

Anti-Mannose Receptor antibody [15-2] ab8918

★★★★★ [11 Abreviews](#) [71 References](#) [4 Images](#)

Overview

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Product name | Anti-Mannose Receptor antibody [15-2] |
| Description | Mouse monoclonal [15-2] to Mannose Receptor |
| Host species | Mouse |
| Tested applications | Suitable for: IHC-Fr Unsuitable for: IHC-P |
| Species reactivity | Reacts with: Human |
| Immunogen | Purified human mannose receptor from human placental tissue. |
| Epitope | Stains extracellular domain of Mannose Receptor. |
| Positive control | Macrophages IHC: liver endothelial cells and Kupffer cells, spermatids, spermatozoa |
| General notes | <p>The Mannose Receptor (MR), a member of the vertebrate C-type lectin family, is a pattern recognition receptor that is involved in both innate and adaptive immunity. The 180 kDa transmembrane protein consists of 5 domains: an amino-terminal cysteine-rich region, a fibronectin type II repeat, a series of eight tandem lectin-like carbohydrate recognition domains (responsible for the recognition of mannose and fucose), a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular carboxy-terminal tail. The structure is shared by the family of multi lectin mannose receptors: the phospholipase A2-receptor, DEC 205 and the novel C-type lectin receptor (mannose receptor X). The MR recognises a wide range of gram positive and gram negative bacteria, yeasts, parasites and mycobacteria. The MR has also been shown to bind and internalize tissue-type plasminogen activator. MR's are present on monocytes and dendritic cells (DC) and are presumed to play a role in innate and adaptive immunity, the latter via processing by DC. The expression of MR as observed in immunohistology is present on tissue macrophages, dendritic cells, a subpopulation of endothelial cells, Kupffer cells and sperm cells.</p> <p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p> |

Properties

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Form | Liquid |
| Storage instructions | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Storage buffer | Constituents: PBS, 0.1% BSA |
| Purity | Protein G purified |
| Purification notes | 0.2 µm filtered antibody solution |
| Primary antibody notes | The Mannose Receptor (MR), a member of the vertebrate C-type lectin family, is a pattern recognition receptor that is involved in both innate and adaptive immunity. The 180 kDa transmembrane protein consists of 5 domains: an amino-terminal cysteine-rich region, a fibronectin type II repeat, a series of eight tandem lectin-like carbohydrate recognition domains (responsible for the recognition of mannose and fucose), a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular carboxy-terminal tail. The structure is shared by the family of multi lectin mannose receptors: the phospholipase A2-receptor, DEC 205 and the novel C-type lectin receptor (mannose receptor X). The MR recognises a wide range of gram positive and gram negative bacteria, yeasts, parasites and mycobacteria. The MR has also been shown to bind and internalize tissue-type plasminogen activator. MR's are present on monocytes and dendritic cells (DC) and are presumed to play a role in innate and adaptive immunity, the latter via processing by DC. The expression of MR as observed in immunohistology is present on tissue macrophages, dendritic cells, a subpopulation of endothelial cells, Kupffer cells and sperm cells. |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone number | 15-2 |
| Myeloma | unknown |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Light chain type | unknown |

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab8918 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|-------|
| IHC-Fr | ★★★★★ (6) | 1/50. |

Application notes Is unsuitable for IHC-P.

Target

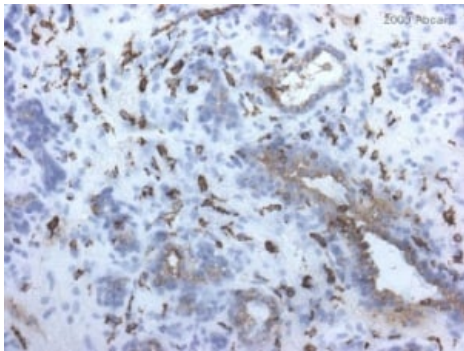
| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Function | Mediates the endocytosis of glycoproteins by macrophages. Binds both sulfated and non-sulfated polysaccharide chains. Acts as phagocytic receptor for bacteria, fungi and other pathogens. |
| Sequence similarities | Contains 8 C-type lectin domains. Contains 1 fibronectin type-II domain. Contains 1 ricin B-type lectin domain. |
| Cellular localization | Membrane. |

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-Mannose Receptor antibody [15-2] (ab8918)

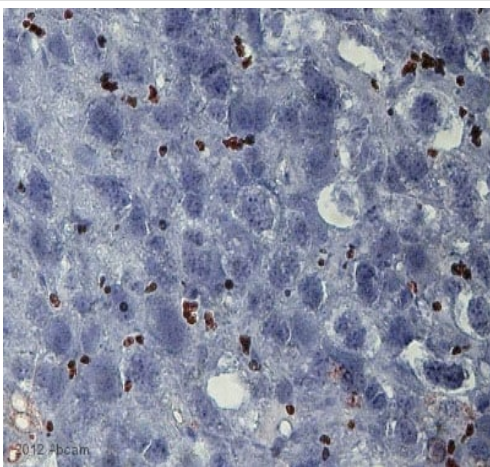
Frozen sections of human tonsil. ab8918 was used in a dilution of 1/25 and shows staining of endothelia of lymph vessels.



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-Mannose Receptor antibody [15-2] (ab8918)

This image is a courtesy of Pat Bell

ab8918 staining Mannose Receptor in human mammary gland tissue section by Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections). Tissue samples were fixed with 70% Ethanol and blocking for 10 minutes at RT was performed. The sample was incubated with primary antibody (1/10) for 1 hour. A HRP-conjugated mouse polyclonal to mouse IgG was used undiluted as secondary antibody.

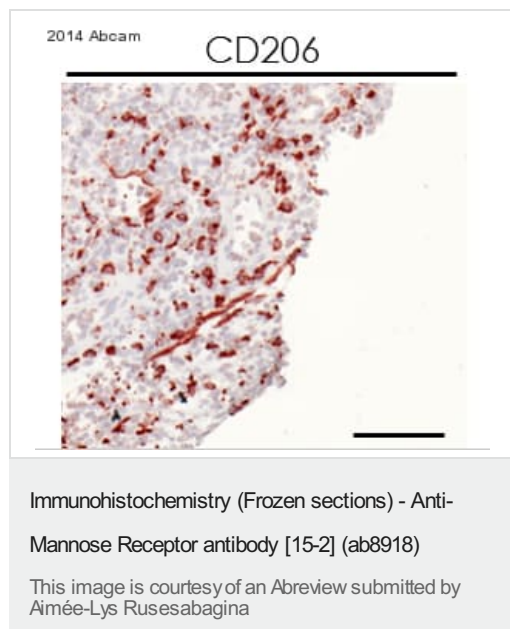


Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-Mannose Receptor antibody [15-2] (ab8918)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

Immunohistochemical analysis of murine uterus tissue sections, staining Mannose Receptor with ab8918.

Tissue was fixed with paraformaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/40 in 1% BSA) for 1.5 hours. An undiluted HRP-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse polyclonal IgG was used as the secondary antibody.



ab8918 staining Mannose Receptor in human endometriosis tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-Fr - frozen sections). Tissue was fixed with acetone and blocked with 10% serum for 1 hour at 22°C. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/10 in PBS + 1% NGS) for 16 hours at 4°C. An undiluted HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG polyclonal was used as the secondary antibody.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors