

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Fcγ RI/CD64 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Fcγ RI is observed and 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Fcγ RIIA and rhFcγ RIIIB
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Fcγ RI/CD64 Gln16-Pro288 Accession # P12314.2
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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. 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 ($\sim 10^{-8}$ - 10^{-9} M) capable of binding monomeric IgG, whereas the CD16 and CD32 proteins bind IgG with lower affinities ($\sim 10^{-6}$ - 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, Fcγ Rγ 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).

Three highly homologous genes (A, B, and C) sharing 98% identity at the nucleotide level have been identified for the human CD64 group (1). Fcγ RI is a transmembrane protein with three extracellular Ig-like domains, and it delivers an activating signal via the associated Fcγ Rγ accessory chain. The genes for Fcγ RIB and Fcγ RIC contain stop codons within their membrane proximal Ig-like domains indicating possible secreted receptors (1, 6). An mRNA splice variant of Fcγ RIB has a deletion of the membrane-proximal Ig-like domain and encodes a putative transmembrane receptor (6). The high affinity recognition of IgG by Fcγ RI permits the triggering of effector responses at low IgG concentrations typical of early immune responses (2). Fcγ RI is expressed constitutively on monocytes and macrophages and can be induced on neutrophils and eosinophils (1, 4). Its expression is up-regulated during bacterial infections and sepsis.

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