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PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Human/Mouse KLRG-1 Antibody[2F1]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1273H

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human;Mouse
Host Syrian Hamster
Isotype Syrian Hamster IgG

Clone No. 2F1

Isotype Control [Product E-AB-F09762H]

Conjugation PE/Cyanine 7

Conjugation Information PE/Cyanine7 is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and

yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 775 nm

(e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter).

Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

Applications Recommended usage

FCM Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount

of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for

individual use.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Keep as concentrated solution.

This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged

exposure to light and do not freeze.

Shipping Ice bag

Antigen Information

 Alternate Names
 2F1-Ag;MAFA

 Uniprot ID
 Q96E93;O88713

 Gene ID
 10219,50928

Background Killer cell lectin-like receptor G1 (KLRG1) is the mouse homolog of the rat mast cell

function-associated antigen (MAFA or 2F1-Ag). KLRG1 is a type II membrane glycoprotein that was first identified on the surface of rat mast cell line RBL-2H3. It is composed of a homodimer of glycosylated 30-38 kD subunits. Mouse and human homologs of KLRG1 are expressed by subsets of NK cells and lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cells but not mast cells. KLRG1 is also expressed on subsets of CD8+ and CD4+ cells, including CD4+ and CD8+ effector/memory cells, potent regulatory CD4+ T cells. KLRG1 may be involved in regulating NK cell homeostasis. KLRG9 was found to recognize cadherins and thus inhibit immune responses by regulating the effector

function and the developmental processes of NK and T cells.

Web: www.elabscience.cn

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