

<b>Product name:</b>	CD32-C Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN08369
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FCGR2C. AA range:251-300
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Rat,Mouse
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	35kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**Background:**

caution:Has sometimes been attributed to correspond to FcR-IIB.,caution:Has sometimes been attributed to correspond to FcR-IIC.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FCGR2B is found in a follicular lymphoma. Translocation t(1;22)(q22;q11). The translocation leads to the hyperexpression of the receptor. This may play a role in the tumor progression.,domain:Contains 1 copy of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.,domain:Contains an intracytoplasmic twice repeated motif referred as immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activator motif (ITAM). These motifs are involved in triggering cell activation upon receptors aggregation.,function:Receptor for the Fc region of complexed immunoglobulins gamma. Low affinity receptor. Involved in a variety of effector and regulatory functions such as phagocytosis of immune complexes and modulation of antibody production by B-cells.,function:Receptor for the Fc region of complexed or aggregated immunoglobulins gamma. Low affinity receptor. Involved in a variety of effector and regulatory functions such as phagocytosis of immune complexes and modulation of antibody production by B-cells. Binding to this receptor results in down-modulation of previous state of cell activation triggered via antigen receptors on B-cells (BCR), T-cells (TCR) or via another Fc receptor. Isoform IIB1 fails to mediate endocytosis or phagocytosis. Isoform IIB2 does not trigger phagocytosis.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Isoform IIB1 interacts with measles virus N protein. N protein is released in the blood following lysis of measles infected cells. This interaction presumably block inflammatory immune response. Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1.,tissue specificity:Is the most broadly distributed Fc-gamma-receptor. Expressed in monocyte, neutrophils, macrophages, basophils, eosinophils, Langerhans cells, B-cells, platelets cells and placenta (endothelial cells). Not detected in natural killer cells.,tissue specificity:Isoform IIC1 is detected in monocytes, macrophages, polymorphonuclear cells and natural killer cells.,caution:Has sometimes been attributed to correspond to FcR-IIB.,caution:Has sometimes been attributed to correspond to FcR-IIC.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FCGR2B is found in a follicular lymphoma. Translocation t(1;22)(q22;q11). The translocation leads to the hyperexpression of the receptor. This may play a role in the tumor progression.,domain:Contains 1 copy of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM). This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases.,domain:Contains an intracytoplasmic twice repeated motif referred as immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activator motif (ITAM). These motifs are involved in triggering cell activation upon receptors aggregation.,function:Receptor for the Fc region of complexed immunoglobulins gamma. Low affinity receptor. Involved in a variety of effector and regulatory functions such as phagocytosis of immune complexes and modulation of antibody production by B-cells.,function:Receptor for the Fc region of complexed or aggregated immunoglobulins gamma. Low affinity receptor. Involved in a variety of effector and regulatory functions such as phagocytosis of immune complexes and modulation of antibody production by B-cells. Binding to this receptor results in down-modulation of previous state of cell activation triggered via antigen receptors on B-cells (BCR), T-cells (TCR) or via another Fc receptor. Isoform IIB1 fails to mediate endocytosis or phagocytosis. Isoform IIB2 does not trigger phagocytosis.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Isoform IIB1 interacts with measles virus N protein. N protein is released in the blood following lysis of measles infected cells. This interaction presumably block inflammatory immune response. Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1.,tissue specificity:Is the most broadly distributed Fc-gamma-receptor. Expressed in monocyte, neutrophils, macrophages, basophils, eosinophils, Langerhans cells, B-cells, platelets cells and placenta (endothelial cells). Not detected in natural killer cells.,tissue specificity:Isoform IIC1 is detected in monocytes, macrophages, polymorphonuclear cells and natural killer cells.,