

## Recombinant Rat FCGR1A/CD64 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030404

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

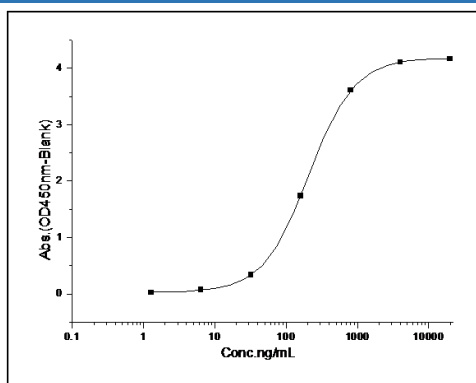
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Rat
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Rat FCGR1A/CD64 protein Met 1-Pro 285, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	31.6 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	40-42 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	NP_001094306.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Immobilized Rat CD64-his at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human IgG1, The EC <sub>50</sub> of biotinylated human IgG1 is 0.04-0.08 µg/ml.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
Immobilized Rat CD64-his at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human IgG1, The EC<sub>50</sub> of biotinylated human IgG1 is 0.04-0.08 µg/ml.

### Background

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High affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I, also known as FCGR1 and CD64, is an integral membraneglycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD64 is a high affinity receptor for the Fc region of IgG gamma and functions in both innate and adaptive immune responses. Receptors that recognize the Fc portion of IgG function in the regulation of immune response and are divided into three classes designated CD64, CD32, and CD16. CD64 is structurally composed of a signal peptide that allows its transport to the surface of a cell, three extracellular immunoglobulin domains of the C2-type that it uses to bind antibody, a hydrophobic transmembrane domain, and a short cytoplasmic tail. CD64 is constitutively found on only macrophages and monocytes, but treatment of polymorphonuclear leukocytes with cytokines like IFN $\gamma$  and G-CSF can induce CD64 expression on these cells. The inactivation of the mouse CD64 resulted in a wide range of defects in antibody Fc-dependent functions. Mouse CD64 is an early participant in Fc-dependent cell activation and in the development of immune responses.

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