

## Product datasheet for **TP727659**

### CD16 (FCGR3A) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human Fc $\gamma$ 3 RIIIA/FCGR3A/CD16a (C-6His,Val176Phe)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Gly17-Gln208(Val176Phe)
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Human Fc gamma RIIIA is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly17-Gln208 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	2214
UniProt ID:	<u><a href="#">P08637</a></u>
Synonyms:	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



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**Summary:**

Receptors for the Fc region of immunoglobulin G (FcγR) are divided into three classes and FcγRIII is a multifunctional, low/intermediate affinity receptor. In humans, FcγRIII is expressed as two distinct forms (FcγRIIIA and FcγRIIIB) that are encoded by two different but highly homologous genes in a cell type-specific manner. FcγRIIIB is a low-affinity, GPI-linked receptor expressed by neutrophils and eosinophils, whereas FcγRIIIA is an intermediate affinity polypeptide-anchored transmembrane glycoprotein expressed by a subset of T lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes, and macrophages. The FcγRIIIA receptor is involved in phagocytosis, secretion of enzymes, inflammatory mediators, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC), mast cell degranulation, and clearance of immune complexes. FcγRIIIA has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain and delivers an activation signal in the immune responses. Aberrant expression or mutations in this gene is implicated in susceptibility to recurrent viral infections, systemic lupus erythematosus, and alloimmune neonatal neutropenia. In humans, it is a 50 -70 kD type I transmembrane activating receptor.

**Protein Families:**

ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Systemic lupus erythematosus