

Product Information

Contents: Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) anti-human CD11a (LFA-1 α)

Catalog Number: 11-0119

Sizes: 25 tests, 100 tests

Formulation: Phosphate buffer pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN₃, 0.2% BSA

Storage Conditions: Store at 4°C.

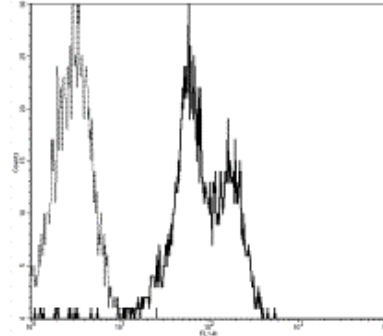
DO NOT FREEZE.

LIGHT-SENSITIVE MATERIAL.

Clone: HI111

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

HLDA No.: IV N231



Profile of FITC conjugated mAb HI111 (CD11a) staining on human peripheral blood lymphocytes.

Available Formats of This Product

Cat. No.	Format	Excite (nm)	Emit (nm)	Reported Applications
11-0119	FITC anti-human CD11a	488	518	FC
12-0119	PE anti-human CD11a	488	575	FC
14-0119	Affinity Purified anti-human CD11a	N/A	N/A	FA FC IHC
16-0119	Functional Grade* Purified anti-human CD11a	N/A	N/A	FA FC

*Functional Grade™ (FG™): Azide-free, sterile-filtered, and endotoxin < 0.001 ng/μg.
Purified: Contains azide, not sterile-filtered, and not endotoxin tested.

Description

The HI111 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD11a, the 180 kDa integrin α_L , also known as the lymphocyte function associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) α chain. LFA-1, formed by non-covalent association of CD11a with CD18 (integrin β_2), serves as an important adhesion molecule involved in lymphocyte and granulocyte function. CD54 (ICAM-1), CD102 (ICAM-2), and CD50 (ICAM-3) are ligands for LFA-1. CD11a is expressed by all leukocytes.

Usage

For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. The HI111 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

The HI111 antibody has been pre-titrated and tested by flow cytometric analysis of human peripheral blood leukocytes. This can be used at 20 μ l per 100 μ l blood (or per 1 million cells in 100 μ l total staining volume).

Related Products

- Cat. 12-0119 PE anti-human CD11a (clone HI111)
- Cat. 14-0119 Affinity Purified anti-human CD11a (clone HI111)
- Cat. 16-0119 Functional Grade Purified anti-human CD11a (clone HI111)

References

Knapp, W., B. Dorken, et al. eds. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.

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