Human NTAL Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 440005

Catalog Number: IC4066T

100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human NTAL in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 440005
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human NTAL Met1-Ala243 Accession # Q9GZY6
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10^6 cells	THP-1 human acute monocytic leukemia cell line, fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin

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.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Non-T cell activation linker (NTAL), also known as linker for activation of B cells (LAB), is a transmembrane adaptor protein involved in immunoreceptor signaling. NTAL is expressed in lipid raft microdomains of B cells, mast cells, monocytes and NK cells. Rapid tyrosine phosphorylation of NTAL occurs upon BCR aggregation in B cells, FcεRI aggregation and Kit activation in mast cells, and FcγRI aggregation in monocytes. Phosphorylated NTAL recruits signaling molecules such as Grb2, Gab1, and c-Cbl into receptor-signaling complexes. Defects in the NTAL gene may cause Williams-Beuren syndrome, a rare genetic disorder characterized by mild mental retardation, and abnormalities in the cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal systems.

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