Recombinant CD23/FCER2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300547P

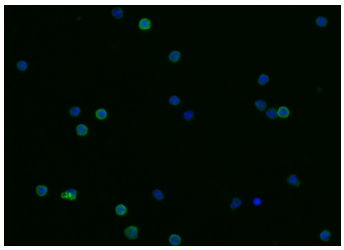
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

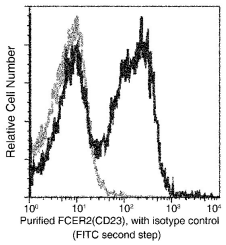
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD23/FCER2 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	4F9
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse FCER2 in mouse splenocytes. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse FCER2 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).



Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse FCER2(CD23) expression on BABL/c splenocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Mouse FCER2(CD23), then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CD23, also known as FcεRII, is a trimeric type II transmembrane glycoprotein member of the calcium-dependent (C-type) lectin family. CD23 is expressed in B and T lymphocytes, monocytes, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, follicular dendritic cells, intestinal epithelial cells, and bone marrow stromal cells. CD23 was first identified as a low-affinity receptor for IgE and the engagement of membrane bound CD23 leads to suppressed IgE production by B lymphocytes. CD23 can be cleaved to form a soluble protein which can drive cytokine release in monocytic cells, nitric oxide (NO) production, and the synthesis of cyclic adenosine 3′5′-monophosphate (cAMP). Soluble CD23 signals through integrins, activating MAPK and NF-κB pathways. CD23 is a useful marker in the prognosis of neoplastic disease, is elevated in a variety of autoimmune and inflammatory conditions, and is being investigated as a therapeutic target for IgE-mediated allergy, arthritis, and B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

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