



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Rat FCGR1A/CD64 Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES0242

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0242

Size: 50µg

Species: Rat

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_001094306.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 31.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 40-42 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Rat CD64-his at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human IgG1, The EC50 of biotinylated human IgG1 is 0.04-0.08 µg/ml.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: FcgammaRI;Fcgr1;Fcgr1b

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Pro 285

Background:

High affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc receptor I, also known as FCGR1 and CD64, is an integral membrane glycoprotein 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 a signal peptide that allows its transport to the surface of a cell, three extracellular immunoglobulin domains of the C2-type that it uses to bind antibody, a hydrophobic transmembrane domain, and a short cytoplasmic tail. CD64 is constitutively found on only macrophages and monocytes, but treatment of polymorphonuclear leukocytes with cytokines like IFN γ and G-CSF can 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.