Human NKp30/NCR3
Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2615A
Catalog Number: FAB18492G
100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human NKp30/NCR3 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2615A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived human NKp30/NCR3 Leu19-Thr138 Accession # Q05D23
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and 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.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10^6 cells	Human PBMC

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

NKp30, along with NKp44 and NKp46, constitute a group of receptors termed “Natural Cytotoxicity Receptors” (1). These receptors play a major role in triggering NK-mediated killing of most tumor cells lines. NKp30 is a type I transmembrane protein having a single extracellular V-like immunoglobulin domain (2). A physical association with the ITAM-bearing accessory protein, CD3ζ, occurs via a charged residue in the NKp30 transmembrane domain. Ligation of NKp30 with a specific antibody results in phosphorylation of CD3ζ (3). NKp30 is expressed on both resting and activated NK cells of the $CD56^{dim}$, $CD16^{+}$ subset that account for more that 85% of NK cells found in peripheral blood and spleen (4). NKp30 is absent from the $CD56^{bright}$, $CD16^{-}$ subset that constitutes the majority of NK cells in lymph node and tonsil, however, its expression is up-regulated in these cells upon IL-2 activation (4). Studies with neutralizing antibodies reveal that NKp30 is partially responsible for triggering lytic activity against several tumor cell types and that it is the main receptor responsible for NK-mediated lysis of immature dendritic cells (2, 5). The ligand(s) recognized by NKp30 has not been described.

References:

1. Moretta, L. and A. Moretta (2004) EMBO J. **23**:255.
2. Pende, D. *et al.* (1999) J. Exp. Med. **190**:1505.
3. Augugliaro, R. *et al.* (2003) Eur. J. Immunol. **33**:1235.
4. Ferlazzo, G. *et al.* (2004) J. Immunol. **172**:1455.
5. Ferlazzo, G. *et al.* (2002) J. Exp. Med. **195**:343.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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