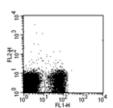


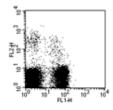
Anti-Mouse NKG2AB6 PE

Catalog Number: 12-5897

Also Known As: NKG2A B6, NKG2A-B6

RUO: For Research Use Only





Staining of C57BL/6 splenocytes with Anti-Mouse CD3e FITC (cat. 11-0031) and 0.5 μg of Mouse IgG2a κ Isotype Control PE (cat. 12-4732) (left) or 0.5 μg of Anti-Mouse NKG2AB6 PE (right). Samples were preincubated with Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 Purified (cat. 14-0161). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

Product Information

Contents: Anti-Mouse NKG2AB6 PE

REF Catalog Number: 12-5897

Clone: 16a11

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml Host/Isotype: Mouse IgG2b, κ Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer

∦ Te

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

sensitive material.
Datch Code: Refer to Vial

☑ Us

Use By: Refer to Vial Caution, contains Azide

Description

The 16a11 monoclonal antibody reacts with the mouse NKG2A^{B6}. 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 CD95 and are responsible for recognition of non-classical MHC class I antigen Qa-1. This antibody reacts with the C57BI/6 mouse strain, but does not react with the BALB/c or 129 mouse strains.

When co-staining with NKG2A/C/E clone 20d5, 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

16a11 has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

The 16a11 antibody has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of C57Bl/6 (positive control) and BALB/c (negative control) mouse splenocyte suspensions and can be used at less than or equal to 1 μ g per test. A test is defined as the amount (μ g) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 μ L. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10⁵ to 10⁸ 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. 2002. 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. 32:868-78.

Vance RE, Jamieson AM, Cado D, Raulet DH. 2002. Implications of CD94 deficiency and monoallelic NKG2A expression for natural killer cell development and repertoire formation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 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. 192:613-24.

Vance RE, Jamieson AM, Raulet DH. 1999. 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. 190:1801-12.

Vance RE, Kraft JR, Altman JD, Jensen PE, Raulet DH. 1998. 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.

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

Related Products

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