

1P-657-C100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD161 (rat) Phycoerythrin (PE) conjugated (0.1 mg)

Clone: 10/78

Isotype: Mouse IgG1

Specificity: The mouse monoclonal antibody 10/78 recognizes CD161, an approximately 30

kDa type II transmembrane C-type lectin receptor, expressed on the plasma membrane of NK cells, dendritic cells, activated monocytes and a subset of T cells as a disulphide-linked homodimer. A common epitope on rat CD161a and b

isoforms is detected.

Regulatory Status: RUO

Immunogen: Splenic cells purified from the LEW rat

Species Reactivity: Rat

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with R-Phycoerythrin (PE) under optimum

conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Usage: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis.

Expiration: See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

Background: CD161, also known as Nkrp1 (natural killer receptor protein 1) or Klrb1 (killer cell

lectin-like receptor subfamily b member 1), is a disulphide-linked homodimeric receptor, which is involved in regulation of NK cell and NKT cell function. It is expressed on rat NK cells, subset of T cells, dendritic cells, and activated monocytes. Although human CD161 is expressed as one isoform, the rat CD161 has three isoforms, referred to as CD161a, b, and c. These proteins contain C-terminal C-type lectin extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and N-terminal intracellular domain, which contains ITIM motif, such as CD161b, and displays inhibitory function, or does not contain ITIM motif, thus also not the

inhibitory function, such as CD161a.



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

References:

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*Teshima R, Nakamura R, Nakamura R, Hachisuka A, Sawada JI, Shibutani M: Effects of exposure to decabromodiphenyl ether on the development of the immune system in rats. J Health Sci 2008;54(4):382-389

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