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Anti-Mouse CD11c (integrin αX) Antibody

Catalog Number:	201601, 201602
Size:	100 ug, 500 ug
Target Name:	CD11c, integrin αX chain, CR4, ITGAX, p150
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	N418
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	Purified
Isotype:	Armenian Hamster IgG
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
Protein Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage and Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.2 ug of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application.
Isotype Control:	300501
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD11c, also known as integrin αX (ITGAX), is a cell surface adhesion and signaling molecule best known as a hallmark marker of dendritic cells in humans and mice. It is also expressed on subsets of monocytes, macrophages, natural killer (NK) cells, and activated T cells. CD11c plays an important role in immune surveillance by regulating cell adhesion, migration, and interactions between antigen-presenting cells and other immune cells.

Structurally, CD11c is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that heterodimerizes with the integrin β2 subunit (CD18) to form the αXβ2 integrin, also known as complement receptor 4 (CR4). The extracellular domain of CD11c contains an inserted (I) domain, also referred to as an A domain, which is responsible for ligand binding and requires divalent cations such as Mg^{2+} or Mn^{2+} for activity. Like other integrins, CD11c undergoes conformational changes that regulate its affinity for ligands and enable bidirectional signaling. Its short cytoplasmic tail interacts with cytoskeletal and signaling adaptor proteins but lacks intrinsic enzymatic activity.

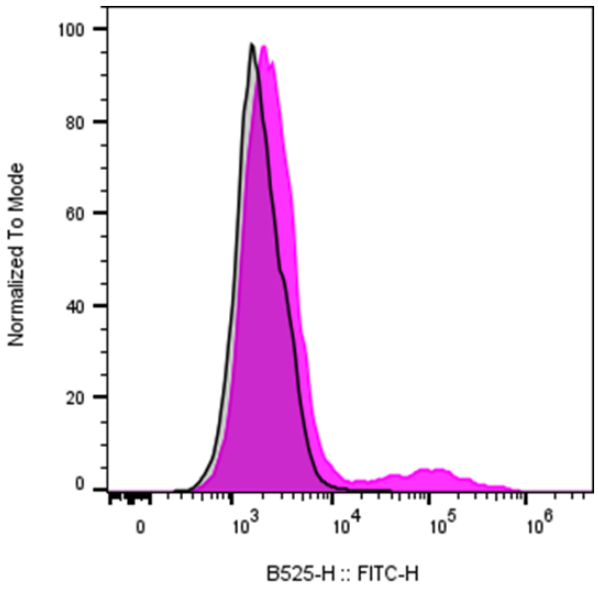
The primary ligands of CD11c include the complement fragment iC3b, fibrinogen, heparin, and several extracellular matrix proteins. Through binding to iC3b, CD11c contributes to complement-mediated phagocytosis and clearance of opsonized pathogens and apoptotic cells. CD11c also facilitates cell adhesion and migration across endothelial barriers, supporting the trafficking of dendritic

cells and monocytes to sites of infection or inflammation and to secondary lymphoid organs.

CD11c is implicated in a range of diseases involving immune dysregulation. In inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, CD11c⁺ myeloid cells contribute to tissue inflammation and antigen presentation, sometimes exacerbating pathology. In cancer, CD11c⁺ dendritic cells play dual roles: they can support antitumor immunity by presenting tumor antigens to T cells, but dysfunctional or tolerogenic CD11c⁺ populations within the tumor microenvironment may promote immune evasion. Altered CD11c expression is also observed in chronic infections, where it can reflect changes in myeloid cell differentiation and function.

Therapeutically, CD11c is most commonly leveraged as a biomarker and targeting handle rather than a direct drug target. Antibodies against CD11c are widely used for the identification, isolation, and depletion of dendritic cells in research and preclinical models. In immunotherapy, CD11c⁺ dendritic cells are central to vaccine strategies, where they are loaded with tumor or pathogen-derived antigens to elicit robust T cell responses. Additionally, targeted delivery of antigens or immunomodulatory agents to CD11c⁺ cells is being explored to enhance vaccine efficacy and modulate immune responses in cancer and autoimmune disease.

PRODUCT DATA



Mouse splenocytes were stained with purified anti-mouse CD11c clone N418 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram), followed by FITC anti-Armenian Hamster IgG.