abcam

ab314411

APC Anti-CD23 antibody [EPR3617]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	APC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 650nm, Em: 660nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR3617
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/2500
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information FCER2

Function	Low-affinity receptor for immunoglobulin E (IgE) and CR2/CD21. Has essential roles in the regulation of IgE production and in the differentiation of B cells. On B cells, initiates IgE-dependent antigen uptake and presentation to T cells (PubMed:2167225). On macrophages, upon IgE binding and antigen cross-linking induces intracellular killing of parasites through activation of L-Arginine-nitric oxide pathway (PubMed:7544003).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Store in the dark

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CD23 also known as Fc epsilon receptor II (FcεRII) or BU38 is a type II integral membrane protein with a molecular mass of approximately 45 kDa. It is expressed mainly on B cells but also appears on various other cell types such as macrophages eosinophils and Langerhans cells. CD23 expression occurs in both soluble and membrane-bound forms. The protein consists of a lectin-like extracellular domain a short transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tail.
Biological function summary	CD23 facilitates several immune functions including the regulation of immunoglobulin E (IgE) production and its receptor-mediated endocytosis. It has a role in cell adhesion growth and differentiation. CD23 exists independently localizing primarily to the surface of CD23-positive cells. Furthermore this protein influences the release and activity of various cytokines impacting both innate and adaptive immunity.
Pathways	CD23 plays central roles in IgE-mediated immune responses and allergic reactions. It is importantly involved in the synthesis and regulation of IgE connecting it to the IgE signaling pathway and immune system pathways. CD23 interacts with IgE and its receptors which include the high-affinity receptor FcεRI forming an interface between the antigen and immune effector functions. Additionally CD23 participates in pathways that involve immune response modulation and inflammation prevention.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD23 is most notably associated with allergic diseases such as asthma and allergic rhinitis due to its role in IgE regulation. It is also linked to chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in which CD23 serves as a marker for disease progression. In CLL interactions involving CD23 and related proteins such as BCMA and BAFF have been studied to better understand the disorder and its treatment. Anti-CD23 antibodies have been used as both diagnostic tools and therapeutic agents to target CD23-positive cells in these diseases.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

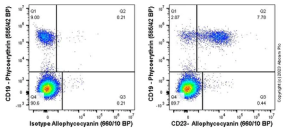
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - APC Anti-CD23 antibody [EPR3617] (ab314411)

CD23 Flow Cytometry staining of Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using rabbit Anti-CD23 antibody

Flow cytometry staining of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with ab314411 (right) or APC Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (left). PBMCs were incubated for 30 min on ice in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG and 10% normal goat serum to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody ab314411 or APC Rabbit IgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (1x 10^6 in 100 µl at 0.2 µg/ml (1/2500)) for 30min on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD19.

Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 40 mW Red laser (638nm) and 660/10 bandpass filter. Events were gated on viable lymphocytes.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.