

Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Human CD32 Antibody[IV-3]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1075Q

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

Description

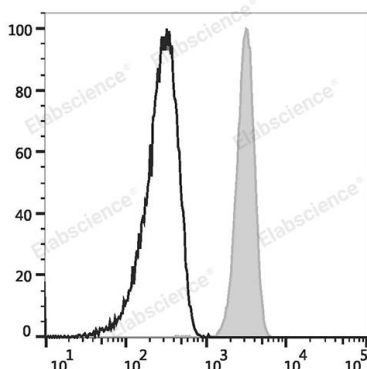
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone No.	IV-3
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[MPC-11] [Product E-AB-F09812Q]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Violet 450
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 450 nm (e.g., a 450/45 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.
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Data



Human peripheral blood granulocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Human CD32 Antibody (filled gray histogram) or Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Mouse IgG2b Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

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
Gene ID	2212

For Research Use Only

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).