

Human CellExp™ Biotinylated Fc gamma RI/CD64, human recombinant
High affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I, IgG Fc receptor I, Fc-gamma RI,
FcRI, Fc-gamma RIA
Catalog # PBV11459r

Specification

Human CellExp™ Biotinylated Fc gamma RI/CD64, human recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession
Calculated MW

[P12314](#)

The protein has a calculated MW of 34.3 kDa. The reducing (R) protein migrates as 45-60 kDa in SDS-PAGE due to glycosylation. KDa

Human CellExp™ Biotinylated Fc gamma RI/CD64, human recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID **2209**

Other Names

High affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I, IgG Fc receptor I, Fc-gamma RI, FcRI,
Fc-gamma RIA, FcgammaRIa, CD64 , FCGR1A

Gene Source	Human
Source	HEK 293 cells
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥92%
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	Gln 16 - Pro 288
Target/Specificity	
Fc gamma RI	

Application Notes

Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to a stock solution of 200 µg/mL. Solubilize for 30 to 60 minutes at room temperature with occasional gentle mixing. Carrier protein (0.1% (W/V) HSA or BSA) is recommended for further dilution and long term storage.

Format

Dry powder

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized powder

Human CellExp™ Biotinylated Fc gamma RI/CD64, human recombinant - 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](#)

Human CellExp™ Biotinylated Fc gamma RI/CD64, human recombinant - Images**Human CellExp™ Biotinylated Fc gamma RI/CD64, human recombinant - Background**

Receptors that recognize the Fc portion of IgG are divided into three groups designated Fc gamma RI, RII, and RIII, also known respectively as CD64, CD32, and CD16. Fc gamma RI binds IgG with high affinity and functions during early immune responses. Fc gamma RII and RIII are low affinity receptors that recognize IgG as aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens during late immune responses.