Datasheet for ABIN2749215
anti-CD94 antibody

## 1 Image

## Overview

| Quantity: | 0.1 mg |
| :--- | :--- |
| Target: | CD94 (KLRD1) |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This CD94 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Flow Cytometry (FACS) |

Product Details

| Immunogen: | Cultured human NK cells |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clone: | HP-3D9 |
| Isotype: | IgG1 kappa |
| Specificity: | The mouse monoclonal antibody HP-3D9 recognizes an extracellular epitope of CD94, a 70 kDa <br> type Il transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on NK cells, NK-T cells, and subsets of CD8+ T <br> cells and gamma/delta T cells. |
| Cross-Reactivity (Details): | Human |
| Purification: | Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography. |
| Purity: | $>95 \%$ (by SDS-PAGE) |

Target Details

| Target: | CD94 (KLRD1) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alternative Name: | CD94 (KLRD1 Products) |
| Background: | Killer cell lectin like receptor D1,CD94, also known as KLRD1 (killer cell lectin-like receptor D1), is |
|  | a transmembrane glycoprotein of the C-type lectin family, which forms disulfide-linked |
|  | heterodimers with NKG2A, B, C, E, H proteins, constituting functionally distinct receptors of NK |
|  | cells and related cell types. CD94/NKG2A and CD94/NKG2B heterodimers serve as inhibitory, |
|  | whereas CD94/NKG2C and CD94/NKG2E as activating receptors. The ligand for CD94/NKG2 |
|  | complexes has been identified as HLA-E. Extent of CD94 expression on NK cell surface can be |
|  | used to demonstrate their progress through the differentiation process.,KLR-D1, KLRD1, |
|  | KCLLRD1 |
| Gene ID: | 3824 |

## Application Details

Application Notes: Flow cytometry: Recommended dilution: $1-4 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$.
Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

| Concentration: | $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Buffer: | Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH $7.4,15 \mathrm{mM}$ sodium azide |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which <br> should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Comment: | Store at $2-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Do not freeze. |

## Publications

## Product cited in:

Yu, Mao, Wei, Hughes, Zhang, Park, Liu, McClory, Marcucci, Trotta, Caligiuri: "CD94 surface density identifies a functional intermediary between the CD56bright and CD56dim human NKcell subsets." in: Blood, Vol. 115, Issue 2, pp. 274-81, (2010) (PubMed).

Hallermalm, Seki, De Geer, Motyka, Bleackley, Jager, Froelich, Kiessling, Levitsky, Levitskaya: " Modulation of the tumor cell phenotype by IFN-gamma results in resistance of uveal melanoma cells to granule-mediated lysis by cytotoxic lymphocytes." in: Journal of immunology
(Baltimore, Md. : 1950), Vol. 180, Issue 6, pp. 3766-74, (2008) (PubMed).

Bovenschen, Van De Kerkhof, Gerritsen, Seyger: "The role of lesional T cells in recalcitrant psoriasis during infliximab therapy." in: European journal of dermatology : EJD, Vol. 15, Issue 6, pp. 454-8, (2005) (PubMed).

Wada, Matsumoto, Maenaka, Suzuki, Yamamoto: "The inhibitory NK cell receptor CD94/NKG2A and the activating receptor CD94/NKG2C bind the top of HLA-E through mostly shared but partly distinct sets of HLA-E residues." in: European journal of immunology, Vol. 34, Issue 1, pp. 81-90, (2004) (PubMed).

Seo, Tokura, Ishihara, Takeoka, Tagawa, Takigawa: "Disordered expression of inhibitory receptors on the NK1-type natural killer (NK) leukaemic cells from patients with hypersensitivity to mosquito bites." in: Clinical and experimental immunology, Vol. 120, Issue 3, pp. 413-9, ( 2000) (PubMed).

There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page

Images


## Flow Cytometry

Image 1. Surface staining of CD94 in human peripheral blood with anti-CD94 (HP-3D9) purified, GAM-APC.

