

### 30-2908: Anti-Hu CD89 APC Mab (A59)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	A59
<b>Application :</b>	FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human, Non-Human Primates
<b>Conjugate :</b>	APC
<b>Gene :</b>	FCAR
<b>Gene ID :</b>	2204
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P24071
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	FcαRI, FcAR, CTB-61M7.2
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1 kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Ag8.653 myeloma cells

#### Description

**Specificity:** The mouse monoclonal antibody A59 recognizes an extracellular epitope of CD89, a 55-100 kDa glycoprotein serving as a receptor for IgA and expressed mainly on granulocytes, monocytes and macrophages.

CD89 (Fc-α-R) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein serving as a receptor for IgA. Soluble CD89 is detectable in serum and retains its IgA binding capacity. For signal transduction the association with FcR gamma chain homodimers is needed. CD89 is expressed on granulocytes, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells and myeloid cell lines. Its expression is upregulated in presence of IgA immune complexes, stimulators (such as LPS, PMA), TNF alpha, IL1 beta or GM-CSF, and it is downregulated in presence of TGF beta and suramin. Binding of IgA-opsonized targets to CD89 leads to phagocytic and cytotoxic processes of the immunologic defense.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	100 Tests
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified antibody is conjugated with activated allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions and unconjugated antibody and free fluorochrome are removed by size-exclusion chromatography.
<b>Content :</b>	Storage Buffer: Stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azide
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

#### Application Note

**Flow cytometry:** The reagent is designed for analysis of human blood cells using 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10<sup>6</sup> cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (1 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.

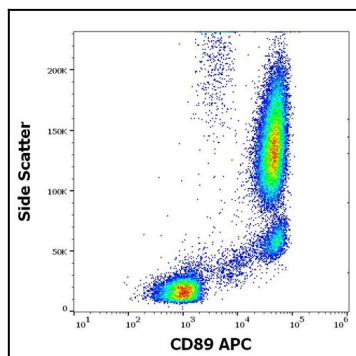


Figure 1: Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human CD89 (A59) APC antibody (10  $\mu$ l reagent / 100  $\mu$ l of peripheral whole blood).

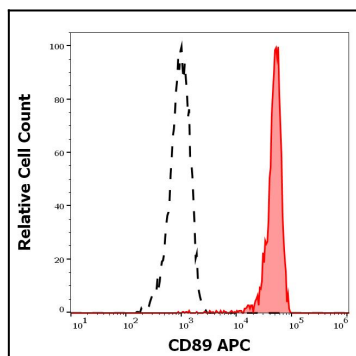


Figure 2: Separation of human monocytes (red-filled) from lymphocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human CD89 (A59) APC antibody (10  $\mu$ l reagent / 100  $\mu$ l of peripheral whole blood).