

Mouse PIR-B Alexa Fluor® 350-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 326414

Catalog Number: FAB2754U

100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse PIR-B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant mouse PIR-A.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 326414
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse PIR-B Gly24-Gly635 Accession # AAH26937
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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	Mouse splenocytes

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

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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