

## Product datasheet for **TP727681**

### CD32A (FCGR2A) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human Fc gamma RIIa/FCGR2A/CD32a (C-6His,H131)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala36-Ile218(His131Arg)
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Human Low Affinity Immunoglobulin Gamma Fc Region Receptor II-A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala36-Ile218 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:	2212
UniProt ID:	<u><a href="#">P12318</a></u>
Synonyms:	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor II-a; IgG Fc receptor II-a; CDw32; Fc-gamma RII-a; Fc-gamma-RIIa; FcRII-a; CD32; FCGR2A; FCG2; FCGR2A1; IGFR2



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**Summary:**

Human FcγRs are divided into three classes designated FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32), and FcγRIII (CD16), which generate multiple isoforms, are recognized. The activating type receptor either has or associates noncovalently with an accessory subunit that has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain. FcγRI binds IgG with high affinity and functions during early immune responses, whereas FcγRII and RIII are low affinity receptors that recognize IgG as aggregates surrounding multivalent antigens during late immune responses. Human CD32, also known as Low affinity immunoglobulin γ Fc region receptor II-a (IgG Fc receptor II-a), FcγRII A or FCGR2A Protein, is expressed on cells of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages as well as on cells of non-hematopoietic origin. Associated with an ITAM-bearing adapter subunit, FcRγ, CD32a (FcγRII A) delivers an activating signal upon ligand binding, and results in the initiation of inflammatory responses including cytolysis, phagocytosis, degranulation, and cytokine production. The responses can be modulated by signals from the co-expressed inhibitory receptors such as FcγRII B, and the strength of the signal is dependent on the ratio of expression of the activating and inhibitory receptors.

**Protein Families:**

ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Systemic lupus erythematosus