

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Clone ID	DMC287
Target	NKG2D
Synonyms	NKG2D;CD314;KLRK1;NK cell receptor D
Host Species	Rabbit
Description	Anti-NKG2D antibody(DMC287); IgG1 Chimeric mAb
Delivery	2-3 weeks
Uniprot ID	P26718
IgG type	Rabbit/Human Fc chimeric IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Reactivity	Human
Applications	Flow Cyt
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cyt 1:100
Purification	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
Storage & Shipping	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
Background	Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. NK cells preferentially express several calcium-dependent (C-type) lectins; which have been implicated in the regulation of NK cell function. The NKG2 gene family is located within the NK complex; a region that contains several C-type lectin genes preferentially expressed in NK cells. This gene encodes a member of the NKG2 family. The encoded transmembrane protein is characterized by a type II membrane orientation (has an extracellular C terminus) and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. It binds to a diverse family of ligands that include MHC class I chain-related A and B proteins and UL-16 binding proteins; where ligand-receptor interactions can result in the activation of NK and T cells. The surface expression of these ligands is important for the recognition of stressed cells by the immune system; and thus this protein and its ligands are therapeutic targets for the treatment of immune diseases and cancers. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the upstream KLRC4 (killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily C; member 4) family member in the same cluster.
Usage	Research use only

