

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human OCIL/CLEC2d in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) OCIL is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) CLEC2B, and rhCLEC2A i
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human OCIL/CLEC2d Ser57-Val191 Accession # Q9UHP7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human OCIL/CLEC2d, also known as Lectin-Like Transcript-1 (LLT-1), is a type II transmembrane protein belonging to the natural killer (NK) cell receptor group of the C-type lectin superfamily. It is found on hematopoietic cells, osteoblasts, and chondrocytes. By alternative splicing, at least three isoforms exist. Isoform 1 is synthesized as a 191 amino acid (aa) precursor with a C-terminal 132 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that contains the C-type lectin domain. The aa sequence of human OCIL isoform 1 ECD is 49% and 50% identical to the mouse and rat OCIL ECD, respectively. Human OCIL preferentially binds high molecular weight sulfated glycosaminoglycans and is a ligand for the single human NKR-P1A receptor (CD161). Human OCIL blocks osteoclast differentiation. Engagement of OCIL with CD161 on NK cells also inhibits NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity and IFN-γ secretion.

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