

Purified Anti-Mouse Ly-49C/I Antibody[5E6]

Catalog Number: GF006590P

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

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Ly-49C/I protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone	5E6
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.2. Contains 0.05% Proclin300.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Ly-49C[BALB], Ly-49C[B6], Ly-49C[NZB], and Ly-49I[B6], inhibitory receptors which are expressed on subsets of natural killer (NK) cells and NK-1.1+ (or DX5+) T lymphocytes (NK-T cells) in all strains tested except C57BR and RIII, on a population of memory CD8+ T lymphocytes and NK1.1+ $\gamma\delta$ T cells in C57BL/6 mice, and on a distinct subset of B-1 cells of BALB/c and C57BL/6 mice. The proportion of NK T cells expressing Ly-49C/I is higher (2-5 fold) in thymus than in liver (immature and mature NK T cells, respectively), and there is evidence that the down-regulation of Ly-49 receptor expression is necessary for normal NK T-cell development. Most NK cells express a single allele of Ly-49C, although occasionally they may express more than one allele. The Ly-49 family of NK-cell receptors are disulfide-linked type-II transmembrane protein homodimers with extracellular carbohydrate-recognition domains (CRD) that bind to MHC class I alloantigens. The Ly-49 family members are expressed independently, such that an individual NK or T cell may display more than one class of Ly-49 receptor homodimers. The 5E6 antibody is specific for the Ly-49C CRD. The Ly-49C[BALB] and Ly-49C[B6] alloantigens bind to MHC class I antigens of the b, d, k, and s haplotypes, and the 5E6 antibody blocks this binding. Binding of Ly-49C[BALB]- and Ly-49C[B6]- expressing transfectants to lymphoblasts of H-2[f], H-2[q], H-2[r], and H-2[v] strains has also been detected. Ly-49I[B6] transfectants bind H-2[r] lymphoblasts and bind much more weakly to the b, d, k, q, s, and v haplotypes. The levels of the Ly-49 inhibitory receptors are down-regulated by their ligands in vivo, and the various levels of expression of an Ly-49 inhibitory receptor may affect the specificity of NK cell s. Ly-49C is specifically downregulated in the presence of H-2K[b] class I molecules (one of the Ly-49C ligands). Ly-49 C[+] and/or Ly-49I[+] cells mediate allogeneic and hybrid resistance to H-2d bone marrow transplantation. In vitro and in vivo studies suggest that the Ly-49C and/or Ly-49I receptors mediate negative regulation of NK-cell cytolytic activity via tyrosine phosphorylation of their ITIMs (Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-based Inhibitory Motifs).