

DESCRIPTION

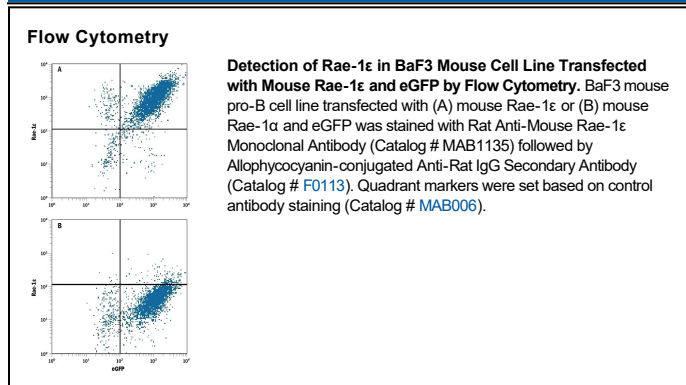
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|---------------------------|---|
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse Rae-1 ϵ in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Rae-1 α , β , γ , or δ is observed. By flow cytometry, no cross-reactivity with mouse Rae-1 α or mouse Rae-1 γ . |
| Source | Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 205001 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with mouse Rae-1 ϵ |
| Endotoxin Level | <0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the antibody by the LAL method. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS. |

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 | 2.5 μ g/10 ⁶ cells | See Below |
| CyTOF-ready | Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation. | |
| Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction | In a functional ELISA, 0.3-0.9 μ g/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 125 ng/mL of Recombinant Mouse NKG2D Fc Chimera (Catalog # 139-NK) to immobilized Recombinant Mouse Rae-1 ϵ Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1135-RA) coated at 1 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well). At 10 μ g/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding. | |

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C |
| Stability & Storage | Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. |

BACKGROUND

Rae-1 ϵ is a member of a family of cell-surface proteins that function as ligands for mouse NKG2D. Other family members are designated Rae-1 α , β , γ , and δ . Amino acid sequence identity within this family ranges from 88-95%. The Rae-1 proteins are distantly related to MHC class I proteins, but they possess only the α 1 and α 2 Ig-like domains, and they have no capacity to bind peptide or interact with β 2-microglobulin. The genes encoding these proteins are not found within the Major Histocompatibility Complex on mouse chromosome 17, but rather map to mouse chromosome 10. The Rae-1 proteins are anchored to the membrane via a GPI-linkage. The name of this family derives from the original identification of these proteins as the product of retinoic acid early inducible transcripts. Rae-1 expression is developmentally controlled. Transcripts were observed in the brain/head region of day 10-14 embryos but disappeared by day 18. Rae-1 transcripts were detected in several transformed cell lines but are absent from most normal adult tissues. All Rae-1 family members bind to mouse NKG2D, an activating receptor expressed on NK cells and some T cell subsets, resulting in the activation of cytolytic activity and/or cytokine production by these effector cells. Ectopic expression of Rae-1 on mouse tumor cell lines resulted in the *in vivo* rejection of the tumors (1-7).

References:

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2. Diefenbach, A. *et al.* (2000) *Nature Immunol.* **1**:119.
3. Cerwenka, A. *et al.* (2000) *Immunity* **12**:721.
4. Cerwenka, A. *et al.* (2001) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **98**:11521.
5. Diefenbach, A. *et al.* (2001) *Nature* **413**:165.
6. Champsaur, M. *et al.* (2010) *J. Immunol.* **185**:157.
7. Markiewicz M. *et al.* (2012) *Immunity* **36**:132.