**BACKGROUND**

Neutrophils, also referred to as neutrophil granulocytes, are the most abundant type of white blood cell. As integral parts of the mammalian immune system, neutrophils deal with defense against bacterial infection and other minute inflammatory behaviors. Neutrophils respond to bacterial infection swiftly, and are often the first reaction of the immune system. Endothelium mast cells and macrophages express copious amounts of cytokines, immediately attracting extremely migratory neutrophils to congregate at the site of infection. Capable of ingesting microorganisms and even other particles, individual neutrophils exist only through the execution of one major phagocytic event, utilizing all of their energy reserves in a powerful "respiratory burst". In addition, neutrophils release a variety of proteins in three different types of granules: specific, azurophilic and tertiary granules. Neutrophil anti-microbial products can also destroy host tissues.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Neutrophil Marker (6A608) is a rat monoclonal antibody raised against neutrophils 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**

Neutrophil Marker (6A608) is recommended for detection of neutrophils of mouse origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

**STORAGE**

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

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**PROTOCOLS**

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