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

catalog number: **E-AB-F10820**

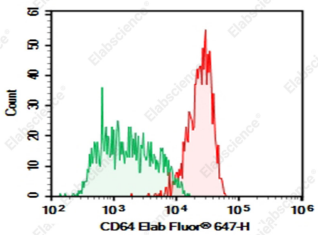
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

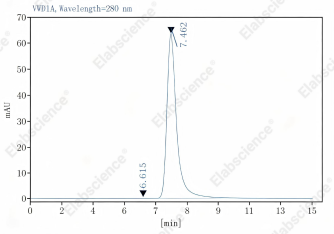
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD64 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	10.1
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with 0.2μg Purified Anti-Human CD64 Antibody[10.1], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2μg mouse IgG1,κ 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 ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	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.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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.