

**FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13534b****Specification**

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**FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P08637](#)**FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2214**Other Names**

Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-A, CD16a antigen, Fc-gamma RIII-alpha, Fc-gamma RIII, Fc-gamma RIIIa, FcRIII, FcRIIIa, FcR-10, IgG Fc receptor III-2, CD16a, FCGR3A, CD16A, FCG3, FCGR3, IGFR3

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13534b was selected from the C-term region of FCGR3A. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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/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/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/8609432" target="\_blank">8609432</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9242542" target="\_blank">9242542</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25816339"

target="\_blank">25816339</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11711607" target="\_blank">11711607</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28652325" target="\_blank">28652325</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/25786175" target="\_blank">25786175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24412922" target="\_blank">24412922</a>). Regulates NK cell survival and proliferation, in particular by preventing NK cell progenitor apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9916693" target="\_blank">9916693</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29967280" target="\_blank">29967280</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/2532305" target="\_blank">2532305</a>, 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>). Costimulates NK cells and trigger lysis of target cells independently of IgG binding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23006327" target="\_blank">23006327</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10318937" target="\_blank">10318937</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=Exists also 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).

## FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

## FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a receptor for the Fc portion of immunoglobulin G, and it is involved in the removal of antigen-antibody complexes from the circulation, as well as other antibody-dependent responses. This gene (FCGR3A) is highly similar to another nearby gene (FCGR3B) located on chromosome 1. The receptor encoded by this gene is expressed on natural killer (NK) cells as an integral membrane glycoprotein anchored through a transmembrane peptide, whereas FCGR3B is expressed on polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) where the receptor is anchored through a phosphatidylinositol (PI) linkage. Mutations in this gene have been linked to

susceptibility to recurrent viral infections, susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus, and alloimmuneneonatal neutropenia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

#### **FCGR3A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Dornan, D., et al. Blood 116(20):4212-4222(2010) Li, S.C., et al. Am. J. Hematol. 85(10):810-812(2010) Iwasaki, M., et al. Breast Cancer Res. Treat. (2010) In press : Qu, Y.H., et al. Zhongguo Shi Yan Xue Ye Xue Za Zhi 18(4):959-962(2010) Sfar, I., et al. Arch Inst Pasteur Tunis 86 (1-4), 51-62 (2009) :