Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00531F)

TargetMol

Anti-CD23 Antibody-FITC (2S954)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	2S954
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD23 expression on human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Human CD23 and APC conjugated anti-Human CD19. The dot plots were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	10 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD23/FCER2 Protein (TMPY-02293)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Fcer2a;FCER2;Fc fragment of IgE receptor II
Biology Area:	Fc Receptors, ITIM/ITAM Immunoreceptors and Related Molecules

Research Background

Fc fragment of IgE, low affinity II, receptor for (CD23) or CD23 antigen is a member of the cluster of differentiation family. The cluster of differentiation (cluster of designation) (often abbreviated as CD) is a protocol used for the identification and investigation of cell surface molecules present on white blood cells initially but found in almost any kind of cell of the body, providing targets for immunophenotyping of cells. Physiologically, CD molecules can act in numerous ways, often acting as receptors or ligands (the molecule that activates a receptor) important to the cell. A signal cascade is usually initiated, altering the behavior of the cell (see cell signaling). Some CD proteins do not play a role in cell signaling, but have other functions, such as cell adhesion. CD23/FCER2 is a B-cell specific antigen, and a low-affinity receptor for IgE. It has essential roles in B cell growth and differentiation, and the regulation of IgE production. This protein also exists as a soluble secreted form, then functioning as a potent mitogenic growth factor. Increased levels of soluble CD23/FCER2 cause the recruitment of non-sensitised B-cells in the presentation of antigen peptides to allergen-specific B-cells, therefore increasing the production of allergen specific IgE. IgE, in turn, is known to upregulate the cellular expression of CD23 and Fc epsilon RI (high-affinity IgE receptor).

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