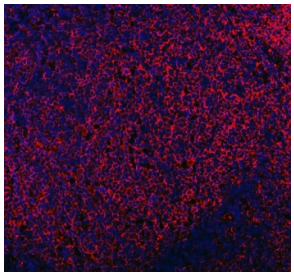
CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody (RQ8722)

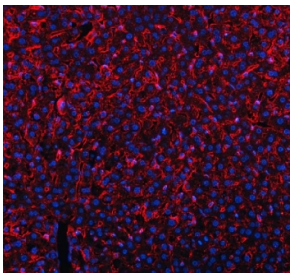
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8722	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

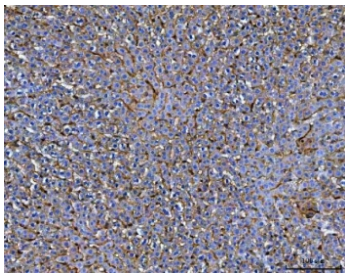
Availability	1-3 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity chromatography
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.05% sodium azide
UniProt	P22897
Localization	Cell membrane, cytoplasm
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody is available for research use only.



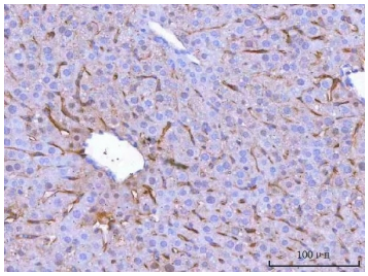
CD206 Antibody Human Tonsil IF. Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody demonstrates strong red fluorescence within scattered immune cell populations distributed throughout the lymphoid tissue. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a C-type lectin receptor involved in carbohydrate recognition, endocytosis, antigen processing, and macrophage-mediated immune regulation. Positive cells are observed within the tonsillar immune microenvironment, supporting the established role of CD206 as a marker of macrophages and specialized antigen-presenting cell populations. DAPI nuclear counterstain (blue) identifies cell nuclei and tissue architecture. HIER: steam section in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 min.



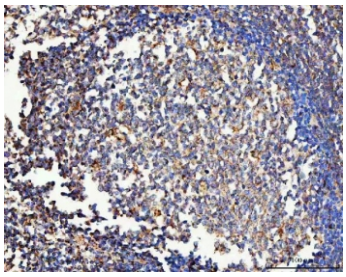
CD206 Antibody Mouse Liver IF. Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE mouse liver tissue using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody demonstrates strong red fluorescence within scattered hepatic immune cell populations and sinusoidal-associated cells throughout the liver parenchyma. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a C-type lectin receptor involved in carbohydrate recognition, receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen processing, and macrophage-mediated immune regulation. Positive immunoreactivity is compatible with resident macrophage populations and other antigen-presenting cells that contribute to hepatic immune surveillance and tissue homeostasis. DAPI nuclear counterstain (blue) identifies cell nuclei and tissue architecture. HIER: steam section in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 min.



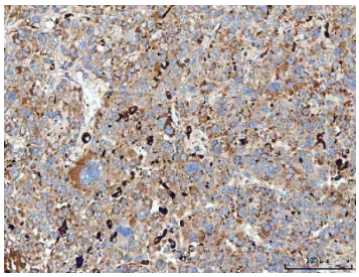
CD206 Antibody Rat Liver IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE rat liver tissue using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody demonstrates widespread cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining throughout hepatic sinusoidal-associated cells and scattered immune cell populations. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a C-type lectin receptor involved in carbohydrate recognition, receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen processing, and macrophage-mediated immune regulation. Positive immunoreactivity is compatible with resident hepatic macrophages and other antigen-presenting cell populations that contribute to liver immune surveillance, clearance of glycosylated ligands, and maintenance of tissue homeostasis. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



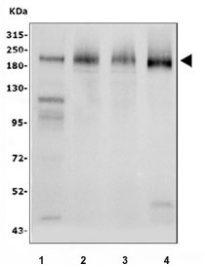
CD206 Antibody Mouse Liver IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE mouse liver tissue using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody demonstrates distinct cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining within sinusoidal-associated cells and scattered hepatic immune cell populations. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a C-type lectin receptor that mediates carbohydrate recognition, receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen uptake, and macrophage-associated immune functions. Positive immunoreactivity is observed throughout the liver parenchyma and is compatible with resident macrophage populations involved in immune surveillance, clearance of extracellular material, and maintenance of hepatic homeostasis. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



