



Human Anti-Human CD159a (Monalizumab) Monoclonal antibody, clone Monalizumab (CABT-CS544)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Specificity | KLRC1 |
| Target | KLRC1 |
| Isotype | IgG4, κ |
| Source/Host | Human |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Clone | Monalizumab |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Conjugate | unconjugated |
| Applications | ELISA |
| Format | Liquid |
| Size | 1 mg |
| Buffer | PBS, pH 7.4. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives |
| Preservative | None |
| Storage | 2 weeks, 2-8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw. -80°C for a long-term storage. |

BACKGROUND

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| Introduction | Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the killer cell lectin-like receptor family, also called NKG2 family, which is a group of transmembrane proteins preferentially expressed in NK cells. This family of proteins is characterized by the type II membrane orientation and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. This protein forms a complex with another family member, KLRD1/CD94, and has been implicated in the recognition of the MHC class I HLA-E molecules in NK cells. The genes of NKG2 family members form a killer cell lectin-like receptor gene cluster on chromosome 12. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding two distinct isoforms have been observed. |
| Keywords | NKG2; NKG2A; CD159A; KLRC1 |