

## Purified Anti-Human CD64 Antibody[10.1], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F10820

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

### Description

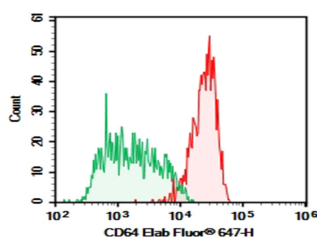
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CD64 protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	10.1
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

### Applications

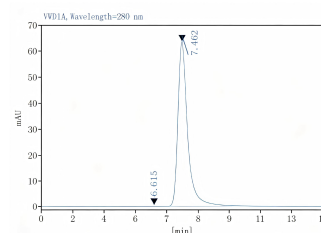
### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu$ g/mL (0.5 $\times$ 10 <sup>6</sup> -1 $\times$ 10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
<b>Block</b>	Reported in the literature

### Data



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with 0.2 $\mu$ g Purified Anti-Human CD64 Antibody[10.1], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 $\mu$ g mouse IgG1, $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated goat Anti-mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-human CD14 FITC-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity  $\geq$ 95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

CD64 is a 72 kD single chain type I glycoprotein also known as FcγRI and FcR I. CD64 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and activated granulocytes. The expression can be upregulated by IFN-γ stimulation. CD64 binds IgG immune complex. It plays a role in antigen capture, phagocytosis of IgG/antigen complexes, and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC).

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

## Application References

Yamin R, et al. Nature. 2021 Nov;599(7885):465-470.