

Monoclonal Antibody to Macrophages / Monocytes - FITC

Alternate names:	Mouse Macrophage Marker
Catalog No.:	SM065F
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.1 mg/ml
Background:	<p>Monocyte and macrophage are white blood cells that roam the body tissues engulfing foreign organisms. A monocyte is a leukocyte, part of the human body's immune system that protects against blood-borne pathogens and moves quickly (aprox. 8-12 hours) to sites of infection in the tissues. Monocytes are usually identified in stained smears by their large bi-lobed nucleus.</p> <p>Macrophages are cells within the tissues that originate from specific white blood cells called monocytes. Monocytes and macrophages are phagocytes, acting in both nonspecific defense (or innate immunity) as well as specific defense (or cell-mediated immunity) of vertebrate animals. Their role is to phagocytize (engulf and then digest) cellular debris and pathogens either as stationary or mobile cells, and to stimulate lymphocytes and other immune cells to respond to the pathogen.</p>
Host / Isotype:	Rat / IgG2b
Clone:	MOMA-2
Immunogen:	Mouse lymph node stroma. Remarks: Spleen cells from immunised Wistar rats were fused with cells of the SP/O myeloma cell line.
Format:	State: Liquid purified IgG fraction. Purification: Affinity Chromatography on Protein G Buffer System: PBS containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative and 1% BSA as stabilizer. Label: FITC – Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1
Applications:	Flow Cytometry: Use 10 µl of neat-1/10 diluted antibody to label 10e6 cells in 100 µl (Membrane permeabilisation is recommended). Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes an intracellular antigen of Mouse Macrophages and Monocytes. It reacts strongly with Macrophages in lymphoid organs such as tingible body Macrophages and Macrophages in T cell dependent areas. Reacts on all Mouse strains tested.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Mouse.

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.

Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.

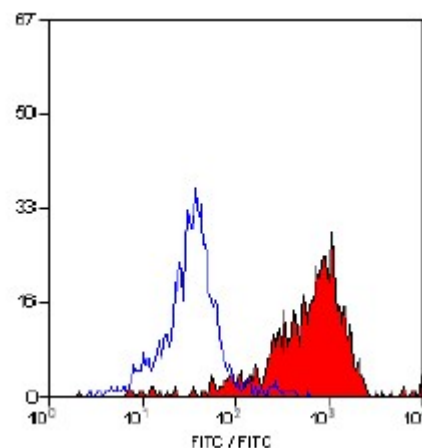
Antibody Hotline - Technical Questions - Antibody Location Service
Free Call: 0800-2274746 (Germany only) - www.acris-antibodies.com

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General References:

1. Kraal, G., et al. (1987) Macrophages in T and B cell compartments and other tissue macrophages recognised by Monoclonal Antibody MOMA-2. *Scand. J. Immunol.* 26: 653-661.
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4. Skoura, A. et al. (2010) Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor-2 Function in Myeloid Cells Regulates Vascular Inflammation and Atherosclerosis. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.* Oct 14. [Epub ahead of print]
5. Madrigal-Matute, J. et al. (2010) Heat shock protein 90 inhibitors attenuate inflammatory responses in atherosclerosis. *Cardiovasc Res.* 86: 330-337.
6. de Jager, S.C. et al. (2011) Growth differentiation factor 15 deficiency protects against atherosclerosis by attenuating CCR2-mediated macrophage chemotaxis. *J Exp Med.* Jan 17. [Epub ahead of print]
7. Frossard, J.L. et al. (2011) Role of CCL-2, CCR-2 and CCR-4 in cerulein-induced acute pancreatitis and pancreatitis-associated lung injury. *J Clin Pathol.* Feb 23. [Epub ahead of print]
8. Bhatia, V.K. et al (2007) Complement C1q reduces early atherosclerosis in low-density lipoprotein receptor-deficient mice. *Am J Pathol.*170: 416-26.
9. Bourdillon, M.C. et al. (2006) Reduced atherosclerotic lesion size in P-selectin deficient apolipoprotein E-knockout mice fed a chow but not a fat diet. *J Biomed Biotechnol.*2006: 49193.
10. Duewell, P. et al. (2010) NLRP3 inflammasomes are required for atherogenesis and activated by cholesterol crystals. *Nature.* 464: 1357-61.
11. Weingärtner, O. et al. (2011) Differential effects on inhibition of cholesterol absorption by plant stanol and plant sterol esters in apoE-/- mice. *Cardiovasc Res.* 90: 484-92.
12. Yamamoto, S. et al. (2011) Oral activated charcoal adsorbent (AST-120) ameliorates extent and instability of atherosclerosis accelerated by kidney disease in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation.* 26: 2491-7.
13. Ng, H.P. et al (2011) Attenuated Atherosclerotic Lesions in apoE-Fc? Chain-Deficient Hyperlipidemic Mouse Model Is Associated with Inhibition of Th17 Cells and Promotion of Regulatory T Cells. *J Immunol.* Oct 31. [Epub ahead of print]

Pictures:



Staining of mouse peritoneal macrophages with Rat anti Mouse Macrophages / Monocytes - FITC (SM065F)

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