

FITC Anti-Mouse CD314 Monoclonal Antibody



天津三箭生物技术股份有限公司
Tianjin Sungene Biotech Co., Ltd.
精准 高效 稳定 Precision Efficient Stable

Catalog Number	Vial Size
M13141-02B	50 µg
M13411-02E	500 µg

Market | 400-621-0003
marketing@sungenebiotech.com

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Important Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.
This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.

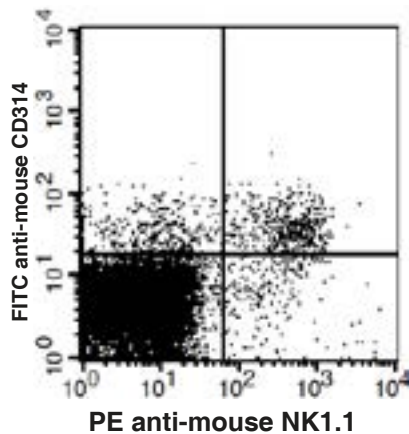
Purified Antibody Characterization

Clone	Isotype	Reactivity
HMG2D	Hamster IgG	Mouse

Description

NKG2D is a lectin-like type II transmembrane protein also known as CD314. It is expressed on NK cells, a subset of CD8⁺ T cells, γ/δ T cells and NK1.1⁺ T cells, as well as in vitro induced LAK cells. NKG2D serves as a stimulatory immunoreceptor to activate NK cells via the non-covalently associated DAP10 or DAP12 adaptor. Several molecules have been identified as the ligands for NKG2D, including minor histocompatibility molecule, H60, UL16-binding protein-like transcript 1 (Mult1, and a family of retinoic acid early transcript 1 (Rae1) in mice, MHC class-I chain-related protein A (MICA), MICB, and UL16-binding proteins (ULBPs) in humans. present in both mice and humans. NKG2D ligands trigger cytokine (IFN- γ , GM-CSF, TNF- α , MIP1 β and others) and granzyme release from NK cells.

Illustration of Immunofluorescent Staining



C57BL/6 splenocytes stained with PE anti-mouse NK1.1 and FITC anti-mouse CD314

Product Information

Conjugation: FITC

Formulation: PBS pH 7.2, 0.09% NaN₃, 0.2% BSA

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Storage: Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.**

Application: Recommended Application: FC

Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis (The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used ≤ 0.5 µg /10⁶ cells in 100 µl). Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

References

- [1] Vance RE, et al. 1999. J. Exp. Med. 190:1801.
- [2] Vance RE, et al. 1998. J. Exp. Med. 188:1841.
- [3] Lohwasser S, et al. 1999. Eur. J. Immunol. 29:755.

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