

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human KLRG1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse KLRG1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 697204
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human KLRG1 Leu60-Phe195 Accession # Q96E93
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

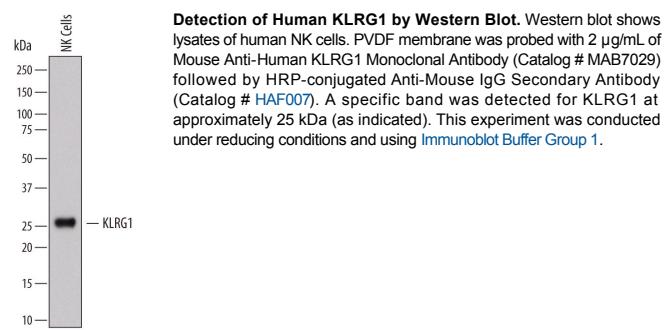
APPLICATIONS

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
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
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

KLRG1 (killer cell lectin-like receptor G1), also called MAFA (mast cell function associated), is a 30-38 kDa type II transmembrane inhibitory glycoprotein of the C-type lectin family, designated CLEC15A. KLRG1 cDNA encodes 195 amino acids (aa) including an intracellular ITIM motif and a 136 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with a single C-type lectin domain. The human KLRG1 ECD shares 57% and 54% aa identity with mouse and rat KLRG1, respectively. A 189 aa isoform diverges at aa 186. KLRG1 binds E-, N- and R-cadherins and functions as an MHC-independent means of identifying non-self pathogens and epithelial tumor cells with low E-cadherin expression. It is expressed as a monomer or disulfide-linked homodimer on NK and T cell subsets such as tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes.