

## FITC Anti-Human CD72 Antibody[3F3]

**Catalog Number:** AN00325C

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2b, κ
<b>Clone No.</b>	3F3
<b>Isotype Control</b>	FITC Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[MPC-11] [Product E-AB-F09812C]
<b>Conjugation</b>	FITC
<b>Conjugation Information</b>	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

### Applications

### Recommended usage

<b>FCM</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. <b>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).</b> Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	Lyb-2;Ly-19.2;Ly-32.2
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P21854
<b>Gene ID</b>	971
<b>Background</b>	CD72 is a 39-43 kD type II membrane glycoprotein. It is a disulfide-linked homodimer belonging to C-type lectin family. CD72 is a pan-B cell marker expressed on pre-pre-B cells throughout B cell differentiation with the exception of plasma cells. It is also expressed on follicular dendritic cells, splenic red pulp macrophages (but not on peripheral blood monocytes), and liver Kupffer cells. CD72, a negative coreceptor of B cells, contains immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs in the cytoplasmic domain which has been shown to recruit the tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1. Ligation of CD72 with its ligand regulates CD72 tyrosine dephosphorylation and SHP-1 dissociation to promote B cell activation and proliferation. CD100 and CD5 have been shown to be CD72 ligands. The CD100-CD72 interaction plays a role in maintenance of B cell homeostasis.

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