PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human KIR / CD158 Antibody, Mouse IgG2b (AS681) (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # FABm068-01

Source

Monoclonal Anti-Human KIRCD158 Antibody, Mouse IgG2b(AS681) is a mouse monoclonal antibody, which provides higher batch consistency and long term security of supply.

Application

Flow Cytometry (Evaluation of the expression of KIRCD158 on Human cells).

Clone

AS681

Species

Mouse

Isotype

Mouse IgG2b | Mouse Kappa

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with KIRCD158 epsilon protein.

Reactivity

Human

Immunogen

KIRCD158

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Isotype Control

The isotype control is sold separately; please refer to Cat. No. **DNP-PM486** for product information.

Recommended Dilution

1:20

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 μm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.03% ProClin 300 and 0.2% BSA, with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Storage

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- Store at 2-8 °C for 12 months.

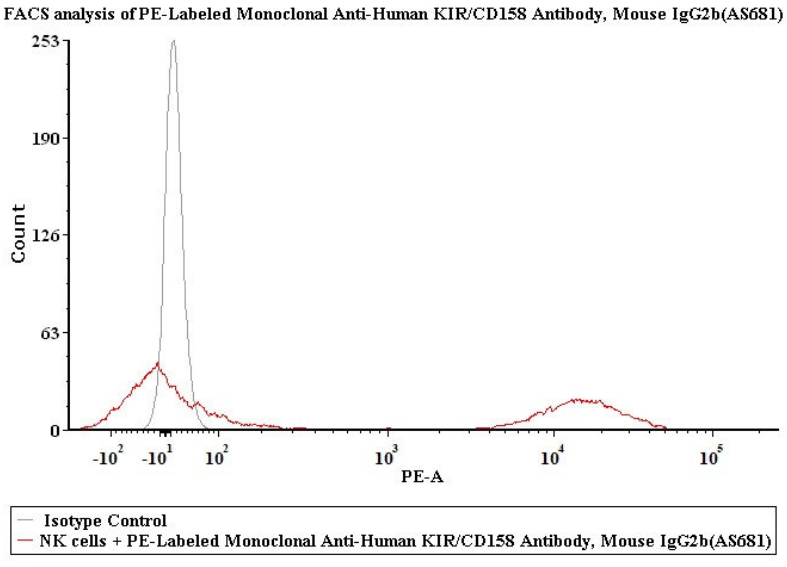
Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with blue ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

ACRO Quality Management System

- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

Bioactivity-FACS



Flow cytometric analysis of NK staining PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human KIR/CD158 Antibody, Mouse IgG2b (AS681) (Cat. No. FABm068-01) at 1:20 dilution (5 μL of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1×10^6 cells in a finalvolume of 100 μL), compared with isotype control antibody. PE signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

KIR (Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-like Receptors), also known as CD158, are a family of type I transmembrane glycoproteins predominantly expressed on human natural killer (NK) cells and subsets of T cells. As critical regulators of innate and adaptive immunity, KIRs maintain the balance between immune tolerance and cytotoxic activity by recognizing HLA class I molecules.