

## DESCRIPTION

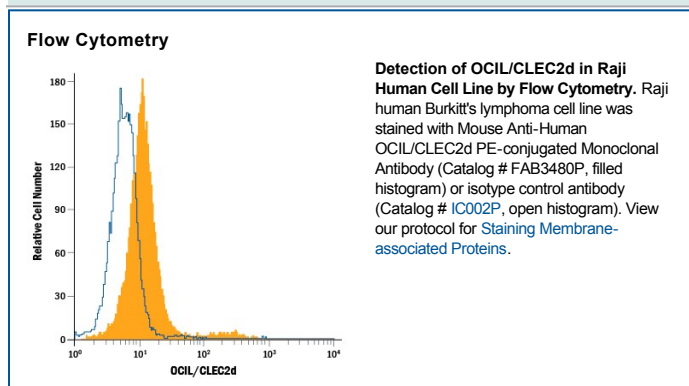
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human OCIL/CLEC2d.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 402659
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human OCIL/CLEC2d Ser57-Val191 Accession # Q9UHP7
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

## BACKGROUND

Human OCIL (Osteoclast Inhibitory Lectin), also known as LLT1 and CLEC-2D, is a member of the NK cell receptor group of the C-type lectin superfamily. It is a type II transmembrane protein 191 amino acids (aa) in length that contains a C-terminal 132 aa extracellular domain (ECD). Within the ECD lies a C-type lectin domain (aa 75-186). There are at least two alternate splice forms of OCIL. Both exhibit splicing in the ECD. One shows a 40 aa substitution for the C-terminal 37 amino acids. A second shows a 3 aa substitution for the C-terminal 72 amino acids. The ECD of human OCIL is 49% and 50% aa identical to the ECD in mouse and rat OCIL ECD, respectively. The molecule is found on hematopoietic cells, osteoblasts and chondrocytes. It binds sulfated GAGs and NKR-P1B and D receptors, and blocks osteoclast formation.