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InnoCyto Inc.

15375 Barranca Pkwy, Suite I-103
Irvine, CA 92618
Email: info@innocyto.com
Phone: 1-949-418-7543

APC Anti-Mouse CD206 (MMR) Antibody

Catalog Number:	205703, 205704
Size:	25 µg, 100 µg
Target Name:	CD206, MMR, macrophage mannose receptor, MR (mannose receptor), MRC1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	M206MG2b
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	APC
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2b
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	0.2 mg/mL
Storage & Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.2 µg of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. APC has an excitation max at 650 nm and an emission max at 660 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Red Laser (633 nm)
Isotype Control:	301621

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

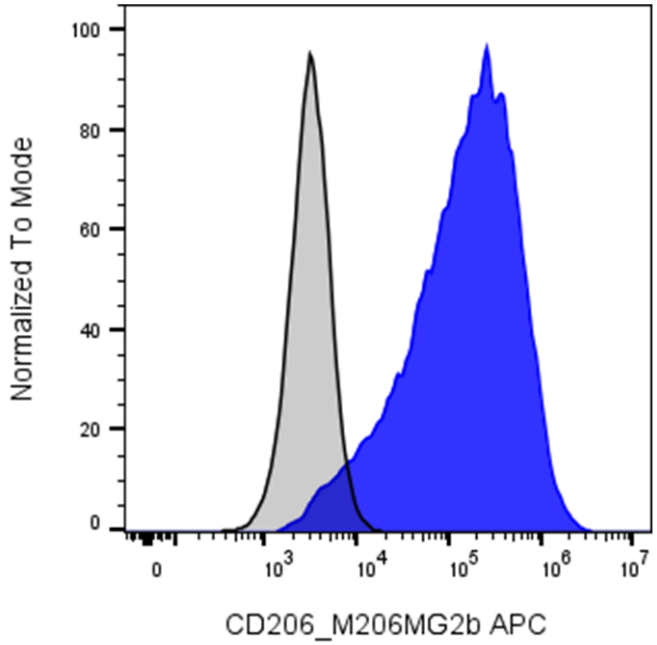
Mouse CD206, also known as the mannose receptor (MRC1), is a type I transmembrane C-type lectin receptor expressed predominantly on macrophages, immature dendritic cells, and selected endothelial cells. It functions as a pattern-recognition and scavenger receptor, contributing to innate immune surveillance, endocytosis, phagocytosis, and clearance of endogenous and microbial glycoproteins. CD206 also facilitates antigen uptake and trafficking to intracellular compartments, thereby potentially influencing antigen processing and presentation. The mouse Mrc1 gene encodes a protein that is orthologous to human MRC1/CD206.

CD206 is a large glycoprotein containing a short cytoplasmic tail, a single transmembrane domain, and a large extracellular region. The extracellular portion comprises an N-terminal cysteine-rich (CR) domain, a fibronectin type II (FNII) domain, and eight C-type lectin-like domains (CTLDs). CTLD4 and CTLD5 provide most of the carbohydrate-binding activity. CD206 recognizes glycans containing terminal mannose, fucose, and N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc), generally through calcium-dependent interactions. The CR domain additionally recognizes sulfated glycans, while the FNII domain can bind collagen-related structures.

CD206 participates in host defense by recognizing mannose-rich structures on microorganisms, including fungi, mycobacteria, and certain viruses. However, some pathogens can exploit CD206-mediated uptake to enter macrophages or alter immune responses. Dysregulated CD206-positive macrophage activity has also been associated with chronic inflammation, tissue remodeling, fibrosis, infection, and tumor-associated macrophage biology. Mouse studies further indicate that MRC1 influences systemic inflammatory responses and susceptibility to severe inflammatory conditions such as sepsis.

Therapeutically, CD206 is attractive primarily as a macrophage-targeting receptor rather than simply a receptor to block. Mannosylated nanoparticles, proteins, antibodies, and drug-delivery systems can exploit CD206-mediated endocytosis to selectively deliver therapeutic or imaging cargo to CD206-positive macrophages. This strategy is being investigated in cancer, infectious diseases, inflammatory disorders, and lysosomal storage diseases. CD206 therefore represents both a useful macrophage biomarker and a promising target for targeted drug delivery.

PRODUCT DATA



RAW 264.7 cells stimulated with IL-4 and IL-13 for 2-days were stained with APC Anti-Mouse CD206 clone M206MG2b (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram).

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