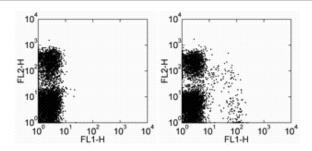


# Anti-Mouse NKG2A/C/E FITC

Catalog Number: 11-5896

Also Known As: NKG2A, NKG2C, NKG2E

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Staining of C57BL/6 splenocytes with Anti-Mouse CD3e PE (cat. 12-0031) and 0.25 ug of Rat IgG2a K Isotype Control FITC (cat. 11-4321) (left) or 0.25 ug of Anti-Mouse NKG2A/C/E FITC (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

#### **Product Information**

Contents: Anti-Mouse NKG2A/C/E FITC

REF Catalog Number: 11-5896

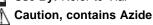
Clone: 20d5

Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL Host/Isotype: Rat IgG2a, kappa Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may

contain carrier protein/stabilizer

Temperature Limitation: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

Light sensitive material. LOT Batch Code: Refer to Vial Use By: Refer to Vial



#### Description

The 20d5 monoclonal antibody reacts with the mouse NKG2A, C, and E. NKG2 molecules belong to a C-type lectin-like family of cell surface receptors expressed by mouse NK and NKT cell lineages. NKG2 molecules form heterodimeric complexes with CD94 and are responsible for recognition of non-classical MHC class I antigen Qa-1.

When co-staining with NKG2AB6 clone 16a11, it is important to stain for NKG2A-B6 first then subsequently with NKG2A/C/E, as steric hindrance has been observed if co-stained concurrently.

#### **Applications Reported**

20d5 has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

### **Applications Tested**

The 20d5 antibody has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of mouse splenocyte suspensions and can be used at less than or equal to 0.125 µg per test. A test is defined as the amount (µg) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 µL. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10<sup>5</sup> to 10<sup>8</sup> cells/test. It is recommended that the antibody be carefully titrated for optimal performance in the assay of interest.

#### References

Fraser KP, Gays F, Robinson JH, van Beneden K, Leclercq G, Vance RE, Raulet DH, Brooks CG. NK cells developing in vitro from fetal mouse progenitors express at least one member of the Ly49 family that is acquired in a time-dependent and stochastic manner independently of CD94 and NKG2. Eur J Immunol. 2002. 32:868-78.

Vance RE, Jamieson AM, Cado D, Raulet DH. Implications of CD94 deficiency and monoallelic NKG2A expression for natural killer cell development and repertoire formation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002. 99:868-73.

Kraft JR, Vance RE, Pohl J, Martin AM, Raulet DH, Jensen PE. 2000. Analysis of Qa-1(b) peptide binding specificity and the capacity of CD94/NKG2A to discriminate between Qa-1-peptide complexes. J Exp Med. 2000. 192:613-24.

Vance RE, Jamieson AM, Raulet DH. Recognition of the class Ib molecule Qa-1(b) by putative activating receptors CD94/NKG2C and CD94/NKG2E on mouse natural killer cells. J Exp Med. 1999. 190:1801-12.

Vance RE, Kraft JR, Altman JD, Jensen PE, Raulet DH. Mouse CD94/NKG2A is a natural killer cell receptor for the nonclassical major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecule Qa-1(b). J Exp Med. 188:1841-8. 1998

Vance RE, Tanamachi DM, Hanke T, Raulet DH. Cloning of a mouse homolog of CD94 extends the family of C-type lectins on murine natural killer cells. Eur J Immunol.1997. 27:3236-41

## **Related Products**

11-4321 Rat IgG2a K Isotype Control FITC (eBR2a) 12-0031 Anti-Mouse CD3e PE (145-2C11)

Not for further distribution without written consent. Copyright © 2000-2010 eBioscience, Inc.

Tel: 888.999.1371 or 858.642.2058 • Fax: 858.642.2046 • www.eBioscience.com • info@eBioscience.com