

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD35 Antibody[E11]

Catalog Number: GFH1062L

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

Description

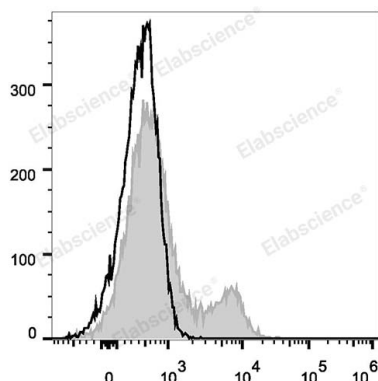
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	E11
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

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 lymphocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD35 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained lymphocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

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	C3BR;C3b/C4b receptor;CD35;CR1;Complement receptor type 1
Gene ID	1378

For Research Use Only

Background

CD35 is a type I single chain of glycoprotein, also known as C3b/C4b receptor, Complement Receptor type 1 or CR1. Four molecular weight allotypes (160kD, 190kD, 220kD, and 250kD) have been described. CD35 is expressed on granulocytes, monocytes, B cells, erythrocytes, and follicular dendritic cells, as well as subsets of NK and T cells. CD35 binds complement C3b, C4b, or iC3, and iC4, and plays important roles in both innate and adoptive immune response via mediating phagocytosis by granulocytes and monocytes. CD35 has also been reported to inhibit T-cell proliferation.