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CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CB16]
Catalog # AH11204

Specification

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P08637
Other Accession	2214, 372679
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1, kappa**
Calculated MW	**50-80kDa KDa**

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2214

Other Names
Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-A, CD16a antigen, Fc-gamma RIII-alpha, Fc-gamma RIII, Fc-gamma RIIIa, FcRIII, FcRIIIa, FcR-10, IgG Fc receptor III-2, CD16a, FCGR3A, CD16A, FCG3, FCGR3, IGFR3

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name FCGR3A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23006327}

Function
Receptor for the invariable Fc fragment of immunoglobulin gamma (IgG). Optimally activated upon binding of clustered antigen-IgG complexes displayed on cell surfaces, triggers lysis of antibody-coated cells, a process known as antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). Does not bind free monomeric IgG, thus avoiding inappropriate effector cell activation in the absence of antigenic trigger (PubMed:11711607, PubMed:21768335, PubMed:22023369, PubMed:24412922, PubMed:25786175, PubMed:25816339, PubMed:28652325, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8609432"

target="_blank">8609432, PubMed:9242542). Mediates IgG effector functions on natural killer (NK) cells. Binds antigen-IgG complexes generated upon infection and triggers NK cell-dependent cytokine production and degranulation to limit viral load and propagation. Involved in the generation of memory- like adaptive NK cells capable to produce high amounts of IFNG and to efficiently eliminate virus-infected cells via ADCC (PubMed:24412922, PubMed:25786175). Regulates NK cell survival and proliferation, in particular by preventing NK cell progenitor apoptosis (PubMed:29967280, PubMed:9916693). Fc-binding subunit that associates with CD247 and/or FCER1G adapters to form functional signaling complexes. Following the engagement of antigen-IgG complexes, triggers phosphorylation of immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM)-containing adapters with subsequent activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling and sustained elevation of intracellular calcium that ultimately drive NK cell activation. The ITAM-dependent signaling coupled to receptor phosphorylation by PKC mediates robust intracellular calcium flux that leads to production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, whereas in the absence of receptor phosphorylation it mainly activates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling leading to cell degranulation (PubMed:1825220, PubMed:23024279, PubMed:2532305). Costimulates NK cells and trigger lysis of target cells independently of IgG binding (PubMed:10318937, PubMed:23006327). Mediates the antitumor activities of therapeutic antibodies. Upon ligation on monocytes triggers TNFA-dependent ADCC of IgG-coated tumor cells (PubMed:27670158). Mediates enhanced ADCC in response to afucosylated IgGs (PubMed:34485821).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=Exists also as a soluble receptor

Tissue Location
Expressed in natural killer cells (at protein level) (PubMed:2526846). Expressed in a subset of circulating monocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:27670158).

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

It recognizes CD16 (FcγRIII), the low-affinity receptor for IgG with an apparent molecular weight of 50-80 kDa. CD16 is represented by two similar genes, CD16A (FcγRIIIA), which exists as a hetero-oligomeric polypeptide-anchored form in macrophages and NK cells and CD16B (FcγRIIIB), which exist as a monomeric GPI-anchored form in neutrophils. Furthermore, there are two known polymorphisms of CD16B, NA-1 and NA-2. Individuals homozygous for NA-2 show a lower phagocytic capacity compared with NA-1. CD16 binds IgG in the form of immune complexes and shows preferential binding of IgG1 and IgG3 isotypes and minimal binding of IgG2 and IgG4. Upon IgG binding, both CD16 isoforms initiate signal transduction cascades that lead to a variety of responses including antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), phagocytosis, degranulation and proliferation.

CD16 / Fc-gamma Receptor III Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Deaglio S, Zubiaur M, Gregorini A, Bottarel F, Ausiello CM, Dianzani U, Sancho J, Malavasi F. Human CD38 and CD16 are functionally dependent and physically associated in natural killer cells. Blood. 2002 Apr 1;99(7):2490-8. (FC) | Zilber MT, Gregory S, Mallone R, Deaglio S, Malavasi F, Charron D, Gelin C. CD38 expressed on human monocytes: a coaccessory molecule in the superantigen-induced proliferation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2000 Mar 14;97(6):2840-5. (Cell Separation) | Wirthmueller U, Kurosaki T, Murakami MS, Ravetch JV. Signal transduction by Fc gamma RIII (CD16) is mediated through the gamma chain. J Exp Med. 1992 May 1;175(5):1381-90