Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD64/FcγRI Antibody[X54-5/7.1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1186S

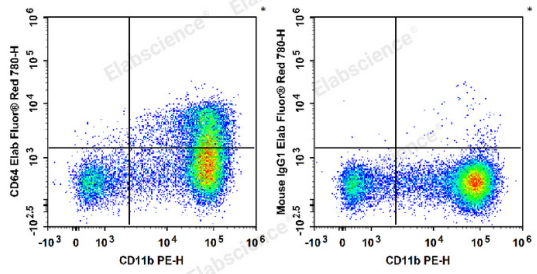
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	X54-5/7.1
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Red 780 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792S]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Red 780
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Red 780 is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an optical filter centered near 770 nm (e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

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 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



C57BL/6 murine bone marrow cells are stained with PE Anti-Mouse/Human CD11b Antibody and Elab Fluor® Red 780 Anti-Mouse CD64 Antibody (Left). Bone marrow cells are stained with PE Anti-Mouse/Human CD11b Antibody and Elab Fluor® Red 780 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Right).

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	CD64;FcRI;Fcg1;Fcgr1;IgG Fc receptor I
Uniprot ID	P26151
Gene ID	14129

For Research Use Only

Background

CD64 is a 72 kD single chain type I glycoprotein also known as FcγRI and FcRI. CD64 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on monocytes/ macrophages, dendritic cells, and mast cells. 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).