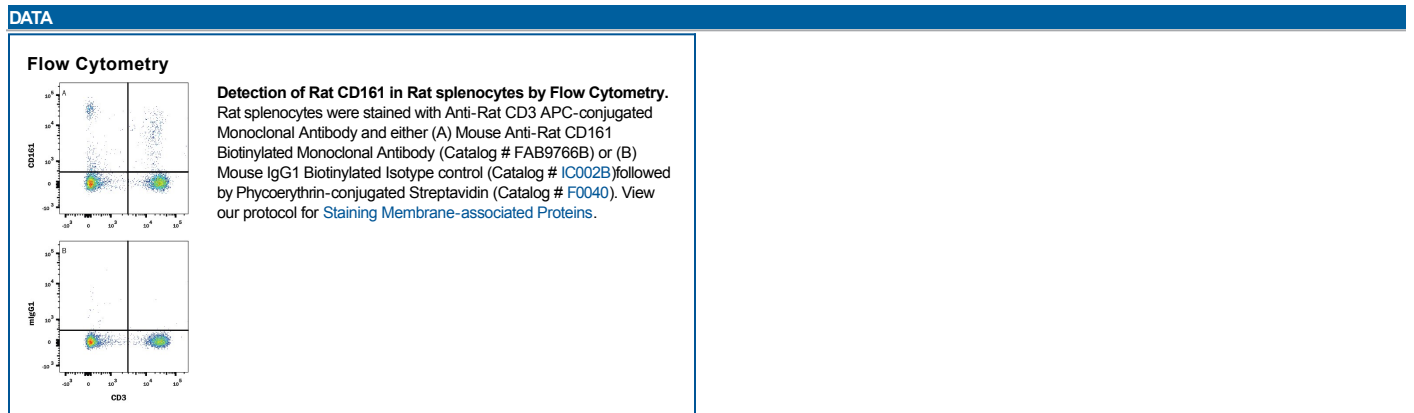


DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects rat CD161 in ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 10/78
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified splenic NK cells from the LEW rat strain
<b>Conjugate</b>	Biotin Excitation Wavelength: N/A nm Emission Wavelength: N/A nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 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		
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.		
	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 µL/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below



PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

CD161, also known as KLRB1, NK1.1, and NKR-P1A is a 40 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein that contains one C-type lectin domain in its extracellular region. CD161 is expressed as a disulfide-linked dimer on the surface of Th17 cells and NK cells as well as on subsets of CD1-restricted T cells, intestinal NT cells, peripheral memory T cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells. It binds to OCIL/CLEC2d, leading to an inhibition of NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity and IFN-gamma secretion. Alternatively, CD161 can enhance TCR activation to CD1d ligation. CD161+ cell populations are depleted in ulcerative colitis, Grave's disease, and AIDS, although CD161+ T cells are activated during asthmatic attacks. Additional related proteins are expressed in mouse but not human: the inhibitory NKR-P1B and D, and the stimulatory NKR-P1A, C, and F.