Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03086)

Anti-CD64 Antibody (9F168)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9F168
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunochemical staining of mouse FCGR1 in mouse spleen with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). The left panel: tissue incubated with primary antibody; The right panel: tissue incubated with the mixture of primary antibody and antigen (recombinant protein). 2. Immunochemical staining of mouse FCGR1 in mouse liver with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to Kupffer cell. 3. Immunochemical staining of mouse FCGR1 in mouse brain with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to microglia.
Application:	ELISA,IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IHC-P: 1:100-1:500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse FCGR1 protein (TMPY-01205)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	Fc γ RI;CD64;Fc gamma RI;Fc receptor, IgG, high affinity I
Biology Area:	Fc Receptors

Research Background

High affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I, also known as FCGR1 and CD64, is an integral membraneglycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD64 is a high affinity receptor for the Fc region of IgG gamma and functions in both innate and adaptive immune responses. Receptors that recognize the Fc portion of IgG function in the regulation of immune response and are divided into three classes designated CD64, CD32, and CD16. CD64 is structurally composed of asignal peptidethat allows its transport to the surface of a cell, threeextracellularimmunoglobulin domainsof the C2-type that it uses to bind antibody, a hydrophobictransmembrane domain, and a short cytoplasmic tail. CD64 isconstitutivelyfound on only macrophages and monocytes, but treatment of polymorphonuclear leukocyteswith cytokines likeIFNγandG-CSFcan

induce CD64 expression on these cells. The inactivation of the mouse CD64 resulted in a wide range of defects in antibody Fc-dependent functions. Mouse CD64 is an early participant in Fc-dependent cell activation and in the development of immune responses.

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