

DESCRIPTION

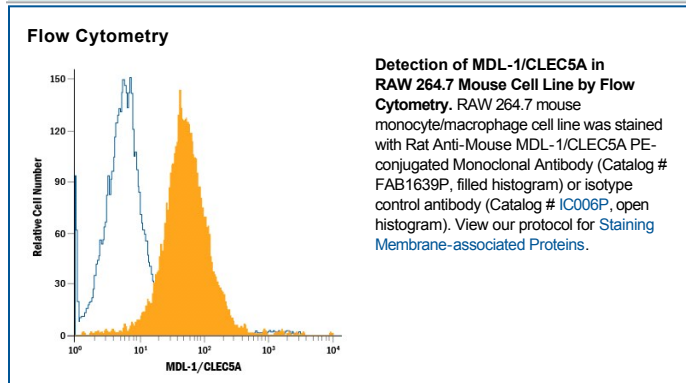
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse MDL-1/CLEC5A. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human MDL-1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 226402
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with mouse MDL-1/CLEC5A
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	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

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	10 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

BACKGROUND

MDL-1 is an approximately 40 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the C-type lectin superfamily (CLEC5A). MDL-1 is expressed on immature myeloid cells, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils, NK cells, and osteocytes. It contains a charged lysine in the transmembrane region that enables it to associate with DAP12 and deliver an activating signal. MDL-1 mediates inflammatory responses during autoimmune arthritis and upon binding to Dengue and Japanese encephalitis viruses. The extracellular domain (ECD) of MDL-1 contains a juxtamembrane stalk region and one C-type lectin domain. Within the ECD, mouse and human MDL-1 share 67% amino acid (aa) sequence identity. In mouse, alternative splicing generates two isoforms, one that shows a deletion of Lys118, and a second that contains a five 11 substitution for aa 28-57.