

## anti-human CD11a APC-conjugated

**APC** -conjugated monoclonal antibody MEM-25 to human CD11a

Cat-No: **21270116**

500 µl

**Clone:** MEM-25

**Specificity:** The antibody MEM-25 reacts with CD11a (α-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

**Isotype subclass:** Mouse IgG1

**Form:** The purified antibody is conjugated with Allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution necessary

**Physical state:** Liquid

**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide (pH 7.2)

**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

**Storage conditions:** Store at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

**Application:** Flow Cytometry

### References:

\*) Leucocyte Typing IV. Knapp W. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1989)

\*) Bazil V. et al., Folia Biol. (Praha) 36, 41 (1990)

**Background:** CD11a (LFA-1a) together with CD18 constitute leukocyte function-associated antigen 1 (LFA-1), the αLb2 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

**Warning:** Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

This material is offered for **research use only**. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only. ImmunoTools will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.

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