

Purified Anti-Human CD32 Antibody[IV-3], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F10750

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

Description

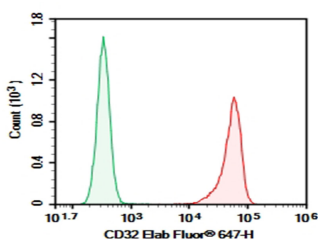
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Human CD32 protein |
| Host | Mouse |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG2b, κ |
| Clone | IV-3 |
| Purification | >98%, Protein A/G purified |
| Buffer | Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method. |

Applications

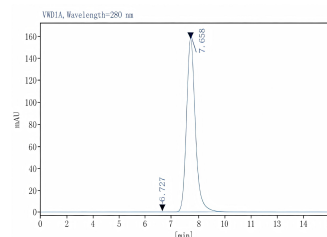
Recommended Dilution

| | |
|--------------|--|
| FCM | 2 μ g/mL (0.5 \times 10 ⁶ - 1 \times 10 ⁶ cells) |
| Block | Reported in the literature |

Data



Human peripheral blood granulocyte were stained with 0.2 μ g Purified Anti-Human CD32 Antibody[IV-3], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μ g Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity \geq 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

For Research Use Only

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).

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

Sanae Ben Mkaddem, et al. J Clin Invest. 2014 Sep;124(9):3945-59.