Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-03088)

TargetMol

Anti-CD64 Antibody (8F637)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8F637
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse FCGR1(CD64) expression on Raw264.7 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Mouse FCGR1(CD64), then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells. 2. Immunofluorescence staining of mouse FCGR1 in Raw264.7 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse FCGR1 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to cells membrane.
Application:	FCM,ICC/IF
Recommended	ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100; FCM: 1:25-1:100

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 CD64 / FCGR1 protein (TMPY-01205)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	CD64;Fc receptor, IgG, high affinity I;Fc γ RI;Fc gamma RI
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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