

FITC Anti-Human/Monkey CD16 Antibody[3G8]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1236C

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

Description

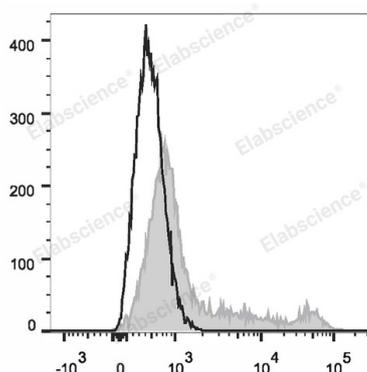
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| Reactivity | Human;Rhesus;Cynomolgus |
| Host | Mouse |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG1, κ |
| Clone No. | 3G8 |
| Isotype Control | FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792C] |
| Conjugation | FITC |
| Conjugation Information | FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter). |
| Storage Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer. |

Applications

Recommended usage

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| 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. |
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Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with FITC Anti-Human/Monkey CD16 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

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| 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

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| Alternate Names | Fc gamma receptor;Fc gamma receptor 3;FcγRIII |
| Uniprot ID | P08637;O75015 |
| Gene ID | 941 |

For Research Use Only

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.