

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse Fcγ RIII/A/B (CD16) in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Fcrl3/CD16-2, rmFcγ RIA or rhFcγ RIIA is observed. |
| Source | Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 275003 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fcγ RIII Ala31-Thr215 Accession # Q5D5J5 |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions. |

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.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Flow Cytometry | 0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells | RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line |

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| Shipping | The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| Stability & Storage | Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied. |

BACKGROUND

Receptors for the Fc region of IgG (Fcγ Rs) are members of the Ig superfamily that function in the activation or inhibition of immune responses such as degranulation, phagocytosis, ADCC (antibody-dependent cellular toxicity), cytokine release, and B cell proliferation (1-3). The Fcγ Rs have been divided into three classes based on close relationships in their extracellular domains; these groups are designated Fcγ RI (also known as CD64), Fcγ RII (CD32), and Fcγ RIII (CD16). Each group may be encoded by multiple genes and exist in different isoforms depending on species and cell type. The CD64 proteins are high affinity receptors (~10⁻⁸-10⁻⁹ M) capable of binding monomeric IgG, whereas the CD16 and CD32 proteins bind IgG with lower affinities (~10⁻⁶-10⁻⁷ M) only recognizing IgG aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens (1, 4). Fcγ Rs that deliver an activating signal either have an intrinsic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) within their cytoplasmic domains or associate with one of the ITAM-bearing adapter subunits, FcRγ or ζ (3, 5). The only inhibitory member in human and mouse, Fcγ RIIB, has an intrinsic cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM). The coordinated functioning of activating and inhibitory receptors is necessary for successful initiation, amplification, and termination of immune responses (5). Mouse CD16 is encoded by a single gene. The protein product is a type I transmembrane protein having two extracellular Ig-like domains. It is expressed on a variety of myeloid and lymphoid cells (4) and associates with FcRγ to deliver an activating signal upon ligand binding (5). Mouse CD32 is closely related to mouse CD16 throughout its extracellular domain (95% amino acid sequence identity), but has a divergent cytoplasmic domain and functions as an inhibitory receptor. Together these proteins constitute an activating/inhibiting receptor pair to regulate immune responses (5).

References:

1. van de Winkel, J. and P. Capes (1993) *Immunol. Today* **14**:215.
2. Raghaven, M. and P. Bjorkman (1996) *Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol.* **12**:181.
3. Ravetch, J. and S. Bolland (2001) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* **19**:275.
4. Takai, T. (2002) *Nature Rev. Immunol.* **2**:580.
5. Ravetch, J. and L. Lanier (2000) *Science* **290**:84.

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