Recombinant Human CD32a/FCGR2A Protein (H131, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032418



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

Description	
Species	Human

 Mol_Mass
 21.1 kDa

 Accession
 P12318

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Description

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage 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.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

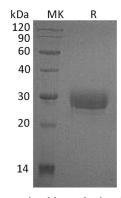
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Human FcγRs are divided into three classes designated FcγRI (CD64); FcγRII (CD32); and FcγRIII (CD16); which generate multiple isoforms; are recognized. The activating- type receptor either has or associates non-covalently with an accessory subunit that has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain. FcγRI binds IgG with high affinity and functions during early immune responses; whereas FcγRII and RIII are low affinity receptors that recognize IgG as aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens during late immune responses. Human CD3 2; also known as Low affinity immunoglobulin γ Fc region receptor II-a (IgGFc receptor II-a); FcγRII A or FCGR2A Protein; is expressed on cells of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages as well as on cells of non-hematopoietic origin. Associated with an ITAM-bearing adapter subunit; FcRγ; CD32a (FcγRII A) delivers an activating signal upon ligand binding; and results in the initiation of inflammatory responses including cytolysis; phagocytosis; degranulation; and cytokine production. The responses can be modulated by signals from the co-expressed inhibitory receptors such as Fcγ RII B; and the strength of the signal is dependent on the ratio of expression of the activating and inhibitory receptors.

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