Species	Subsets	Surface Markers	% in MNC	Chemokine receptors	Functions
Human	Classical	$CD14^{++}CD16^{-}$	80-95	$CCR2^{high}CX3CR1^{low}$	Phagocytosis
	Intermediate	$CD14^{++}CD16^{+}$	2-11	$CCR2^{mid}CX3CR1^{high}CCR5^{+}$	Pro-inflammatory
	Non-classical	$CD14^{+}CD16^{++}$	2-8	$CCR2^{low}CX3CR1^{high}$	Patrolling
Mouse	$Ly6C^{high}$ ($Ly6C^{+}$)	$CD11b^{+}CD115^{+}Ly6C^{high}$	40-45	$CCR2^{high}CX3CR1^{low}$	Phagocytosis & Pro-inflammatory
	$Ly6C^{middle}$($Ly6C^{+}$)	$CD11b^{+}CD115^{+}Ly6C^{middle}$	5-32	$CCR2^{high}CX3CR1^{low}$	Pro-inflammatory
	$Ly6C^{low}$($Ly6C^{-}$)	$CD11b^{+}CD115^{+}Ly6C^{low}$	26-50	$CCR2^{low}CX3CR1^{high}$	Patrolling; tissue repair

Table 4. Markers and functions of MC subsets in human and mouse. Human MCs are divided into three subsets based on the cell surface expression of CD14 and CD16. $CD14^{++}CD16^{-}$ MCs, also called the classical MC, are the most prevalent MC subset in human blood and express high level of CCR2. The $CD14^{++}CD16^{+}$ MCs are intermediate MC which contribute significantly to atherosclerosis. The $CD14^{+}CD16^{++}$ MCs are referred to as non-classical monocytes which perform a *in vivo* patrolling function. Mouse MCs are divided into two subsets based on their cell surface expression of Ly6C. The $Ly6C^{high}$ and $Ly6C^{middle}$ subsets perform pro-inflammatory functions and express high level of CCR2, which is considered the counterpart of human classical MCs. The $Ly6C^{low}$ subsets express low level of CCR2, majorly patrol along the vascular endothelium and are involved in tissue repair, functionally similar to human non-classical MCs. CD, cluster of differentiation; CCR2, chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 2; CX3CR1, CX3C chemokine receptor 1; Ly6C, lymphocyte antigen 6 complex.