BACKGROUND

A monocyte is a leukocyte produced by the bone marrow from haematopoietic stem cell precursors called monoblasts. Monocytes circulate in the bloodstream and move into tissues throughout the body, where they protect against blood-borne pathogens. Monocytes are responsible for phagocytosis (ingestion) of foreign substances by using intermediary proteins such as antibodies or complements that coat the pathogen, or they can bind directly to the microbe through pattern-recognition receptors that recognize pathogens. Monocytes are also capable of killing infected host cells through a process termed antibody-mediated cellular cytotoxicity. Monocytes that migrate from the bloodstream to other tissues are called macrophages. Macrophages possess a large smooth nucleus, a large area of cytoplasm and many internal vesicles for processing foreign material. Macrophages are suspected to be the predominant cells involved in triggering atherosclerosis. Specific antigens expressed on sets of monocytes or macrophages may aid in the identification of these types of cells.

REFERENCES


SOURCE

Monocyte/Macrophage Marker (MOMA-2) is a rat monoclonal antibody raised against lymph node stroma of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2b in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Monocyte/Macrophage Marker (MOMA-2) is recommended for detection of an intracellular antigen of macrophages and monocytes of mouse origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10^6 cells).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS


STORAGE

Store at 4° C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

See Macrophage Marker (MAC387): sc-66204 for Macrophage Marker antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor® 488 and Alexa Fluor® 647.