

**CD16 Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP92206****Specification****CD16 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08637</a>
Reactivity	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
IGFR3; CD16; CD16a; IMD20;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	29089 Da

**CD16 Antibody - Additional Information**

Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD16
Description	Receptor for the Fc region of IgG. Binds complexed or aggregated IgG and also monomeric IgG. Mediates antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and other antibody-dependent responses, such as phagocytosis.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**CD16 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** FCGR3A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23006327}**Function**

Receptor for the invariable Fc fragment of immunoglobulin gamma (IgG). Optimally activated upon binding of clustered antigen-IgG complexes displayed on cell surfaces, triggers lysis of antibody-coated cells, a process known as antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). Does not bind free monomeric IgG, thus avoiding inappropriate effector cell activation in the absence of antigenic trigger (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11711607" target="\_blank">11711607</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21768335" target="\_blank">21768335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22023369"

target="\_blank">>22023369</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24412922" target="\_blank">>24412922</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25786175" target="\_blank">>25786175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25816339" target="\_blank">>25816339</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28652325" target="\_blank">>28652325</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8609432" target="\_blank">>8609432</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9242542" target="\_blank">>9242542</a>). Mediates IgG effector functions on natural killer (NK) cells. Binds antigen-IgG complexes generated upon infection and triggers NK cell-dependent cytokine production and degranulation to limit viral load and propagation. Involved in the generation of memory- like adaptive NK cells capable to produce high amounts of IFNG and to efficiently eliminate virus-infected cells via ADCC (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24412922" target="\_blank">>24412922</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25786175" target="\_blank">>25786175</a>). Regulates NK cell survival and proliferation, in particular by preventing NK cell progenitor apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29967280" target="\_blank">>29967280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9916693" target="\_blank">>9916693</a>). Fc-binding subunit that associates with CD247 and/or FCER1G adapters to form functional signaling complexes. Following the engagement of antigen-IgG complexes, triggers phosphorylation of immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM)-containing adapters with subsequent activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling and sustained elevation of intracellular calcium that ultimately drive NK cell activation. The ITAM-dependent signaling coupled to receptor phosphorylation by PKC mediates robust intracellular calcium flux that leads to production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, whereas in the absence of receptor phosphorylation it mainly activates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling leading to cell degranulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1825220" target="\_blank">>1825220</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23024279" target="\_blank">>23024279</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2532305" target="\_blank">>2532305</a>). Costimulates NK cells and trigger lysis of target cells independently of IgG binding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10318937" target="\_blank">>10318937</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23006327" target="\_blank">>23006327</a>). Mediates the antitumor activities of therapeutic antibodies. Upon ligation on monocytes triggers TNFA-dependent ADCC of IgG-coated tumor cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27670158" target="\_blank">>27670158</a>). Mediates enhanced ADCC in response to afucosylated IgGs (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34485821" target="\_blank">>34485821</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=Also exists as a soluble receptor

### **Tissue Location**

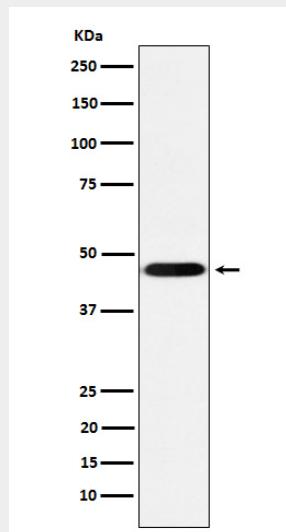
Expressed in natural killer cells (at protein level) (PubMed:2526846). Expressed in a subset of circulating monocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:27670158).

### **CD16 Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

**CD16 Antibody - Images**

Western blot analysis of CD16 expression in THP-1 cell lysate.