

DESCRIPTION

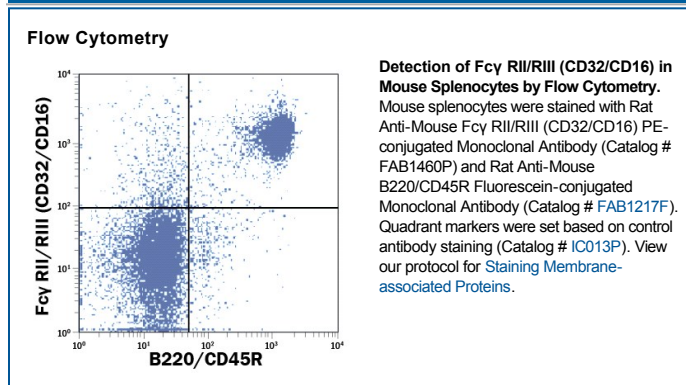
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse Fcγ RII/RIII (CD32/CD16) in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD16 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human CD32 is observed. |
| Source | Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 190909 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fcγ RIIB Thr30-Arg207 Accession # P08101 |
| Conjugate | Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 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 | 10 μL/10 ⁶ cells | See Below |

DATA



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. <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 (Fc γ 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 γ Rs have been divided into three classes based on close relationships in their extracellular domains; these groups are designated Fc γ RI (also known as CD64), Fc γ RII (CD32), and Fc γ 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). Fc γ 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, FcR γ or ζ (3, 5). The only inhibitory member in human and mouse, Fc γ 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 FcR γ 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.