

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Fcγ RIIIA/CD16a in ELISA.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 1041646
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human Fcγ RIIIA/CD16a Gly17-Gln208 Accession # P08637
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

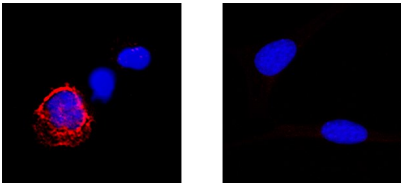
## APPLICATIONS

**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>Immunocytochemistry</b>	8-25 μg/mL	Immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs)
<b>Neutralization</b>	In a functional ELISA binding assay, 0.5-5 μg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 2 μg/mL of recombinant human fcγRIIIA (catalog# 8894-FC) to Normal Human IgG, biotin at 2 ug/mL (100 μL/well). At 10 ug/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.	

## DATA

**Immunocytochemistry**



Positive (hPBMC)

Negative (A549 cells)

**Fcγ RIIIA/CD16a in Human PBMCs.** Fcγ RIIIA/CD16a was detected in immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) (positive staining) and A549 human lung carcinoma cell line (negative staining) using Mouse Anti-Human Fcγ RIIIA/CD16a Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB107511) at 8 μg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cell surface and cytoplasm. Staining was performed using our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Fcγ RIIIA is a low/intermediate affinity receptor for polyvalent immune-complexed IgG. It is involved in phagocytosis, secretion of enzymes and inflammatory mediators, antibody-dependent cytotoxicity and clearance of immune complexes (1, 2). In humans, it is a 50-70 kDa type I transmembrane activating receptor expressed by NK cells, T cells, monocytes, and macrophages (1). Fcγ RIIIB is highly related, sharing 97% amino acid (aa) identity within the extracellular domain (ECD), but is a GPI-linked receptor expressed on human neutrophils and eosinophils (1, 2). The ECD of Fcγ RIIIA shares 63%, 61%, 65%, 59% and 58% aa identity with mouse Fcγ RIV, rat Fcγ RIIIA, feline CD16, bovine CD16 and porcine Fcγ RIIIB paralogs, respectively. The Fcγ RIIIA cDNA encodes 254 aa including a 16 aa signal sequence, 191 aa ECD with two C2-type Ig-like domains and five potential N-glycosylation sites, a 22 aa transmembrane (TM) sequence and a 25 aa cytoplasmic domain. In humans, a single nucleotide polymorphism creates high binding (176V) and low binding (176F) forms that, when homozygous, may influence susceptibility to autoimmune diseases or response to therapeutic IgG antibodies (3, 4). Catalog # 4325-FC is expressed as the 176V isoform of Fcγ RIIIA. Fcγ RIIIA surface expression requires interaction of an accessory chain, either the common γ-chain or CD3ζ (5, 6). Glycosylation patterns, electrophoretic mobility and binding affinity appear to differ between NK cell and monocyte Fcγ RIIIA (7). The ECD of both Fcγ RIIIA and b can be proteolytically cleaved and retain binding activity in soluble form (8-11). In monocytes and macrophages, activation and phagocytosis can trigger Fcγ RIIIA release (11). Soluble Fcγ RIII can be detected in normal plasma and is increased in rheumatoid arthritis and in coronary artery diseases (9, 10).

**References:**

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