Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Human CD72 Antibody[3F3]

Catalog Number: AN00325M

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

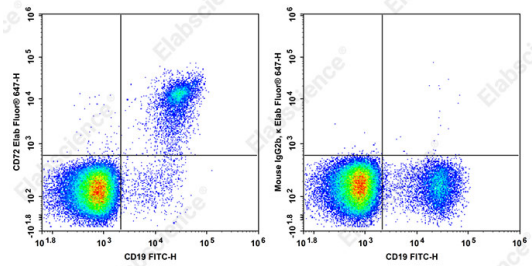
Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Clone No.	3F3
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 647 Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control[MPC-11] [Product E-AB-F09812M]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor®647
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 647 is designed to be excited by the Red laser (627-640 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 670 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

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.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Elab Fluor® 647 Anti-Human CD72 Antibody[3F3] and FITC Anti-Human CD19 Antibody[CB19] (left) or Elab Fluor® 647 Mouse IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	MMR;macrophage mannose receptor;MR;mannose receptor;MRC1
Uniprot ID	P21854
Gene ID	971

For Research Use Only

Background

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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