

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human MICL/CLEC12A in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse MICL is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human MICL/CLEC12A isoform $\alpha$ Thr67-Ala265 Accession # NP_612210
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Human MICL/CLEC12A

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

MICL, also known as C-type lectin-like molecule-1 (CLL-1), Killer cell lectin-like receptor KLRL1 and C type lectin domain family 12, member A (CLEC12A), is a type II transmembrane highly glycosylated protein that contains a functional tyrosine-based inhibitory motif in its cytoplasmic tail. The gene for MICL has been mapped to the natural killer gene complex (NKC) on human chromosome 12p13.2. MICL contains a non-classic C-type domain that binds non-sugar ligands. It is primarily expressed on NK cells, T cells, dendritic cells, monocytes and macrophages. By alternative splicing, multiple splice isoforms exist. MICL is a negative regulator of granulocytes and monocyte function and inhibits NK cell cytotoxicity. The amino acid sequence of human MICL extracellular domain is 53%, 65% and 55% identical to that of mouse, canine and bovine MICL, respectively.