# SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor™ 647 anti-mouse CD16.2 (FcÃŽÂ³RIV)

Catalog # / Size: 1347630 / 100 µg
1347625 / 25 µg

Clone: 9E9

Isotype: Hamster IgG

Immunogen: Human ZAP70 peptide phosphorylated at Tyr292. Complete Freund's adjuvant.

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: 0.5
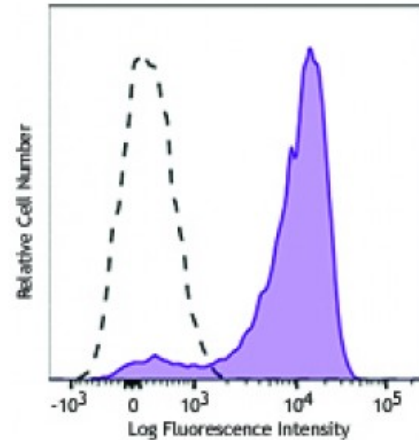
C57BL/6 bone marrow cells were stained with CD16.2 (clone 9E9) Alexa Fluor® 647 (filled histogram) or Armenian hamster IgG Alexa Fluor® 647 (open histogram). Histograms gated on myeloid population.

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats of this clone) include: blocking of FcγRIV function[1] and inhibition of immune complex binding[1,2]. The LEAF™ or Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin < EU/microg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (contact our custom solutions team).

Description: FcγRIV, also known as CD16.2, is an intermediate-affinity activating receptor for IgG2a and IgG2b. CD16.2 is the mouse homolog of human FcγRIIIA. CD16.2 is a low-affinity IgE receptor for all allotypes and the ligation of FcγRIV by antigen-IgE immune complexes promotes macrophage-mediated phagocytosis and is involved in lung inflammation.

Antigen References:
1. Chan AC, *et al.* 1991. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:9166.
2. Arpaia E, *et al.* 1994. *Cell* 76:947.
3. Chan AC, *et al.* 1994. *Science* 264:1599.
4. Negishi I, *et al.* 1995. <