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

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1273UE

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-F09763E]

Conjugation APC

Conjugation Information APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an

optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 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. Please

check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μ g/10⁶ cells

in 100 µL volume].

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

Web: www.elabscience.cn

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. KLRG22 was found to recognize cadherins and thus inhibit immune responses by regulating the effector function and the developmental processes of NK and T cells.

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