

CD16 [EPR16784] - 173Yb

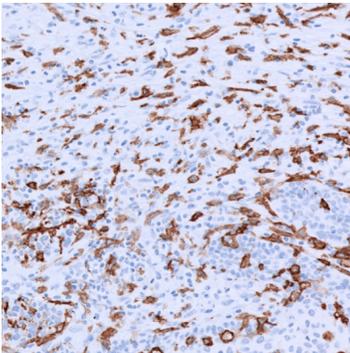
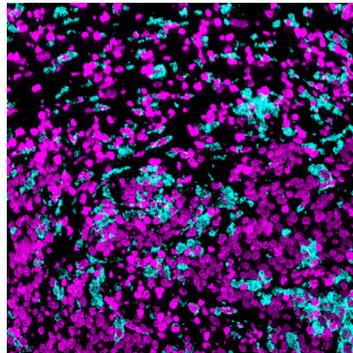
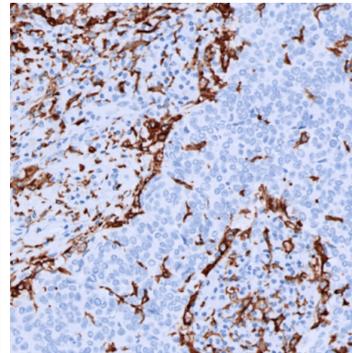
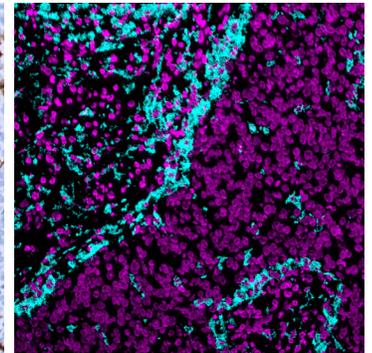
Catalog: 717303

Clone: EPR16784

Isotype: Rabbit IgG

Reactivity: Human* and rat

Application: MIBI-FFPE

Storage: Supplied in antibody stabilizer with 0.05% sodium azide. Store at 4°C

IHC: CD16 staining of FFPE human tongue SCC

MIBI: CD16 staining (cyan) of FFPE human tongue SCC, costained with dsDNA (magenta)

IHC: CD16 staining of FFPE human thymic SCC

MIBI: CD16 staining (cyan) of FFPE human thymic SCC, costained with dsDNA (magenta)

Background

CD16 is a member of the Fc receptor family also known as Fc gamma RIIIa and Fc gamma RIIIb. CD16 is expressed on natural killer cells, granulocytes, monocytes, and macrophages. In humans, monocytes expressing CD16 have a variety of antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity capabilities in the presence of specific antibodies and can kill primary leukemic cells, cancer cell lines, and cells infected with hepatitis B virus. In addition, CD16 is able to mediate the direct killing of some virally infected and cancer cells without antibodies.

Validation

Each lot of conjugated antibody is quality control tested by staining tissue following the MIBI Staining Protocol optimized for the applicable tissue format with subsequent MIBIScope analysis of stained tissue microarray using the appropriate positive and negative tissue field of views. These results are pathologist verified.

Recommended Usage

Human FFPE: 1:100 dilution. For optimal results, the antibody should be titrated for each desired application.

References

Ofer Mandelboim, et al. Human CD16 as a lysis receptor mediating direct natural killer cell cytotoxicity. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1999 May 11; 96(10): 5640-5644.

Wei Hseun Yeap, et al. CD16 is indispensable for antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity by human monocytes. *Sci Rep*. 2016; 6:34310.

* Conjugate tested on human tissue.