

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD32 Antibody[IV-3]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1075L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone No.	IV-3
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[MPC-11] [Product E-AB-F09812L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

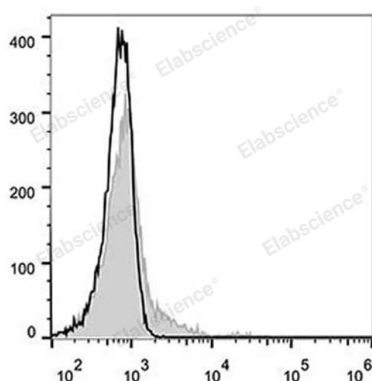
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with Elab

Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD32 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained lymphocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	IGFR2;CD32;CDw32;FCG2;FCGR2B;Fc-gamma RII-b;Fc-gamma-RIIb;FcRII-b;IgG Fc receptor II-b;Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-b
Uniprot ID	P31994

For Research Use Only

Gene ID

2212

Background

CD32 is a 40 kD polymorphic transmembrane glycoprotein also known as FcγRII and FCRII. It is an immunoglobulin superfamily member expressed on monocytes/macrophages, granulocytes, platelets and B cells. There are at least 6 isoforms of CD32 resulting from alternative mRNA splicing. CD32 mediates phagocytosis and oxidative burst in granulocytes, as well as platelet aggregation and immunomodulation. The extracellular domain of CD32 binds to polymeric and aggregated IgG and immune complexes, while the intracellular domain has been reported to associate with SHP-1 (B1 isoform).