

**PE anti-human CD23**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2292540 / 100 tests  
2292535 / 25 tests

**Clone:** EBVCS-5

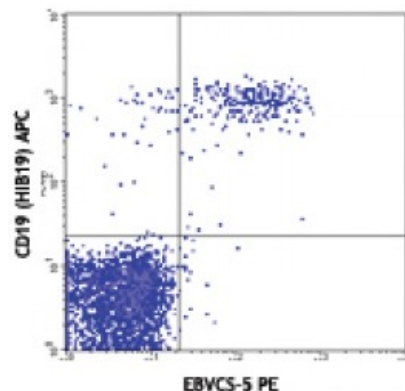
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD19 (HIB19) APC and EBVCS-5 PE

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. 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, Fc $\epsilon$ RII, 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- $\alpha$ , 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.