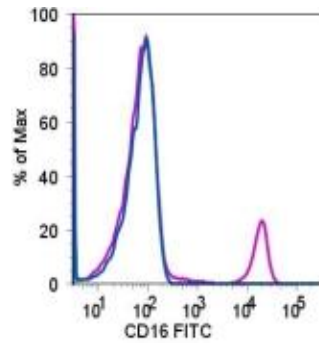


CD16 FITC


Catalog Number(s): 9011-0168-025 (25 tests), 9011-0168-120 (120 tests)



Fluorescence profiles of normal human peripheral blood lymphocytes unstained (blue histogram) or stained with CD16 FITC (purple histogram).

Product Information

Contents: CD16 FITC

 **Catalog Number(s):** 9011-0168-025 (25 tests), 9011-0168-120 (120 tests)

Clone: CB16

Concentration: 5 uL (0.125 ug)/test (a test is defined as the amount that will stain 1 x 10e6 cells in 100 uL)

Host/Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

HLDA Workshop:

Formulation: Aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer.



Storage Conditions: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.



Light-sensitive material.



Caution, contains Azide



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Intended Use

The CB16 fluorochrome-conjugated monoclonal antibody reacts with the human CD16 antigen. CD16 can be detected in human biological samples using immunological techniques.

Principles of the Test

Flow cytometry is a useful tool for simultaneously measuring multiple physical properties of individual particles (such as cells). Cells pass single-file through a laser beam. As each cell passes through the laser beam, the cytometer records how the cell or particle scatters incident laser light and emits fluorescence. Using this flow cytometric analysis protocol, one can

perform a simultaneous analysis of surface molecules at the single-cell level.

Description

The CB16 monoclonal antibody recognizes CD16 (Fc gammaRIII), the low-affinity receptor for IgG with an apparent molecular weight of 50-80 kDa. CD16 is represented by two similar genes, CD16A (Fc gammaRIIIA), which exists as a hetero-oligomeric polypeptide-anchored form in macrophages and NK cells and CD16B (Fc gammaRIIIB), which exist as a monomeric GPI-anchored form in neutrophils. Furthermore, there are two known polymorphisms of CD16B, NA-1 and NA-2. Individuals homozygous for NA-2 show a lower phagocytic capacity compared

with NA-1. CD16 binds IgG in the form of immune complexes and shows preferential binding of IgG1 and IgG3 isotypes and minimal binding of IgG2 and IgG4. Upon IgG binding, both CD16 isoforms initiate signal transduction cascades that lead to a variety of responses including antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), phagocytosis, degranulation and proliferation.

Specimen Collection and Storage Instructions

Collect venous blood sample by venipuncture into a sterile blood collection tube using an appropriate anticoagulant (EDTA is recommended). Keep samples at room temperature (18-25°C). Prior to use, mix samples by gentle agitation.

Materials Required But Not Provided

- 12x75 mm test tubes
- Buffers (eBioscience Flow Cytometry Staining Buffer, Cat. No. 00-4222 recommended)
- Lysis Buffer (eBioscience 1X RBC Lysis Buffer, Cat. No. 00-4333 or eBioscience 1-step Fix/Lyse Solution (10X), Cat. No. 00-5333 recommended)
- For intracellular staining use IC Fixation Buffer and Permeabilization Buffer, Cat. No. 88-8823 (intracellular cytokine or cytoplasmic protein staining) or Foxp3 Buffer Set, Cat. No. 00-5523 (For nuclear protein staining). Refer to the Best Protocols section of the eBioscience website for the "Staining Intracellular Antigens for Flow Cytometry" protocols.
- Viability stain (7-AAD Viability Staining Solution, Cat. No. 00-6993 or Propidium Iodide Staining Solution, Cat. No. 00-6990 recommended)
- Automated pipettes
- Centrifuge
- Vortex mixer
- Ice bucket or refrigerator
- Flow cytometer

Test Protocol

NOTE: For intracellular staining, refer to the Best Protocols section of the eBioscience website for the "Staining Intracellular Antigens for Flow Cytometry" protocols.

1. Aliquot 100 µL of the test sample into tubes.
2. Add 5 µL of the appropriate antibody to each tube.
3. Incubate 30-60 minutes at 2-8°C. Alternatively, samples can be incubated at room temperature in the dark 15-30 minutes.

4. Add 2 ml of 1X RBC Lysis Buffer (at room temperature) per tube. Mix gently. (Alternatively, samples can be incubated with 2 mL 1-step Fix/Lyse Solution.)
5. Incubate samples in the dark at room temperature for 10 minutes. Do not exceed 15 minutes of incubation with the RBC Lysis Buffer.
6. Centrifuge samples at 300-400 x g for 5 minutes at room temperature, decant/aspirate supernatant and wash 1 time with 2 ml of Flow Cytometry Staining Buffer.
7. Centrifuge samples at 300-400 x g for 5 minutes at room temperature, decant/aspirate supernatant.
8. Resuspend stained cell pellet in 1 mL Flow Cytometry Staining Buffer and analyze samples on a flow cytometer.

Limitations

1. For optimal performance of fluorochrome conjugated antibodies, store vials at 2-8°C in the dark. Do not freeze.
2. Centrifuge the antibody vial prior to opening to recover the maximum volume.
3. Except where noted in the protocol, all staining should be done on ice or at 2-8°C with minimal exposure to light.

Performance Characteristics

Consistency of high-quality reagents is ensured by testing each lot of monoclonal antibody for conformance against characteristics of a standard reagent. Representative flow cytometric data is included where appropriate.

Evidence of Deterioration

For questions or concerns regarding the performance or quality of products received, please contact eBioscience Technical Support (see below).

References

Procedures for the Collection of Diagnostic Blood Specimens by Venipuncture (H3-A6), 3rd Edition published by the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards.

Deaglio S, Zubiaur M, Gregorini A, Bottarel F, Ausiello CM, Dianzani U, Sancho J, Malavasi F. Human CD38 and CD16 are functionally dependent and physically associated in natural killer cells. *Blood*. 2002 Apr 1;99(7):2490-8.

Wirthmueller U, Kurosaki T, Murakami MS, Ravetch JV. Signal transduction by Fc gamma RIII (CD16) is mediated through the gamma chain. *J Exp Med*. 1992 May 1;175(5):1381-90.