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Biotin Human CD64 (FcγRI) Protein (C-His-Avi)

Catalog Number:	800403, 800404
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	CD64, FCGR1A, FCG1, FCGR1, IGFR1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	ELISA, BLI
Format:	Liquid, Biotinylated
Expression Host:	CHO
Species:	Human
Sources:	Human CD64 protein (Accession Number P12314) (Gln16-Thr287) with C-terminus His tag and Avi tag is expressed in CHO cells. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase.
Accession Number:	P12314
Molecular Weight:	The 307 amino acid protein has a predicted molecular weight of 34.2kDa. The protein migrates at approximately 50-60 kDa on SDS-PAGE with DTT-reduced conditions.
Affinity Tag:	C-His-Avi
Purity:	>95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
Formulation:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 μm filtered
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25μg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 μg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 μm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.
Recommended Usage:	For detection, use a secondary reagent with this product.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD64, also known as Fc gamma receptor I (FcγRI), is a high-affinity receptor for immunoglobulin G (IgG) and plays a central role in antibody-mediated immune responses. It is primarily expressed on myeloid lineage cells, including monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, and activated neutrophils. Through its ability to bind IgG-opsonized targets, CD64 enables these cells to detect, internalize, and eliminate pathogens and immune complexes, making it a key link between the adaptive humoral immune response

and innate effector functions.

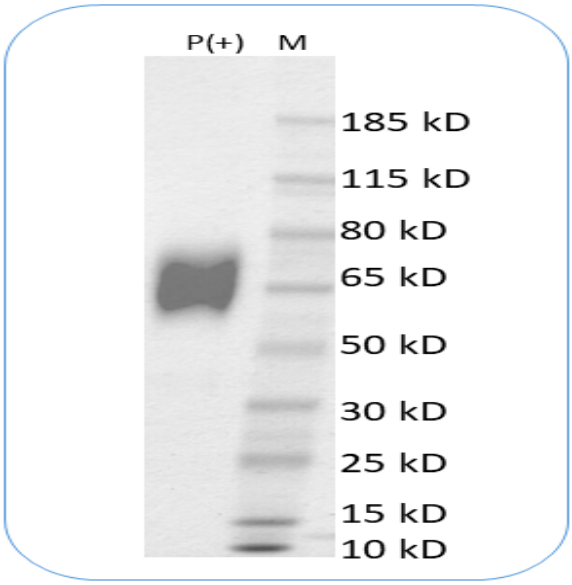
Structurally, CD64 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Its extracellular region consists of three Ig-like domains, which confer its uniquely high affinity for the Fc portion of IgG, allowing it to bind monomeric IgG in addition to immune complexes. CD64 has a short cytoplasmic tail that lacks intrinsic signaling motifs and therefore associates non-covalently with the Fc receptor common γ-chain (FcRγ). This accessory chain contains immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs) that are essential for signal transduction following receptor engagement.

The principal ligands for CD64 are IgG antibodies, with particularly strong binding to human IgG1 and IgG3 subclasses. When CD64 binds IgG-coated microbes, tumor cells, or immune complexes, it triggers intracellular signaling through FcRγ, leading to phagocytosis, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC), production of reactive oxygen species, and secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Through these mechanisms, CD64 contributes to host defense against infection and to the clearance of antibody-tagged targets.

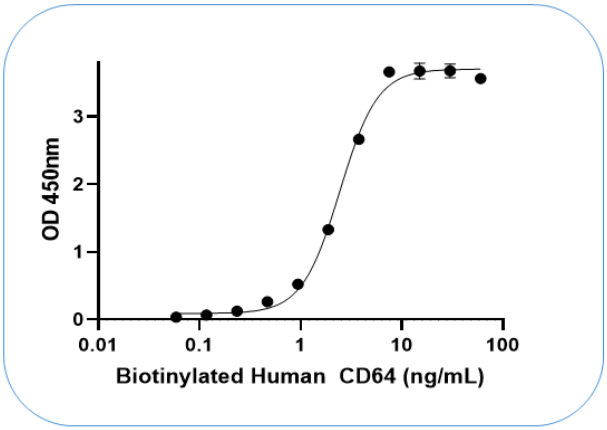
CD64 expression and function are implicated in several disease contexts. In infectious and inflammatory diseases, CD64 is strongly upregulated on neutrophils and monocytes in response to cytokines such as interferon-γ. Neutrophil CD64 expression has become a widely used biomarker for systemic bacterial infection and sepsis, reflecting heightened innate immune activation. In autoimmune diseases, excessive engagement of CD64 by immune complexes can contribute to chronic inflammation and tissue damage. CD64 is also expressed on tumor-associated macrophages, where it may influence antibody-based antitumor immunity.

Therapeutically, CD64 has attracted interest as both a biomarker and a potential target. Its restricted expression pattern on myeloid cells makes it an appealing target for antibody-drug conjugates or immunotoxins aimed at selectively depleting pathogenic macrophages in cancer or inflammatory disease. In addition, the effectiveness of many therapeutic antibodies relies in part on Fcγ receptor engagement, and CD64 expression levels can influence clinical responses. As a result, CD64 remains an important focus in immunology, diagnostics, and the design of next-generation antibody therapies.

PRODUCT DATA



Biotinylated human CD64 (C-His-Avi) protein on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition. The gel was stained for 1 hour with BlinkBlue (catalog 700102). The purity of this protein appears to be greater than 95%.



Human IgG1 isotype is coated at 1 μg_mL (100ng_well). Biotinylated Human CD64 can bind human IgG1 in the dose dependent manner. The ED50 is about 2-5 ng_mL. Biotinylated efficiency of this protein is >80% based Streptavidin Gel shift assay.