**DESCRIPTION**

**Species Reactivity**  Human

**Specificity**  Detects human CD23 in ELISAs and Western blots.

**Source**  Monoclonal Mouse IgG Clone # 138633

**Purification**  Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant

**Immunogen**  Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD23 Met150-Ser321

**Accession #**  P06734

**Formulation**  Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

**Human CD23/FcεRII Sandwich Immunoassay**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent</th>
<th>Human CD23/FcεRII Antibody (Catalog # MAB1231)</th>
<th>Human CD23/FcεRII Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF123)</th>
<th>Recombinant Human CD23/FcεRII (Catalog # 123-FE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELISA Capture</strong> 2-8 μg/mL</td>
<td><strong>ELISA Detection</strong> 0.1-0.4 μg/mL</td>
<td><strong>Standard</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution**  Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping**  The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C.

**Stability & Storage**  Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
BACKGROUND

CD23 (also named B cell differentiation antigen) is a member of subgroup II of the C-type (Ca\(^{2+}\)-dependent) lectin superfamily (1-5). Human CD23 is a 47 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein that is expressed by a wide variety of cell types (6-10). The full-length receptor is 321 amino acids (aa) in length and contains a 274 aa extracellular region, a 26 aa transmembrane segment, and a 21 aa cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular region contains a C-type lectin domain and a connecting stalk with coiled-coil topography (3, 11). The lectin domain binds both protein and carbohydrate in an apparently Ca\(^{2+}\)-independent manner (11). The coiled-coil region contributes to oligomerization (11, 12). The lectin domain in human CD23 (aa 162-284) is 64%, 62% and 68% aa identical to the lectin domains in mouse, rat and bovine CD23, respectively. In the cytoplasmic region, two FC isoforms exist which arise from alternate start sites (6, 12). The "a" (or long) isoform begins with the sequence MEEGQYS and is constitutively expressed by B cells. It is believed to participate in IgE-mediated endocytosis (13). The "b" (or short) isoform begins with MNPPSQ and is induced on a wide variety of cell types by IL-4 (6). Fc\(\beta\) reportedly contributes to IgE-mediated phagocytosis (13). Fc\(\beta\) expressing cells include eosinophils, monocytes, visceral smooth muscle and intestinal epithelium (6, 14, 15). At least four soluble forms of CD23 are known to exist. They range in molecular weight from 25 kDa to 37 kDa, with the 25 kDa form predominating in sera (16). Soluble CD23 (sFc) is generated by metalloprotease (ADAM8; ADAM15; ADAM28) and cysteine protease activity (16-18). Cleavage usually occurs between aa 150-160 (7, 8). It is unclear if sequential metalloprotease-cysteine protease activity is necessary for the generation of all soluble forms. Both soluble and membrane-bound CD23 show bioactivity. Ligands for CD23 include CD21, IgE, CD11b, and CD11c (19-21). CD23 binding to CD21 on monocytes results in oxidative product generation and proinflammatory cytokine release (21). On B cells, sCD23 induces IgE secretion by binding CD21. Conversely, secreted IgE will, in turn, bind B cell membrane CD23, rendering it unavailable for cleavage, and thus shutting down IgE production (11).

References: