

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse NKG2A/C/E Antibody[20d5]

Catalog Number: AN00409L

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

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	20d5
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

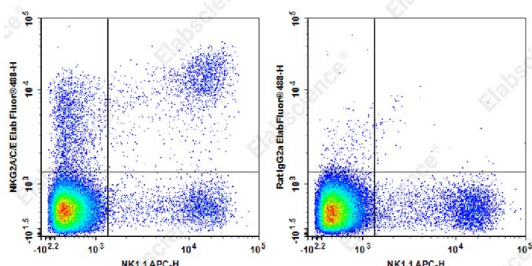
Applications

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 μL of antibody per test (millie cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 130 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes cells with APC Anti-Mouse NK1.1 Antibody and Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse NKG2A/C/E Antibody[20d5] (left) or Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgG2a,κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

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	KLRC1;Killer Cell Lectin Like Receptor C1;KLRC2;Killer Cell Lectin Like Receptor C2; KLRC3;Killer Cell Lectin Like Receptor C3
Uniprot ID	P26715

For Research Use Only

Gene ID

500338

Background

The NKG2 molecules are a family of lectin-like receptors that form heterodimers with CD94. NKG2/CD94 heterodimer are primarily expressed on NK cells, and a subset of CD8+ T cells. Studies of CD94/NKG2 heterodimers on NK cells have demonstrated that the NKG2 components transduce signals after ligand binding. NKG2A transduces inhibitory signals, while NKG2C and NKG2E transduce activating signals.