abcam

ab282717

Anti-CD94 antibody [18D3] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Rat
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	18D3
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	1.056 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Klrd1

Function

Immune receptor involved in self-nonself discrimination. In complex with KLRC1 or KLRC2 on cytotoxic and regulatory lymphocyte subsets, recognizes non-classical major histocompatibility (MHC) class Ib molecule MHC-E loaded with self-peptides derived from the signal sequence of classical MHC class Ia and non-classical MHC class Ib molecules. Enables cytotoxic cells to monitor the expression of MHC class I molecules in healthy cells and to tolerate self. Primarily functions as a ligand binding subunit as it lacks the capacity to signal. KLRD1-KLRC1 acts as an immune inhibitory receptor. Key inhibitory receptor on natural killer (NK) cells that regulates their activation and effector functions. Dominantly counteracts T cell receptor signaling on a subset of memory/effector CD8-positive T cells as part of an antigen-driven response to avoid autoimmunity. On intraepithelial CD8-positive gamma-delta regulatory T cells triggers TGFB1 secretion, which in turn limits the cytotoxic programming of intraepithelial CD8-positive alpha-beta T cells, distinguishing harmless from pathogenic antigens. In MHC-E-rich tumor microenvironment, acts as an immune inhibitory checkpoint and may contribute to progressive loss of effector functions of NK cells and tumor-specific T cells, a state known as cell exhaustion. Upon MHC-E-peptide binding, transmits intracellular signals through KLRC1 immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIMs) by recruiting INPP5D/SHIP-1 and INPPL1/SHIP-2 tyrosine phosphatases to ITIMs, and

ultimately opposing signals transmitted by activating receptors through dephosphorylation of proximal signaling molecules. KLRD1-KLRC2 acts as an immune activating receptor. On cytotoxic lymphocyte subsets recognizes MHC-E loaded with signal sequence-derived peptides from non-classical MHC class Ib MHC-G molecules, likely playing a role in the generation and effector functions of adaptive NK cells and in maternal-fetal tolerance during pregnancy. Regulates the effector functions of terminally differentiated cytotoxic lymphocyte subsets, and in particular may play a role in adaptive NK cell response to viral infection. Upon MHC-E-peptide binding, transmits intracellular signals via the adapter protein TYROBP/DAP12, triggering the phosphorylation of proximal signaling molecules and cell activation.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab282717 is the carrier-free version of ab21650.
This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com

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.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody

preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	CD94 also known as killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily D member 1 (KLRD1) plays a significant mechanical role in the immune system. This protein forms part of a receptor family involved in natural killer (NK) cell function. CD94 typically assembles on the cell surface as a heterodimer often pairing with NKG2 proteins. Weighing approximately 30 kDa CD94 mainly exhibits expression on NK cells and a subset of T cells where it contributes to immune regulation.
Biological function summary	CD94 is essential in recognizing and binding to non-classical MHC class I molecules when it pairs with NKG2 molecules such as NKG2A or NKG2C. This dimer forms a complex receptor which plays an important role in modulating NK cell activity. Through this receptor complex CD94 influences the immune response by either inhibiting or activating NK cells depending on its NKG2 partner. This regulation helps maintain a balanced immune response preventing excessive activation and autoimmunity.
Pathways	CD94 interacts with the signaling pathways related to the immune response. In particular it is involved in the natural killer cell lectin-like receptor signaling pathway. This pathway manages the activation and inhibition of NK cells integrating signals received through various receptors including CD94/NKG2 dimers. Associated proteins like DAP12 may amplify these signals which ultimately influence cytotoxic activities and cytokine production.
Associated diseases and disorders	CD94 has notable connections with conditions such as cancer and viral infections. For example certain tumors manipulate CD94 expression on NK cells to evade immune surveillance. Additionally alterations in CD94 and its partner molecules like NKG2A have been observed in viral infections possibly affecting how the immune system responds. Understanding CD94's relationship with these diseases can offer insights into potential therapeutic strategies targeting immune regulation.

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.

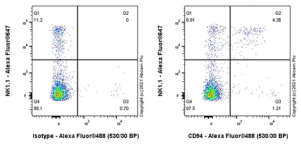
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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

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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CD94 antibody [18D3] - BSA and Azide free (ab282717)

CD94 Flow Cytometry staining using rat Anti-CD94 antibody

This data was developed using ab21650 the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation. Flow cytometric analysis of Mouse spleen cells cells labelling CD94 with ab21650 at 1/1000 dilution (0.1ug)/ Right compared with a Rat monoclonal IgG / Left isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). Goat F(ab)2 Anti-Rat IgG Fc (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150161) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Cells were stained with rat IgG or ab21650. Then stained with goat anti-rat IgG Fc secondary antibody. Prior to data acquisition, anti-NK1.1 conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 was stained. Gated on viable cells.

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