

DESCRIPTION

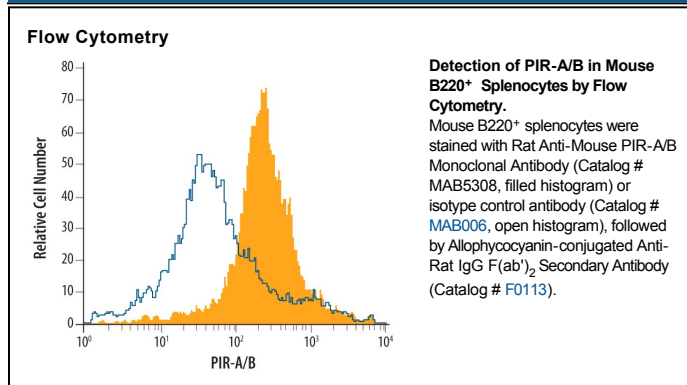
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse PIR-A and mouse PIR-B in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 404127
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse PIR-A1 Gly24-Met650 Accession # A2NTJ8
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm 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 µg/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.	

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

Paired Ig-like Receptor-B (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.