

Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Anti-Human/Mouse KLRG-1 Antibody[2F1]

Catalog Number: GFH1273UQ

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	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 Syrian Hamster IgG Isotype Control[SHG-1] [Product E-AB-F09763Q]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® Violet 450
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® Violet 450 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 450 nm (e.g., a 450/45 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].

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
Gene ID	10219;50928
Background	Killer cell lectin-like receptor G1 (KLRG1) is the mouse homolog of the rat mast cell 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. KLRG33 was found to recognize cadherins and thus inhibit immune responses by regulating the effector function and the developmental processes of NK and T cells.