abcam

ab184807

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-M6PR (cation independent) antibody [EPR6599] - Lysosome Membrane Marker

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR6599
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Dissociation constant	3.9 x 10^{-12} M
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50 - 1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information IGF2R

Function Mediates the transport of phosphorylated lysosomal enzymes from the Golgi complex and the cell surface to lysosomes (PubMed:18817523, PubMed:2963003). Lysosomal enzymes bearing phosphomannosyl residues bind specifically to mannose-6-phosphate receptors in the Golgi apparatus and the resulting receptor-ligand complex is transported to an acidic prelysosomal compartment where the low pH mediates the dissociation of the complex (PubMed:18817523, PubMed:2963003). The receptor is then recycled back to the Golgi for another round of trafficking through its binding to the retromer (PubMed:18817523). This receptor also binds IGF2 (PubMed:18046459). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation by binding DPP4 (PubMed:10900005).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Stable for 12 months at -20°C, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The cation-independent mannose 6-phosphate receptor (M6PR) is an important player in cellular transport mechanisms. Also known as the insulin-like growth factor 2 receptor (IGF2R) this protein weighs approximately 300 kDa. M6PR is present on the membrane of lysosomes and works as a lysosome membrane marker. It functions as a sorting receptor in the Golgi apparatus and endosomes facilitating the transport of lysosomal enzymes from the Golgi to lysosomes and back for function and degradation.
Biological function summary	The M6PR enables essential cellular processes by mediating the trafficking of enzymes important to lysosomal function. This receptor takes part in recognizing and binding proteins tagged with mannose 6-phosphate signals allowing their transport to lysosomes. IGF2R engages in forming transient complexes with these enzymes within the cellular trafficking circuitry therefore ensuring the proper delivery of enzyme cargo to its target destination.
Pathways	M6PR fits importantly within lysosomal enzyme transport and the insulin-like growth factor (IGF) pathway. It partially regulates the homeostasis of IGF2 by facilitating its degradation modulating cell proliferation growth and development. Steric interactions with IGF2 and other proteins like mannose receptor homologs and IGF-binding proteins outline its influence within these pathways highlighting its multifunctionality.
Associated diseases and disorders	M6PR connects to certain cancers and lysosomal storage disorders. Dysfunctional pathway interactions or mutations within IGF2R often relate with types of cancer such as breast and liver cancers due to its influence on IGF2 regulation and cell proliferation. Additionally it associates with lysosomal storage diseases as lysosome-related pathologies emerge from impaired enzyme transport reflecting the M6PR's intricate role in cellular homeostasis.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

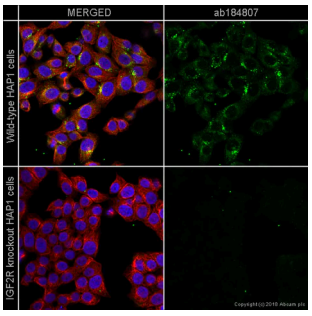
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

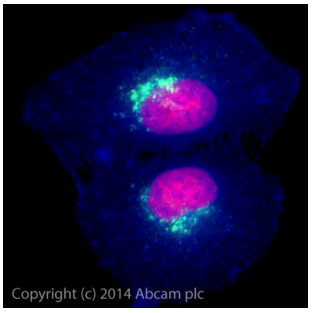
2 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-M6PR (cation independent) antibody [EPR6599] - Lysosome Membrane Marker (ab184807)

M6PR (cation independent) Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-M6PR (cation independent) antibody

ab184807 staining M6PR in wild-type HAP1 cells (top panel) and IGF2R knockout HAP1 cells (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 4% PFA for 10 min., permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab184807 at 5µg/ml and ab195889 (Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594)) at 1/250 dilution (shown in pseudocolour red) overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-M6PR (cation independent) antibody [EPR6599] - Lysosome Membrane Marker (ab184807)

M6PR (cation independent) Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-M6PR (cation independent) antibody

ab184807 staining Mannose-6-phosphate receptor in HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min) and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab184807 at a working dilution of 1 in 100 overnight at +4°C (shown in green). AlexaFluor®350 WGA was used at a 1/200 dilution and incubated for 1h with the cells, to label plasma membranes (shown in blue). Nuclear DNA was labelled in red with 1.25 µM DRAQ5™ (ab108410).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.