

### 36-2607: Anti-CD11b / MAC-1 (Microglial Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: ITGAM/3337)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	ITGAM/3337
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	ITGAM
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3684
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P11215
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	CD18; CD49d; Cell surface glycoprotein MAC-1 subunit alpha; Complement Component Receptor 3 Alpha; CR3 Alpha Chain (CR3A); Integrin alpha-M; Integrin beta 2 alpha subunit; Leukocyte adhesion receptor MO1; Ly-40; MAC1A; Macrophage antigen alpha polypeptide; MO1A; Neutrophil adherence receptor alpha M subunit
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment (around aa941-1074) of human ITGAM protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

CD11b is a cell adhesion molecule that acts as a receptor for cell surface ligands such as intracellular adhesion molecules (ICAMs) or soluble ligands. Integrins are heterodimeric proteins that contain an  $\alpha$  chain and  $\beta$  chain. Integrin  $\alpha$ M combines with the Integrin  $\beta$ 2 to form a leukocyte-specific integrin referred to as macrophage receptor 1 (Mac-1), or inactivated-C3b (iC3b) receptor 3 (CR3). Integrin  $\alpha$ M/ $\beta$ 2 is important in the adherence of neutrophils and monocytes to stimulated endothelium, and also in the phagocytosis of complement coated particles. The protein CD11b has been implicated in the various adhesion-related interactions of cells such as monocytes, macrophages, natural killer (NK) cells, and granulocytes. It is part of a heterodimer that consists of CD11b and CD18. It also modulates the uptake of complement-coated particles within the cell. It is commonly used as a microglial marker in tissues derived from the nervous system.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 $\mu$ g / 100 $\mu$ g
<b>Content :</b>	200 $\mu$ g/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2 $\mu$ g/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

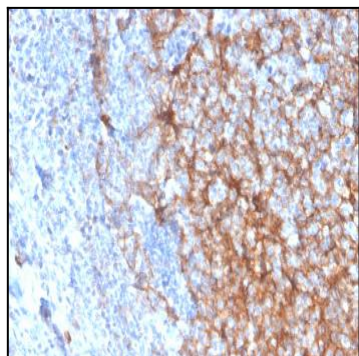


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with CD11b Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ITGAM/3337).

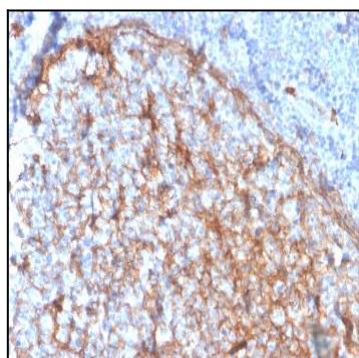


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with CD11b Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ITGAM/3337).

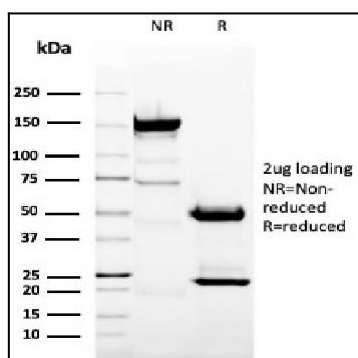


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD11b Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ITGAM/3337). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

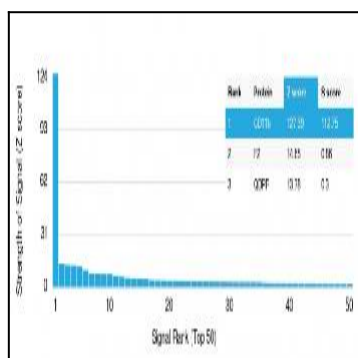


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD11b Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ITGAM/3337). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.