Product Data Sheet

Pacific Blue™ anti-human CD89

Catalog # / 2370595 / 25 tests

Size: 2370600 / 100 tests

Clone: A59

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Ag8.653 myeloma cells

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with Pacific Blueâ,¢ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Pacific Blueâ,¢.

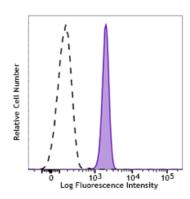
Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number: VMR30

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood granulocytes were stained with anti-human CD89 Pacific Blue™ (clone A59, filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Pacific Blue™ isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

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 5 μ l per million cells or 5 μ l per 100 μ l of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Pacific Blue™ has a maximum emission of 455 nm when it is excited at 405 nm. Prior to using Pacific Blue™ conjugate for flow cytometric analysis, please verify your flow cytometer's capability of exciting and detecting the fluorochrome.

Application References:

- Patry C, et al. 1996. J. Immunol. 156:4442.
 de Wit, et al. 1995. J. Immunol. 155:1203.
- 3. Honorio-França AC, et al. 2001. J. Leukoc. Biol. 69:289.

Description: CD89, also known as $Fc\alpha R$, is a 55-100 kD glycosylated protein. It belongs

to the immunoglobulin gene family. It is expressed on granulocytes, monocytes, and macrophages but is absent on T cells. It can interact with IgA aggregates and plays an important role in IgA mediated immune

responses.

Antigen References:

Patry C, et al. 1996. J. Immunol. 156:4442.
 de Wit, et al. 1995. J. Immunol. 155:1203.

3. Honorio-França AC, et al. 2001. J. Leukoc. Biol. 69:289.