

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Fcγ RII/CD32 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Fcγ RIIB is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Fcγ RII/CD32 Ala46-Pro217 Accession # P31994
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Fcγ RIIB/C (CD32b/c) (Catalog # <a href="#">1875-CD</a> )
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Human peripheral blood cells
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed human peripheral blood mononuclear cells
<b>Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction</b>	In a functional ELISA, 2-6 µg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 2 µg/mL of human IgG to immobilized Recombinant Human Fcγ RIIB/C (CD32b/c) (Catalog # <a href="#">1875-CD</a> ) coated at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well). At 100 µg/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.	

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted.</li> <li>6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Receptors for the Fc region of IgG (Fcγ Rs) are members of the Ig superfamily that function in the activation or inhibition of immune responses such as degranulation, phagocytosis, ADCC (antibody-dependent cellular toxicity), cytokine release, and B cell proliferation (1-3). The Fcγ Rs have been divided into three classes based on close relationships in their extracellular domains; these groups are designated Fcγ RI (also known as CD64), Fcγ RII (CD32), and Fcγ RIIB (CD16). Each group may be encoded by multiple genes and exist in different isoforms depending on species and cell type. The CD64 proteins are high affinity receptors (~10<sup>-8</sup>-10<sup>-9</sup> M) capable of binding monomeric IgG, whereas the CD16 and CD32 proteins bind IgG with lower affinities (~10<sup>-6</sup>-10<sup>-7</sup> M) only recognizing IgG aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens (1, 4). Fcγ Rs that deliver an activating signal either have an intrinsic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) within their cytoplasmic domains or associate with one of the ITAM-bearing adapter subunits, FcRγ or ζ (3, 5). The only inhibitory member in human and mouse, Fcγ RIIB, has an intrinsic cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM). The coordinated functioning of activating and inhibitory receptors is necessary for successful initiation, amplification, and termination of immune responses (5).

Three distinct genes encode the human CD32 group, and the protein products are designated Fcγ RIIA, B, and C (1). These receptors are glycoproteins of approximately 40 kDa having two extracellular Ig-like domains. The Fcγ RII proteins share 94-99% amino acid identity in their extracellular domains but differ substantially in their transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Fcγ RIIA associates with FcRγ, and delivers an activating signal upon ligand binding (3, 5). In contrast, Fcγ RIIB delivers an inhibitory signal. Fcγ RIIC represents an unequal cross-over event between the IIA and IIB genes. Its extracellular domain shares 99% amino acid identity with Fcγ RIIB, but a portion of the cytoplasmic domain is closely related to Fcγ RIIA. Fcγ RII proteins are expressed on cells of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages as well as on cells of non-hematopoietic origin.

## References:

1. van de Winkel, J. and P. Capes (1993) Immunol. Today **14**:215.
2. Raghaven, M. and P. Bjorkman (1996) Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. **12**:181.
3. Ravetch, J. and S. Bolland (2001) Annu. Rev. Immunol. **19**:275.
4. Takai, T. (2002) Nature Rev. Immunol. **2**:580.
5. Ravetch, J. and L. Lanier (2000) Science **290**:84.