

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Ala36-Ile218, with a C-terminal 10-His tag
Accession # AAA35827

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala36

Predicted Molecular Mass 22 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 32 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to bind human IgG with an estimated $K_D < 80$ nM.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

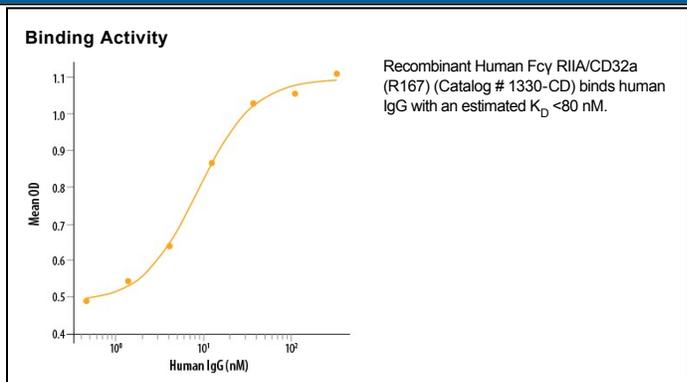
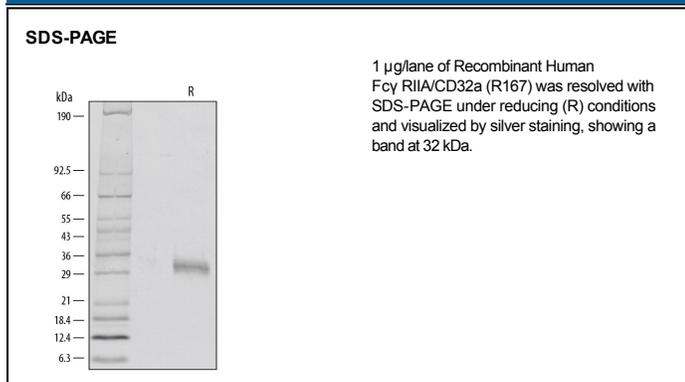
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 10 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

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

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.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Receptors for the Fc region of IgG (Fcγ R) are members of the Ig superfamily that function in the activation or inhibition of immune responses. Three classes of human Fcγ Rs: RI (CD64), RII (CD32), and RIII (CD16), which generate multiple isoforms, are recognized (1-3). The activating-type receptor either has or associates non-covalently with an accessory subunit (Fcγ Rγ or ζ chain) that has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain. In contrast, the inhibitory receptor (Fcγ RIIb) has a built-in immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in its own cytoplasmic domain. Fcγ RI is a high-affinity receptor that binds monomeric IgG, both Fcγ RII and RIII are low-affinity receptors that bind aggregated or immune complexed IgG (IC).

Three genes for human Fcγ RII (A, B, and C) and one for mouse (Fcγ RIIb), encoding type I transmembrane proteins with ITAM motifs (Fcγ RII A and C) or ITIM motifs (Fcγ RIIb) in their cytoplasmic domains, have been identified (1-3). The extracellular domain of human Fcγ RIIA shares approximately 90% amino acid sequence homology with human Fcγ RIIb and Fcγ RIIc. Fcγ RIIA is expressed on many immune cell types (macrophage, neutrophil, eosinophils, platelets, dendritic cells and Langerhan cells) where inhibitory ITIM-bearing receptors may also be coexpressed and co-engaged by specific ligands. Signaling through Fcγ RIIA results in the initiation of inflammatory responses (cytolysis, phagocytosis, degranulation and cytokine production) that can be modulated by signals from the inhibitory receptors. The strength of the signal is dependent on the ratio of expression of the activating and inhibitory receptors. Besides IC, Fcγ RII A also binds C-reactive protein (CRP) (4, 5). Two allelic variants (R167 and H167) of Fcγ RIIA that differ in their ability to ligate human IgG2 or CRP exist. The H167 allele has been found to have a protective effect against lupus nephritis.

References:

1. van de Winkel, J. and P. Capes (1993) Immunol. Today **14**:215.
2. Ravetch, J.V. and S. Bolland (2001) Annu. Rev. Immunol. **19**:275.
3. Takai, T. (2002) Nature Rev. Immunol. **2**:580.
4. Chi, M. *et al.* (2002) J. Immunol. **168**:1413.
5. Zuniga, R. *et al.* (2003) Arthritis Rheum. **48**:460.