## **Product Data Sheet**

#### PerCP anti-human CD16

Catalog # / Size: 2110145 / 25 tests

2110150 / 100 tests

Clone: 3G8

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Human PMN cells

Reactivity: Human

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

chromatography, and conjugated with PerCP under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PerCP

and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

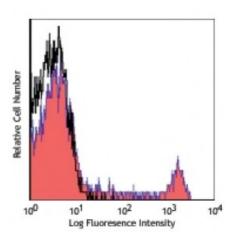
containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Workshop Number:

kshop V NK80

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with 3G8 PerCP

### **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 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* PerCP has a maximum absorption of 482 nm and a maximum emission of 675

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 FcγRIII<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™ 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
- 16. Wu Z, et al. 2013. J. Virol. 87:7717. 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.