

## Purified Anti-Human/Monkey CD16 Antibody[3G8], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F12360

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

### Description

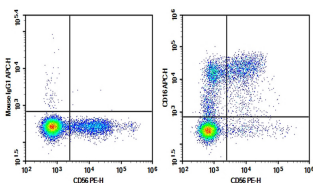
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rhesus;Cynomolgus
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human CD16 protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	3G8
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

### Applications

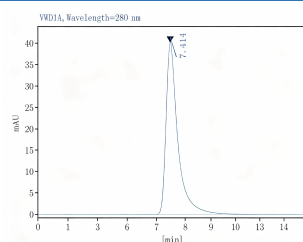
### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu$ g/mL (0.5 $\times$ 10 <sup>6</sup> -1 $\times$ 10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
<b>Block</b>	Reported in the literature
<b>Stim</b>	Reported in the literature

### Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2  $\mu$ g Purified Anti-Human CD16 Antibody[3G8], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2  $\mu$ g Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$  Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Human CD56 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity  $\geq$ 95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

CD16 is a 60 kD highly glycosylated protein. It is a member of the Ig 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.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

## Application References

Smed-Sørensen A, et al. *Blood*. 2008 May 1;111(9):5037-5045. Yamin R, et al. *Nature*. 2021 Nov 18;599(7885):465-470.