Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Anti-Human/Monkey CD16 Antibody[3G8]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1236T

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

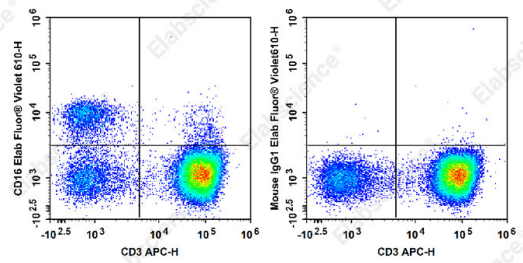
Description

Reactivity	Human;Rhesus;Cynomolgus
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	3G8
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792T]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor®Violet 610
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor®Violet 610 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 613 nm (e.g., a 615/20 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.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with APC Anti-Human CD3 Antibody[OKT-3] and Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Anti-Human/Monkey CD16 Antibody[3G8](left) or Elab Fluor® Violet 610 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

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	Fc gamma receptor;Fc gamma receptor 3;FcγRIII
Uniprot ID	P08637;O75015

Gene ID	941
Background	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.

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