

10-210-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD11a Azide Free (0.025 mg)

Clone:	MEM-25
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-25 reacts with CD11a (alpha subunit of human LFA-1), a 170-180 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on B and T lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, basophils and eosinophils. HLDA IV; WS Code NL 209
Immunogen:	Leukocytes from a patient suffering from a LGL-type leukaemia.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Application:	Flow Cytometry Immunoprecipitation excellent antibody for immunoaffinity purification of LFA-1 complex Functional Application The antibody MEM-25 partially blocks binding of LFA-1 complex to ICAM-1.
Purity:	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification:	Purified from ascites by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Azide free phosphate buffered saline (PBS), approx. pH 7.4; 0.2 µm filter sterilized.
Storage / Stability:	Store at 2-8°C. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD11a (LFA-1 alpha) together with CD18 constitute leukocyte function-associated antigen 1 (LFA-1), the alphaLbeta2 integrin. CD11a is implicated in activation of LFA-1 complex. LFA-1 is expressed on the plasma membrane of leukocytes in a low-affinity conformation. Cell stimulation by chemokines or other signals leads to induction the high-affinity conformation, which supports tight binding of LFA-1 to its ligands, the intercellular adhesion molecules ICAM-1, -2, -3. LFA-1 is thus involved in interaction of various immune cells and in their tissue-specific settlement, but participates also in control of cell differentiation and proliferation and of T-cell effector functions. Blocking of LFA-1 function by specific antibodies or small molecules has become an important therapeutic approach in treatment of multiple inflammatory diseases. For example, humanized anti-LFA-1 antibody Efalizumab (Raptiva) is being used to interfere with T cell migration to sites of inflammation; binding of cholesterol-lowering drug simvastatin to CD11a allosteric site leads to immunomodulation and increase in lymphocytic cholinergic activity.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

**Antibodies****References:**

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- *And many other.

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