

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-CD23/FCER2 Antibody (Clone#ADIC-6)
<b>Gene Name</b>	FCER2
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, FCM
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD23 This receptor has essential roles in the regulation of IgE production and in the differentiation of B-cells (it is a B-cell-specific antigen) .
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Observed MW</b>	38-45 kDa
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry (IHC):1:50-200 Flow Cytometry (FCM): 1:30

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

## Background Information

CD23, also known as Fc epsilon RII, or FcεRII, is the "low-affinity" receptor for IgE, an antibody isotype involved in allergy and resistance to parasites, and is important in regulation of IgE levels. There are two forms of CD23: CD23a and CD23b. CD23a is present on follicular B cells, whereas CD23b requires IL-4 to be expressed on T-cells, monocytes, Langerhans cells, eosinophils, and macrophages. As part of a mapping of multiple probes to specific bands on chromosome 19 by fluorescence in situ hybridization, the FCE2 gene was assigned to 19p13.3. CD23 (FCE2) is a key molecule for B-cell activation and growth. It is the low-affinity receptor for IgE. The truncated molecule can be secreted,

then functioning as a potent mitogenic growth factor.

## Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of CD23 expression in Raji cell lysate.

