

#### 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>	PBS and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

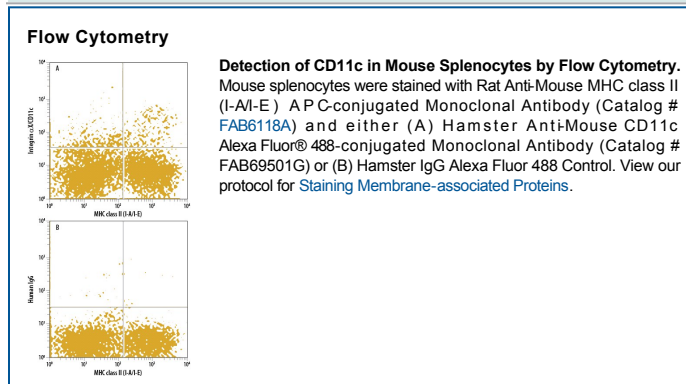
\*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

#### 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.

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

#### DATA



#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

#### 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, hairy cell leukemias and some 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 others (osteopontin, Thy-1, plasminogen, heparin) are unique. Unlike  $\alpha$ M $\beta$ 2, it is not constitutively active.  $\alpha$ X $\beta$ 2 adhesion mediates proliferation, degranulation, chemotactic migration, and phagocytosis of complement-opsonized particles.

#### References:

- Metlay, J.P. *et al.* (1990) J. Exp. Med. **171**:1753.

#### PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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