

1P-139-T100

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD89 Phycoerythrin (PE) conjugated (100 tests)

Clone:	A59
lsotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The mouse monoclonal antibody A59 recognizes CD89, a 55-100 kDa glycoprotein serving as a receptor for IgA and expressed mainly on granulocytes, monocytes and macrophages. HLDA WS Code V MR30
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Ag8.653 myeloma cells
Species Reactivity:	Human, Non-Human Primates
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with R-Phycoerythrin (PE) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 10 $\mu$ l reagent / 100 $\mu$ l of whole blood or 10 <sup>6</sup> cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (1 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD89 (Fc-alpha-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.

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Antibodies References:

\*Schenk M, Bouchon A, Seibold F, Mueller C: TREM-1--expressing intestinal macrophages crucially amplify chronic inflammation in experimental colitis and inflammatory bowel diseases. J Clin Invest. 2007 Oct;117(10):3097-106.

\*Barratt J, Greer MR, Pawluczyk IZ, Allen AC, Bailey EM, Buck KS, Feehally J: Identification of a novel Fcalpha receptor expressed by human mesangial cells. Kidney Int. 2000 May;57(5):1936-48.

\*van Égmond M, van Spriel AB, Vermeulen H, Huls G, van Garderen E, van de Winkel JG: Enhancement of polymorphonuclear cell-mediated tumor cell killing on simultaneous engagement of fcgammaRI (CD64) and fcalphaRI (CD89). Cancer Res. 2001 May 15;61(10):4055-60.

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\*Wu J, Ji C, Xie F, Langefeld CD, Qian K, Gibson AW, Edberg JC, Kimberly RP: FcalphaRI (CD89) alleles determine the proinflammatory potential of serum IgA. J Immunol. 2007 Mar 15;178(6):3973-82.

\*Rogers KA, Scinicariello F, Attanasio R: Identification and characterization of macaque CD89 (immunoglobulin A Fc receptor). Immunology. 2004 Oct;113(2):178-86.

\*van Dijk TB, Bracke M, Caldenhoven E, Raaijmakers JA, Lammers JW, Koenderman L, de Groot RP: Cloning and characterization of Fc alpha Rb, a novel Fc alpha receptor (CD89) isoform expressed in eosinophils and neutrophils. Blood. 1996 Dec 1;88(11):4229-38.

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