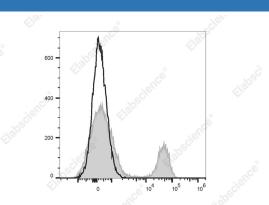
PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD16 Antibody[3G8]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1236J

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Rhesus;Cynomolgus
Host	Mouse
lsotype	Mouse IgG1, ĸ
Clone No.	3G8
Isotype Control	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792J]
Conjugation	PerCP/Cyanine 5.5
Conjugation Information	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 is designed to be excited by the blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 675 nm (e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.
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 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD16 Antibody[3G8] (filled gray histogram) or PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (empty black histogram).

Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze. The bag
exposure to light and do not freeze.
re hag
c gamma receptor;Fc gamma receptor 3;FcγRIII
P08637;O75015
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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.