

## FcγR4/CD16-2 Protein, Mouse (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

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| Cat. No.:         | HY-P76917   |
| Synonyms:         | Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor IV; CD16-2; FcγR4; Fcrl3 |
| Species:          | Mouse   |
| Source:           | HEK293  |
| Accession:        | A0A0B4J1G0 (Q19-Q203)   |
| Gene ID:          | 246256  |
| Molecular Weight: | 35-40 kDa   |

### PROPERTIES

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| Appearance          | Lyophilized powder.  |
| Formulation         | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.                                      |
| Endotoxin Level     | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.  |
| Reconstitution      | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.  |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| Shipping            | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.  |

### DESCRIPTION

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| Background | <p>The FcγR4/CD16-2 Protein serves as a receptor for the constant Fc fragment of immunoglobulin gamma (IgG), exhibiting intermediate affinity for both IgG2a and IgG2b. It recognizes neutralizing virus-specific IgGs on infected cells, triggering antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and conferring protection against lethal influenza virus infection. On splenic dendritic cells, FcγR4 efficiently uptakes antigen immune complexes, directing them into MHC class I and II antigen presentation pathways, thereby enhancing CD4-positive and CD8-positive T cell immune responses. Additionally, FcγR4 plays a crucial role in mediating neutrophil activation by IgG complexes, acting redundantly with FCGR2A. It contributes to bone resorption by enhancing osteoclast differentiation upon binding to IgG2a. Furthermore, FcγR4 functions as a receptor for the Fc region of immunoglobulin epsilon (IgE), binding to both a and b allotypes of IgE and promoting macrophage-mediated phagocytosis, antigen presentation to T cells, and the late phase of cutaneous allergic reactions. It forms a heterooligomeric complex with ITAM-containing signaling subunits FCER1G and interacts with the Fc region of antigen-complexed IgG.</p> |
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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