

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse CD11c. |
| Source | Monoclonal Hamster IgG Clone # N418 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Mouse spleen dendritic cells |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Flow Cytometry | 0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells | Mouse splenocytes |

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 αXβ2, 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.

References:

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

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