

# Mouse Fc $\gamma$ RII/RIII (CD32/CD16) Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG<sub>2B</sub> Clone # 190909

Catalog Number: FAB1460T  
100  $\mu$ g

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Fc $\gamma$ RII/RIII (CD32/CD16) in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD16 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human CD32 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 190909
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fc $\gamma$ RIIb Thr30-Arg207 Accession # P08101
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 $\mu$ g/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Mouse splenocytes

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

## BACKGROUND

Receptors for the Fc region of IgG (Fc $\gamma$  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 Fc $\gamma$  Rs have been divided into three classes based on close relationships in their extracellular domains; these groups are designated Fc $\gamma$  RI (also known as CD64), Fc $\gamma$  RII (CD32), and Fc $\gamma$  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<sup>-8</sup>-10<sup>-9</sup> M) capable of binding monomeric IgG, whereas the CD16 and CD32 proteins bind IgG with lower affinities (~10<sup>-6</sup>-10<sup>-7</sup> M) only recognizing IgG aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens (1, 4). Fc $\gamma$  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, Fc $\gamma$  R $\gamma$  or  $\zeta$  (3, 5). The only inhibitory member in human and mouse, Fc $\gamma$  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 Fc $\gamma$  R $\gamma$  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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