## **Product Data Sheet**

### **Purified anti-human CD16**

Catalog # / Size: 2110010 / 100 µg

2110005 / 25 µg

Clone:

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Human PMN cells Immunogen:

Reactivity: Human

The antibody was purified by affinity **Preparation:** 

chromatography.

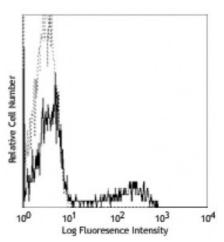
Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, Formulation:

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Workshop **Number:** 

Concentration: 0.5

**V NK80** 



Human peripheral blood

lymphocytes stained with purified 3G8 and anti-mouse IgGs FITC

## **Applications:**

**Applications:** Other

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 ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is

recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each

application.

**Application** Notes:

The 3G8 antibody blocks neutrophil phagocytosis and stimulates NK cell proliferation. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:

immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections<sup>6</sup>. immunoprecipitation3, stimulation of NK cell proliferation4, blocking of

phagocytosis5, and blocking of immunoglobulin binding to FcyRIII<sup>7,8</sup>. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 302014). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF  $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$  purified antibody (Cat. No. 302050) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01

EU/microg).

**Application** References: 1. Knapp W, et al. Eds. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York.

2. Schlossman S, et al. Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.

3. Edberg J, et al. 1997. J. Immunol. 159:3849. (IP)

4. Hoshino S, et al. 1991. Blood 78:3232. (Stim)

5. Tamm A, et al. 1996. Immunol. 157:1576. (Block)

6. Da Silva DM, et al. 2001. Int. Immunol. 13:633. (IHC)

7. Holl V, et al. 2004. J. Immunol. 173:6274. (Block)

8. Hober D, et al. 2002. J. Gen. Virol. 83:2169. (Block)

9. Brainard DM, et al. 2009. J. Virol. 83:7305. PubMed

10. Smed-Sörensen A, et al. 2008. Blood 111:5037. (Block) PubMed

11. Timmerman KL, et al. 2008. J. Leukoc. Biol. 84:1271. (FC) PubMed

12. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. Exp. Anim. (Tokyo) 49:97. (FC)

13. Rout N, et al. 2010. PLoS One 5:e9787. (FC)

14. Kim WK, et al. 2006. Am. J. Pathol. 168:822. (FC)

15. Boltz A, et al. 2011. J. Biol Chem. 286:21896. PubMed

#### **Description:**

CD16 is known as low affinity IgG receptor III (FcγRIII). It is expressed as two distinct forms (CD16a and CD16b). CD16a (FcγRIIIA) is a 50-65 kD polypeptide-anchored transmembrane protein. It is expressed on the surface of NK cells, activated monocytes, macrophages, and placental trophoblasts in humans. CD16b (FcγRIIIB) is a 48 kD glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored protein. Its extracellular domain is over 95% homologous to that of CD16a, and it is expressed specifically on neutrophils. CD16 binds aggregated IgG or IgG-antigen complex which functions in NK cell activation, phagocytosis, and antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC).

# Antigen References:

- 1. Fleit H, et al. 1982. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79:3275.
- 2. Stroncek D, et al. 1991. Blood 77:1572.
- 3. Wirthmueller U, et al. 1992. J. Exp. Med. 175:1381.