

## Klrg1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2F1 (Biotin)

Catalog # MAB5786

Size 500 ug

### Specification

Product Description	Hamster monoclonal antibody raised against native Klrg1.
Immunogen	Native purified Klrg1 from activated NK (A-LAK) cells from B6 (H-2b) mice.
Host	Hamster
Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	KLRG1 (Mr 30-38 KDa).
Form	Liquid
Conjugation	Biotin
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (1 ug/10 <sup>6</sup> cells) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store in the dark at 4°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

### Applications

- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytometry

## Gene Info — Klrg1

Entrez GeneID	<a href="#">50928</a>
Gene Name	Klrg1
Gene Alias	2F1-Ag, MAFA, MAFA-L, MGC123930
Gene Description	killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily G, member 1
Gene Ontology	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>
Gene Summary	O
Other Designations	-

## Publication Reference

- [NK cell expression of the killer cell lectin-like receptor G1 \(KLRG1\), the mouse homolog of MAFA, is modulated by MHC class I molecules.](#)

Corral L, Hanke T, Vance RE, Cado D, Raulet DH.  
European Journal of Immunology 2000 Mar; 30(3):920.

Application: Flow Cyt, Mouse, Nature killer cells

- [2F1 antigen, the mouse homolog of the rat "mast cell function-associated antigen", is a lectin-like type II transmembrane receptor expressed by natural killer cells.](#)

Hanke T, Corral L, Vance RE, Raulet DH.  
European Journal of Immunology 1998 Dec; 28(12):4409.

Application: Flow Cyt, Monkey, Mouse, COS-7 cells, Mouse NK cells

- [Mouse Ly-49A interrupts early signaling events in natural killer cell cytotoxicity and functionally associates with the SHP-1 tyrosine phosphatase.](#)

Nakamura MC, Niemi EC, Fisher MJ, Shultz LD, Seaman WE, Ryan JC.  
The Journal of Experimental Medicine 1997 Feb; 185(4):673.