abcam

ab242134

Anti-NKR-P1C/NK1.1 antibody [EPR22990-12]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR22990-12
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.497 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Klrb1c

Function	Plays a stimulatory role on natural killer (NK) cells cytotoxicity. Activation by cross-linking of the receptor induces Ca(2+) mobilization and interferon-gamma production.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	NKR-P1C also known as NK1.1 is a C-type lectin-like receptor expressed on the surface of natural killer (NK) cells and some T cells. In mice this protein has a molecular mass of approximately 30 to 46 kDa. Researchers often focus on its distribution in cellular compartments which includes lymphoid tissues such as the spleen and thymus. This receptor is known for playing a role in the regulation of immune responses by enabling NK cells to recognize and eliminate target cells.
Biological function summary	NKR-P1C is critical in the activation and inhibition of natural killer cell functions. This protein does not operate alone but often functions as part of an immune receptor complex. It contributes to the balance between activating and inhibitory signals that determine NK cell responses. NKR-P1C can bind to ligands that influence the cytotoxic activity of these cells toward infected or malignant cells.
Pathways	NKR-P1C integrates into important immune signaling pathways such as the NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity pathway. This pathway involves interactions with other receptors like Ly49 and NKG2D which modulate NK cell activities. NKR-P1C plays an essential role in transmitting signals that lead to the release of cytokines and the destruction of afflicted cells coordinating with these receptors to execute immune functions.
Associated diseases and disorders	NKR-P1C has associations with cancer and viral infections where it influences NK cell interventions against pathologies. During tumor development or viral infection NKR-P1C may change expression patterns potentially affecting immune surveillance and responses. It works in tandem with proteins like perforin and granzymes which are involved in inducing cell death in target cells making it a significant player in immune responses to malignancies and persistent viruses.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

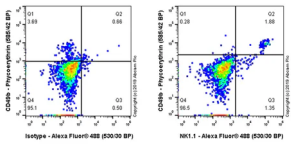
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

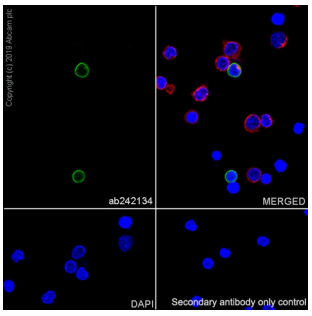
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-NKR-P1C/NK1.1 antibody [EPR22990-12] (ab242134)

NKR-P1C/NK1.1 Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-NKR-P1C/NK1.1 antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of mouse splenocyte cells labeling NKR-P1C with ab242134 at 1/500 dilution (0.1µg) (Right) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) isotype control (Left). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Cells were stained with rabbit IgG (Left) or ab242134 (Right), then stained with anti-CD49b conjugated to PE. Gated on viable cells.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-NKR-P1C/NK1.1 antibody [EPR22990-12] (ab242134)

NKR-P1C/NK1.1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-NKR-P1C/NK1.1 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized mouse splenocyte cells labeling NK1.1 with ab242134 at 1/100 dilution, followed by ab150077 AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing membranous staining in subsets of mouse splenocytes. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 dilution.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.