Product Data Sheet

PE/Dazzle[™] 594 anti-human CD16

Catalog # / Size:	2110265 / 25 tests 2110270 / 100 tests	ALA N
Clone:	3G8	13574
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ	ž V.
Immunogen:	Human PMN cells	
Reactivity:	Human	ye C
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle [™] 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle [™] 594 and unconjugated antibody.	0 10 ² 10 ³ 10 ⁴ 10 ⁵ Log Fluorescence Intensity
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).	Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD16 (clone 3G8) PE/Dazzle™ 594
Workshop Number:	V NK80	(filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ PE/Dazzle™ 594 isotype control (open histogram).
Concentration:	0.5	

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.	
	* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.	
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 ⁶ , immunoprecipitation3, stimulation of NK cell proliferation4, blocking of phagocytosis5, and blocking of immunoglobulin binding to CD16 ^{7,8} . 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:	 Knapp W, <i>et al.</i> Eds. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York. Schlossman S, <i>et al.</i> Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York. Edberg J, <i>et al.</i> 1997. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 159:3849. (IP) Hoshino S, <i>et al.</i> 1991. <i>Blood</i> 78:3232. (Stim) Tamm A, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Immunol.</i> 157:1576. (Block) Da Silva DM, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>Int. Immunol.</i> 13:633. (IHC) Holl V, <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 173:6274. (Block) Hober D, <i>et al.</i> 2002. <i>J. Gen. Virol.</i> 83:2169. (Block) 	

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11. Timmerman KL, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Leukoc. Biol.</i> 84:1271. (FC) <u>PubMed</u>
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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
 1. Fleit H, et al. 1982. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79:3275.

 References:
 2. Stroncek D, et al. 1991. Blood 77:1572.

 3. Wirthmueller U, et al. 1992. J. Exp. Med. 175:1381.