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PE/Cyanine 5.5 Anti-Human CD16 Antibody [3G8]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1236I

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

Description

Reactivity Human; Rhesus; Cynomolgus

Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG1, ĸ

Clone No. 3G8

PE/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792I] Isotype Control

PE/Cyanine 5.5 Conjugation

Conjugation Information PE/Cyanine5.5 is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and

yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 690 nm

(e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter).

Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer. Storage Buffer

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

Keep as concentrated solution. Storage

This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged

exposure to light and do not freeze.

Shipping Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names Fc gamma receptor;Fc gamma receptor 3;FcyRIII

P08637;O75015 **Uniprot ID**

Gene ID 941

Background CD16 is a 60 kD highly glycosylated protein. It is a member of the lg superfamily and is

> also known as B7-1, B7, and Ly-53. CD16 is constitutively expressed on dendritic cells and monocytes/macrophages, and inducibly expressed on activated B and T cells. The ligation of CD28 on T cells with CD16 and CD86 (B7-2) on antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells) elicits co-stimulation of T cells resulting in enhanced cell activation, proliferation, and cytokine production. CD16 appears to be expressed later in the immune response than CD86. CD16 can also bind to CD152, also known as CTLA-4, to deliver an inhibitory signal to T cells.

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