FITC Anti-Mouse CD16.2 Antibody[9E9]

Catalog Number: AN01258C

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone No.	9E9
Isotype Control	FITC Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control[PIP] [Product E-AB-F09852C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

Applications	Recommended usage
FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	FcgRIV;Fcgr4;Fcrl3;CD16-2;FcgRIV;Fcgr3a;FcgammaRIV;4833442P21Rik;Fc gamma RIV
Uniprot ID	A0A0B4J1G0
Gene ID	246256
Background	The 9E9 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse CD16.2, also known as FcγRIV (Fc receptor, IgG, low affinity IV). CD16.2 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed on monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, and neutrophils. Fcγ receptors are essential for IgG-dependent effector functions in vivo. CD16.2 requires the common Fcγ chain for expression and signaling. CD16.2 binds to IgG2a and IgG2b with intermediate affinity. IgG2a- and IgG2b-dependent effector functions are severely impaired in CD16.2 deficient mice. CD16.2 has also been reported to be a low-affinity IgE receptor for all IgE allotypes and promotes IgE-induced lung inflammation. The 9E9 antibody has been shown to inhibit cellular CD16.2 function.