Product Datasheet

Mouse Anti-Human CD16,FITC Conjugated mAb

Catalog No: #28289

Package Size: #28289-1 25 Tests #28289-2 50 Tests #28289-3 100 Tests

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Mouse Anti-Human CD16,FITC Conjugated mAb
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	4A5
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, κ
Applications	FC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human CD16 in FACS.
Immunogen Description	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2μm filtered solution in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and reconstitute with sterile PBS.
Storage	Store protected from light at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The expiration date is indicated on the vial label.

Application Details

Format:Antibodies are supplied in buffer containing stabilizer and 0.05% sodium azide

Preparation:This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse immunized with human CD16 Recombinant Protein). The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by protein G affinity chromatography.

Product Notices:This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended volume per test.

We typically use 1 106 cells in a 100-?l experimental sample (per test).

An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.

Product Description

CD16 is a low affinity Fc receptor.It is a cluster of differentiation molecule found on the surface of natural killer cells, neutrophil polymorphonuclear leukocytes, monocytes and macrophages. It can be used to isolate populations of these cells by antibodies directed towards CD16, using fluorescent-activated cell sorting or magnetic-activated cell sorting.CD16 has been identified as Fc receptors FcRIIIa (CD16a) and FcRIIIb (CD16b). These receptors bind to the Fc portion of IgG antibodies which then activates the NK cell for antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity. A lack of CD16 in a given population of neutrophils may indicate prematurity, as could be caused by a left shift due to neutrophilic leukocytosis induced by tissue necrosis or bacterial infection.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only