Mouse PIR-B Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF2754

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse PIR-B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse PIR-A is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse PIR-B Gly24-Gly635 Accession # AAH26937
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse PIR-B

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Mouse PIR-B is a 125 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein with six Ig-like domains in its extracellular domain (ECD) and four ITIM-like sequences in its cytoplasmic domain. The ECD of PIR-B is highly homologous to the ECDs of multiple mouse PIR-A receptors (92-99% amino acid sequence homology), which have short cytoplasmic tails lacking ITIM motifs. PIR-A receptors have a charged residue in their transmembrane domain that facilitates interaction with ITAM-containing adaptor molecules. Whereas PIR-A receptors deliver activation signals, PIR-B can inhibit receptor-mediated activation signaling. PIR-A and PIR-B have been shown to bind various mouse MHC class I molecules. They have been proposed to be orthologs of human leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptors.

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