

PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD158b/j Antibody[DX27]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1381J

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	DX27
Isotype Control	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802J]
Conjugation	PerCP/Cyanine 5.5
Conjugation Information	PerCP/Cyanine5.5 is designed to be excited by the blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 675 nm (e.g., a 690/50 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

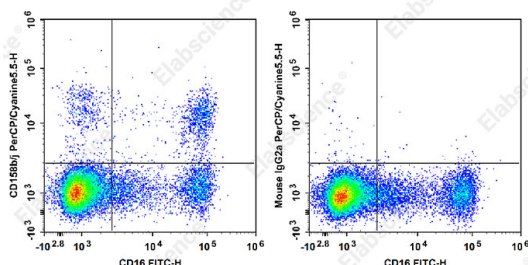
Applications

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.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with FITC Anti-Human CD16 Antibody and PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Anti-Human CD158b/j Antibody[DX27] (left) or PerCP/Cyanine5.5 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate 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

Uniprot ID	P43627;P43628
Gene ID	3803

For Research Use Only

Background

CD158b is expressed on natural killer cells and a subset of T cells. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing two immunoglobulin C2-type domains. Both variants and alternative isoforms of CD158b have been reported. The interaction of CD158b with specific HLA-C antigens on a target cell (HLA-Cw1, HLA-Cw3, HLA-Cw7 alleles, for example) inhibits cytotoxicity and prevents target cell lysis and death. The interactions between KIR and MHC class I are thought to be important in NK cell and T cell regulation following antigen stimulation. The absence of ligands for KIRs may lower the threshold for activation through activating receptors and increase inflammation and susceptibility to autoimmune disease.

For Research Use Only