CD206 Antibody Human Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody demonstrates distinct cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining within scattered immune cell populations distributed throughout the lymphoid tissue. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a C-type lectin receptor involved in carbohydrate recognition, receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen processing, and macrophage-mediated immune regulation. Positive immunoreactivity is observed in cells compatible with macrophage and antigen-presenting cell populations within the tonsillar microenvironment, supporting the established role of CD206 as a marker of innate immune cell function and tissue immune surveillance. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



CD206 Antibody Human Liver Cancer IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human liver cancer tissue using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody demonstrates widespread cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining throughout the tumor microenvironment, including scattered immune cell populations and stromal-associated elements. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a C-type lectin receptor involved in carbohydrate recognition, receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen processing, and macrophage-mediated immune regulation. Positive immunoreactivity is compatible with tumor-associated macrophages and other antigen-presenting cell populations that contribute to immune modulation, tissue remodeling, and cellular communication within the hepatic tumor microenvironment. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



CD206 Antibody Human Monkey Mouse Rat WB. Western blot analysis of 1) rat lung, 2) mouse lung, 3) human liver, and 4) monkey lung tissue lysates using CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody. A strong immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 180-200 kDa in all samples, consistent with expression of CD206 (MRC1), a heavily glycosylated C-type lectin receptor involved in carbohydrate recognition, receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen processing, and macrophage-mediated immune regulation. Although the predicted molecular weight of MRC1 is approximately 166 kDa, the protein commonly migrates at a higher apparent molecular weight due to extensive N-linked glycosylation. The consistent detection of CD206 across multiple species demonstrates the broad reactivity of this antibody and supports its utility for western blot analysis of endogenous MRC1 expression. Predicted molecular weight: ~166 kDa. Observed molecular weight: ~180-200 kDa.

Description

CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody recognizes CD206, also known as MRC1 (Macrophage Mannose Receptor 1), a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the C-type lectin receptor family. CD206 functions as a pattern-recognition and endocytic receptor that binds carbohydrate structures containing mannose, fucose, and N-acetylglucosamine residues. Through recognition of these glycans on pathogens, glycoproteins, and endogenous ligands, CD206 participates in receptor-mediated endocytosis, antigen processing, cellular scavenging, and maintenance of tissue homeostasis. The receptor is primarily expressed by macrophages, dendritic cells, and other specialized antigen-presenting cell populations involved in innate immune defense.

CD206 Antibody is widely used for the investigation of macrophage biology and innate immune responses. CD206 plays an important role in the recognition and internalization of microorganisms, cellular debris, and glycosylated proteins, helping coordinate immune surveillance and clearance pathways. Expression of CD206 is frequently associated with alternatively activated macrophages and tissue-resident macrophage populations that contribute to immune regulation, wound healing, and tissue remodeling. As a result, CD206 has become one of the most commonly utilized markers for identifying and characterizing macrophage subsets in both normal and diseased tissues.

CD206 Antibody is also valuable for studies involving antigen presentation, inflammation, and host-pathogen interactions. Following ligand binding, the receptor facilitates uptake and intracellular trafficking of glycosylated molecules, contributing to antigen processing and communication between innate and adaptive immune systems. CD206 expression has been investigated in infectious disease, chronic inflammation, fibrosis, and autoimmune disorders where macrophage activity plays a central role in disease progression and tissue responses.

CD206 Antibody has become increasingly important in oncology and tumor microenvironment research. CD206-positive macrophages are frequently observed within solid tumors and are often associated with immune suppression, angiogenesis, extracellular matrix remodeling, and tumor progression. Consequently, CD206 serves as a widely recognized marker for tumor-associated macrophages and is commonly evaluated in studies examining cancer

immunology, tumor-stromal interactions, and therapeutic responses. The receptor's involvement in both innate immunity and tissue remodeling has established CD206 as a key target for investigations of immune regulation within the tumor microenvironment.

CD206 Antibody is suitable for applications involving macrophage characterization, immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry, western blotting, and immunofluorescence. Because CD206 occupies a central position in carbohydrate recognition, endocytosis, and immune regulation pathways, it remains an important biomarker for studies of innate immunity, inflammation, cancer biology, and translational research.

Researchers studying macrophage biology, innate immune responses, and tumor-associated immune regulation may also be interested in our comprehensive collection of Immunology Antibodies.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD206 Antibody / Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (amino acids D21-A1140) was used as the immunogen for the CD206 / MRC1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CD206 / MRC1 Antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

CD206 Antibody, MRC1 Antibody, Macrophage Mannose Receptor Antibody, Mannose Receptor Antibody, Macrophage Mannose Receptor 1 Antibody, C-Type Lectin Domain Family 13 Member D Antibody, CLEC13D Antibody, Endocytic Mannose Receptor Antibody

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