

## Technical Data Sheet

# PE Mouse Anti-Human CD23

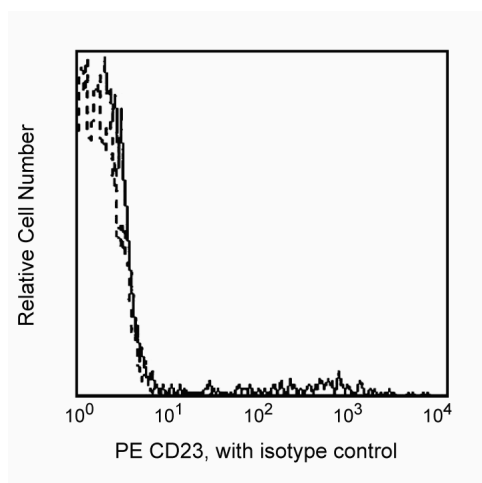
### Product Information

|                         |                                                                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material Number:</b> | 555711                                                            |
| <b>Size:</b>            | 100 tests                                                         |
| <b>Vol. per Test:</b>   | 20 µl                                                             |
| <b>Clone:</b>           | M-L233                                                            |
| <b>Isotype:</b>         | Mouse IgG1, κ                                                     |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>      | QC Testing: Human                                                 |
| <b>Workshop:</b>        | V CD23.15                                                         |
| <b>Storage Buffer:</b>  | Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide. |

### Description

The M-L233 antibody reacts with the low affinity receptor for human IgE, FcεRII/CD23. CD23 is a type II membrane protein which can be expressed by B cells, monocytes, macrophages, eosinophils, platelets, and dendritic cells. CD23 can mediate IgE-dependent cytotoxicity and phagocytosis by macrophages and eosinophils. Soluble CD23 (sCD23) can be released by CD23+ cells as a result of proteolytic cleavage of membrane CD23. Larger fragments of sCD23 (e.g., 37-25 kDa) retain their IgE-binding capacity whereas smaller fragments (i.e., ≤ 12 kDa) do not. Soluble CD23 may have immunoregulatory effects on the growth and differentiation of B cells and other cell types.

This antibody is routinely tested by flow cytometric analysis. Other applications were tested at BD Biosciences Pharmingen during antibody development only or reported in the literature.



*Profile of peripheral blood lymphocytes analyzed on a FACSscan (BDIS, San Jose, CA)*

### Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with R-PE under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE were removed.

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

### Application Notes

#### Application

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Flow cytometry | Routinely Tested |
|----------------|------------------|

#### Recommended Assay Procedure:

The biotinylated M-L233 antibody is useful as a detector antibody in ELISA for measuring soluble CD23 (sCD23) protein levels in combination with clone M-L234 as the capture antibody.

### BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

|               |              |               |              |              |                         |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| United States | Canada       | Europe        | Japan        | Asia Pacific | Latin America/Caribbean |
| 877.232.8995  | 888.259.0187 | 32.53.720.550 | 0120.8555.90 | 65.6861.0633 | 55.11.5185.9995         |

For country-specific contact information, visit [bdbiosciences.com/how\\_to\\_order/](http://bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/)

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD



## Suggested Companion Products

| Catalog Number | Name                                    | Size      | Clone   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 555749         | PE Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$ Isotype Control | 100 tests | MOPC-21 |

## Product Notices

1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use  $1 \times 10^6$  cells in a 100- $\mu$ l experimental sample (a test).
2. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
3. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols) for technical protocols.
4. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/colors](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/colors).
5. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
6. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

## References

Barclay NA, Brown MH, Birkeland ML, et al, ed. *The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press; 1997.(Biology)  
Schlossman S, Boumell L, et al, ed. *Leucocyte Typing V*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1995.(Clone-specific)  
Delespesse G, Hofstetter H, Sarfati M. Low-affinity receptor for IgE (FcERII, CD23) and its soluble fragments. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol*. 1989; 90(1):41-44.  
(Biology)  
Gordon J, Millsum MJ, Flores-Romo L, Gillis S. Regulation of resting and cycling human B lymphocytes via surface IgM and the accessory molecules interleukin-4, CD23 and CD40. *Immunology*. 1989; 68(4):526-531.(Biology)  
Saeland S, Duvert V, Moreau I, Banchereau J. Human B cell precursors proliferate and express CD23 after CD40 ligation. *J Exp Med*. 1993; 178(1):113-120.  
(Biology)