

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

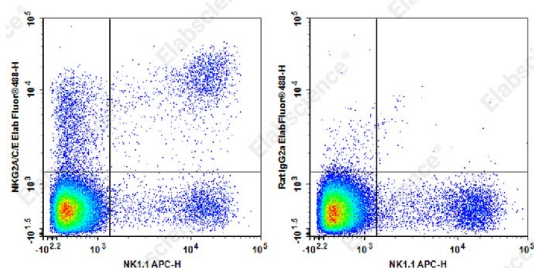
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	20d5
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[2A3] [Product E-AB-F09832L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical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

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 (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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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 24 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.