

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived  
Thr20-Gln208, with a C-terminal 10-His tag  
Accession # O75015

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Thr20

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 22.7 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 40-60 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its ability to bind human IgG with an estimated  $K_D < 150$  nM.

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

**Purity** >90%, 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. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

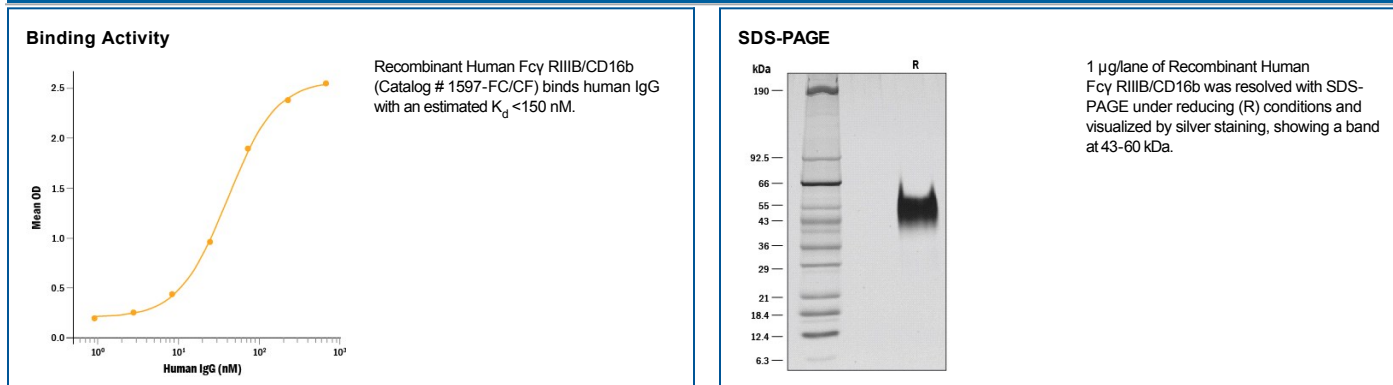
**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.

**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. Based on their genetic organization and molecular structure, three classes of human Fcγ Rs: RI (CD64), RII (CD32), and RIII (CD16), which generate multiple isoforms, are recognized (1 - 3). These receptors function in the activation or inhibition of immune responses. The activating-type receptor either has, or associates non-covalently with an accessory subunit (Fcγ R or ζ chain) that has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain. In contrast, the inhibitory receptor (Fcγ RIIIB) 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 IgG in the form of immune complexes. Two genes for human Fcγ RIII, A and B, encoding a transmembrane receptor and a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchored protein, respectively, have been identified. Three allelic variants of Fcγ RIIIB, NA-1, NA-2, and SH, exist. A soluble form of Fcγ RIIIB corresponding to the extracellular region of the receptor is produced by proteolytic cleavage and circulates in plasma and other body fluids. The extracellular domains of Fcγ RIIIA and B share 97% amino acid sequence homology. Whereas Fcγ RIIIA is expressed on most effector cells of the immune system including macrophage, monocyte, NK cells, mast cells, eosinophils, dendritic cells and Langerhans cells, Fcγ RIIIB is selectively expressed in neutrophils and eosinophils. Signaling through Fcγ RIIIA results in oxidative burst, cytokine release and phagocytosis by macrophages, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity by natural killer cells and degranulation of mast cells. By contrast, Fcγ RIIIB is a decoy receptor that binds IgG complexes without triggering activation. Soluble Fcγ RIIIB has a regulatory role in inflammatory processes (4). It interacts with complement receptors CR3 and CR4 on monocytes to induce the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

**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. Gauchat, G.J. et al. (1996) J. Immunol. **157**:1184.