th1 differentiation and granulocyte-mediated tissue damage. Blood.117: 1734-44.
7. Suttmann, H. et al. (2006) Neutrophil granulocytes are required for effective Bacillus Calmette-Guérin immunotherapy of bladder cancer and orchestrate local immune responses. Cancer Res. 66: 8250-7.
8. Nix, R.N. et al. (2007) Hemophagocytic macrophages harbor Salmonella enterica during persistent infection. PLoS Pathog. 3: e193.
9. Kanda, N. et al. (2011) Visfatin Enhances CXCL8, CXCL10, and CCL20 Production in Human Keratinocytes. Endocrinology. 152: 3155-64.