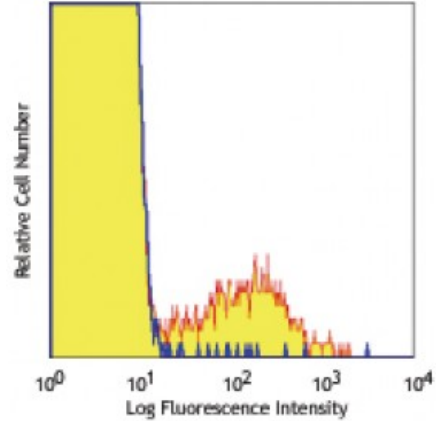


Purified anti-human CD23

Catalog # / Size: 2292510 / 100 µg
Clone: EBVCS-5
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ
Reactivity: Human
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with purified EBVCS-5, followed by anti-mouse IgG PE.

Applications:

Applications: Other
Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application References: 1. Sugden B and Metzenberg S. 1983. *J. Virol.* 46:800-807.

Description: CD23 is a 45 kD protein, also known as Leu-20, FcεRII, IgE Fc receptor, BLAST-2, B6, and low affinity IgE receptor. It is a member of the Ig family, expressed on most mature B cells, B cells in follicular mantle (but not in proliferating germinal center cells, follicular dendritic cells, monocytes, eosinophils, Langerhans cells, and a subset of T cells (10-15% of tonsillar T cells). CD23 responds to high levels of IgE by downregulating IgE secretion. In human monocytes, CD23 triggering results in release of pro-inflammatory cytokines including TNF-α, IL-1, IL-6, and GM-CSF. CD23 can be proteolytically cleaved to generate soluble CD23 fragments of various molecular weights. In chronic lymphocytic leukemia, levels of soluble CD23 in the serum can be used as a prognostic marker to identify patients at high risk for disease progression. Alternate splicing of exon 2 can also generate two cell-surface isoforms of CD23 differing by 6 amino acids in their cytoplasmic region.

Antigen References:
 1. Ludin C, *et al.* 1987. *EMBO J.* 6:109.
 2. Delespesse G, *et al.* 1992. *Immunol. Rev.* 125:77.
 3. Flores-Romo L, *et al.* 1993. *Science* 261:1038.
 4. Armant M, *et al.* 1994.