

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD49b/pan-NK cells Antibody[DX5]

Catalog Number: GFH1116UL

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

Description

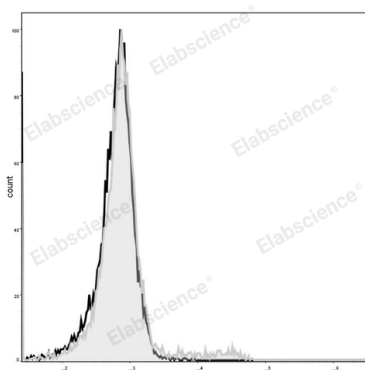
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgM, κ
Clone No.	DX5
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Rat IgM, κ Isotype Control[RTK2118] [Product E-AB-F09773L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical 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.

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 µg/10 ⁶ cells in 100 µL volume].
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Data



C57BL/6 murine bone marrow cells are stained with Elab

Fluor® 488 Anti-Mouse CD49b Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained bone marrow cells (empty black histogram) are used as control.

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	CD49 antigen-like family member B;CD49b;Collagen receptor;GPIa;Integrin alpha-2; Platelet membrane glycoprotein Ia;VLA-2 subunit alpha;pan-NK cells
Gene ID	16398

For Research Use Only

Background

DX5 antigen has been recently characterized as CD49b. It is a 150 kD integrin α chain also known as $\alpha 2$ integrin, VLA-2 α chain, and integrin $\alpha 2$ chain. CD49b non-covalently associates with CD29 ($\beta 1$ integrin) to form the CD49b/CD29 complex known as VLA-2, a receptor for collagen and laminin. CD49b is expressed on platelets, the majority of NK cells, NKT cells, and a small subset of CD8+ T cells (this population can be significantly increased following viral infection). DX5 is used for the identification and isolation of NK cells, and is especially useful for identifying NK cells in mice lacking the NK1.1 antigen.