

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11471**Specification**

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | FC |
| Primary Accession | P20702 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG1, Kappa |

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) - Additional Information**Gene ID 3687**

Positive Control
Application & Usage

FACS: Human PMBCs
Flow (Cell Surface): 5 μ l/1x10⁶ cells,
Volume per test: 5 μ l (1 μ g).

Other Names
CD11c

Target/Specificity
CD11c

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution pH 7.2, \leq 0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
4°C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) - Protein Information

Name ITGAX

Synonyms CD11C

Function

Integrin alpha-X/beta-2 is a receptor for fibrinogen. It recognizes the sequence G-P-R in fibrinogen. It mediates cell-cell interaction during inflammatory responses. It is especially important in monocyte adhesion and chemotaxis.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location

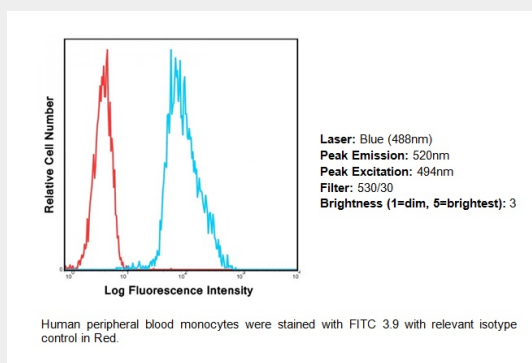
Predominantly expressed in monocytes and granulocytes

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) - Images



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with FITC 3.9 with relevant isotype control in Red.

CD11c FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 3.9) - Background

CD3 (T3), a complex T cell marker, is known to associate noncovalently with the α/β or γ/δ heterodimer of the T cell antigen receptor (TCR) to form the most complex transmembrane (TM) receptor structures. CD3 is specially engaged in antigen recognition and is known to play an important role in mediating signals that are critical for T cell development in the thymus, proliferation, and induction of T cell-mediated immune responses against infectious agents and also

in the differentiation of T cells into effector and memory populations. CD3 usually expresses in the cytoplasm of prothymocytes, and on the surface of about 95% of thymocytes, but cytoplasmic CD3 is lost as the cells differentiate into medullary thymocytes. Apart from its role as an important marker in the classification of malignant lymphomas and lymphoid leukemia, CD3 can also be useful for the identification of T cells in celiac disease, lymphocytic colitis and colorectal carcinomas associated with loss of a mismatch repair protein. CD3 indirectly plays an important role in immunomodulation whereas the anti-CD3 antibody may be used in in vitro Treg assays to generate effector T cells. The CD3 complex contains γ , δ , and ϵ chains, and it is part of the TCR complex, expressed by all mature T lymphocytes and by the thymocyte lineage. The OKT3 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with the ϵ chain of the CD3/T lymphocyte antigen receptor complex. CD3 enhances the antigen recognition by signal transduction. The OKT3 antibody is an immunosuppressive, which has proven to be an effective therapeutic agent in liver, heart, and renal allograft rejection.