Technical Data Sheet

InVivoMAb anti-mouse NKp46 (CD335)

Attention: Use of this product constitutes an agreement to Bio X Cell's Terms and Conditions which are included with this product in print and can also be found at https://bioxcell.com/terms-and-conditions.

Lot Specific Information

Lot Number: **Lot Specific***
Volume: **Lot Specific***
Concentration: **Lot Specific* (generally 4 to 11 mg/ml) ***
Total Protein: **Lot Specific***

*This information will be noted on the certificate of analysis that ships with this product.

Product Information

Catalog Number:	**BE0471**
Clone:	**29A1.4**
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, κ
Recommended Isotype Control(s):	InVivoMAb rat IgG2a isotype control, anti-trinitrophenol
Recommended Dilution Buffer:	InVivoPure pH 7.0 Dilution Buffer
Immunogen:	Mouse NKp46-Fc fusion protein
Reported Applications:	*in vitro* NK cell stimulation Flow cytometry Immunohistochemistry (frozen)
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.0 Contains no stabilizers or preservatives
Endotoxin:	<2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg) Determined by LAL gel clotting assay
Purity:	>95% Determined by SDS-PAGE
Sterility:	0.2 μm filtered
Production:	Purified from cell culture supernatant in an animal-free facility
Purification:	Protein G
RRID:	
Molecular Weight:	150 kDa

Description

The 29A1.4 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse NKp46, a 46 kDa glycoprotein from the natural cytotoxicity receptor (NCR) family and immunoglobulin superfamily. NKp46 is also known as NCR1, CD335, Ly94, and mouse activating receptor 1 (mAR-1). NKp46 is selectively expressed by immature and mature NK cells. NKp46 is often considered a reliable marker of NK cells, but a subset of type 1 innate lymphoid cells (ILC1s) and some ILC3s are also reported to express this protein. NKp46 is responsible for increased efficiency of activated natural killer (NK) cells. NKp46 consists of two extracellular Ig-like domains of the C2 type, which are critical for ligand specificity. NKp46 binds several ligands, including viral proteins (e.g., hemagglutinin from influenza virus and Sigma1 protein from reovirus), certain fungal proteins, specific membrane-bound tumor ligands, and ecto-calreticulin on stressed or senescent cells. Ligand-mediated activation by NKp46 leads to the release of cytotoxic granules containing perforin and granzymes, which induce apoptosis in the target cells. In experiments involving in vitro immobilization of the NKp46 antibody clone 29A1.4 on tissue culture plates, this antibody is frequently shown to stimulate the NK cells to produce interferon-gamma (IFN-γ) and TNF-α and to release their cytoplasmic granule contents.

Storage

Store at the stock concentration at 4°C . **Do not freeze.**

It is not uncommon for a floccule or precipitate to appear during storage. The floccule is typically buffer salts precipitating out of solution or a small bit of protein aggregation. For information on how to remove floccules or precipitates see our FAQ's at https://bioxcell.com/faqs.

Protocol Information

Since applications vary, each investigator should use the application references as a guide to help estimate the appropriate dose or concentration. The dose or concentration can be further optimized experimentally in a dose response or titration experiment.

Application References

For a complete list of references, visit https://bioxcell.com/be0471?bxcs=9k1b3a#tab_references or scan the QR code below.

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