

Datasheet: MCA1266SBV790

## **BATCH NUMBER 100005690**

| Description:  | MOUSE ANTI MOUSE CD161 / NK1.1:StarBright Violet 790 |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| Specificity:  | CD161 / NK1.1  |  |  |
| Format:       | StarBright Violet 790                                |  |  |
| Product Type: | Monoclonal Antibody                                  |  |  |
| Clone:        | PK136  |  |  |
| Isotype:      | lgG2a  |  |  |
| Quantity:     | 100 TESTS/0.5ml                                      |  |  |

# **Product Details**

## **Applications**

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit <a href="www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols">www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols</a>.

|                | Yes | No | Not Determined | Suggested Dilution |
|----------------|-----|----|----------------|--------------------|
| Flow Cytometry |     |    |                | Neat               |

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

| Target Species              | Mouse                             |                         |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Species Cross<br>Reactivity | Does not react with:R             | at, Human               |                                   |
| Product Form                | Purified IgG conjugat             | ed to StarBright Violet | 790 - liquid                      |
| Max Ex/Em                   | Fluorophore                       | Excitation Max (nm)     | Emission Max (nm)                 |
|                             | StarBright Violet 790             | 401                     | 782                               |
| Preparation                 | Purified IgG prepared supernatant | l by affinity chromatog | raphy on Protein A from tissue cu |
| Buffer Solution             | Phosphate buffered s              | aline                   |                                   |
| Preservative                | 0.09% Sodium Azide                | (NaN <sub>3</sub> )     |                                   |
| Stabilisers                 | 1% Bovine Serum All               | oumin                   |                                   |
|                             | 0.1% Pluronic F68                 |                         |                                   |

0.1% PEG 3350 0.05% Tween 20

| lm | mı | ınc |      | 'n  |
|----|----|-----|------|-----|
| lm | ш  | anc | ) qe | :11 |

Spleen and bone marrow cells from CE mice.

# External Database

#### Links

#### **UniProt:**

P27814 Related reagents
P27812 Related reagents

#### **Entrez Gene:**

17059 Klrb1c Related reagents80782 Klrb1b Related reagents

#### **Synonyms**

Ly55b, Ly55c, Nkrp1b, Nkrp1c

#### **Fusion Partners**

Spleen cells from immunised (C3H x BALB/c) FI Hybrid were fused with cells of the Sp2/0 - Ag14 myeloma cell line.

## **Specificity**

**Mouse anti Mouse CD161 / NK1.1 antibody, clone PK136** recognizes the mouse NK1.1 cell surface antigen, a cell surface glycoprotein encoded by members of the NKR-P1 gene family. The NK1.1 surface antigen is also known as CD161b/CD161c and Ly-55.

In the mouse the NKR-P1 family has three members, NKR-P1A, -B and -C, whilst in the human only one member has been identified. The human protein has received the designation CD161, and the mouse proteins have been referred to as CD161a, -b, -c etc.

Although previously thought to recognize only CD161c, recent data has shown that the PK136 antibody may also react with CD161b. CD161c expression itself is strain specific in mice, but recognition of CD161b by PK136 appears to be even more complex, as only some CD161b positive strains are labelled by the antibody. Engagement of CD161c has been reported to have activating function in NK cells, whilst engagement of CD161b is inhibitory.

Mouse anti Mouse NK1.1 Antigen antibody, clone PK136 is useful for the identification of NK cells in selected strains of mice (positive on C57BL, FVB/N and NZB, but negative on AKR and BALB/c) and is also expressed by rare subsets of T cells and monocytes. Mouse anti Mouse NK1.1 antibody, clone PK136 has also been used for *in vivo* depletion of NK cells (Wang et al. 2022) and *in vitro* activation of NK cells (Kung and Miller 1995).

## Flow Cytometry

Use 5ul of the suggested working dilution to label  $10^6$  cells in 100ul. Best practices suggest a 5 minutes centrifugation at 6,000g prior to sample application.

#### References

- 1. Wang, M. *et al.* (1998) Natural killer cell depletion fails to influence initial CD4 T cell commitment in vivo in exogenous antigen-stimulated cytokine and antibody responses. <u>J Immunol</u>. 160 (3): 1098-105.
- 2. Koo, G.C. *et al.* (1986) The NK-1.1(-) mouse: a model to study differentiation of murine NK cells. J Immunol. 137 (12): 3742-7.

- 3. Kung, S.K. *et al.* (1999) The NKR-P1B gene product is an inhibitory receptor on SJL/J NK cells. J Immunol. 162 (10): 5876-87.
- 4. Carlyle, J.R. *et al.* (1999) Mouse NKR-P1B, a novel NK1.1 antigen with inhibitory function. J Immunol. 162 (10): 5917-23.
- 5. Carnemolla, B. *et al.* (2002) Enhancement of the antitumor properties of interleukin-2 by its targeted delivery to the tumor blood vessel extracellular matrix. <u>Blood. 99: 1659-65.</u>
- 6. Carpentier, A.F. *et al.* (1999) Oligodeoxynucleotides containing CpG motifs can induce rejection of a neuroblastoma in mice. <u>Cancer Res. 59: 5429-32.</u>
- 7. Sakai, T. *et al.* (2010) Inflammatory disease and cancer with a decrease in Kupffer cell numbers in Nucling-knockout mice. Int J Cancer. 126: 1079-94.
- 8. Svensson, L. *et al.* (2003) gammadelta T cells contribute to the systemic immunoglobulin E response and local B-cell reactivity in allergic eosinophilic airway inflammation. Immunology. 108 (1): 98-108.
- 9. Hazlett, L.D. *et al.* (2007) NKT cells are critical to initiate an inflammatory response after *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ocular infection in susceptible mice. <u>J Immunol. 179</u>: 1138-46.
- 10. Joseph-Pietras, D. *et al.* (2006) Anti-tumoural activity of peripheral blood mononuclear cells against melanoma cells: discrepant in-vitro and in-vivo effects. <u>Melanoma Res. 16:</u> 325-33.
- 11. Gock, H. *et al.* (2014) Altered glycosylation in donor mice causes rejection of strain-matched skin and heart grafts. Am J Transplant. 14 (4): 797-805.
- 12. Khallouf, H. *et al.* (2012) 5-Fluorouracil and interferon-α immunochemotherapy enhances immunogenicity of murine pancreatic cancer through upregulation of NKG2D ligands and MHC class I. <u>J Immunother. 35 (3): 245-53.</u>
- 13. Ebbinghaus, C. *et al.* (2005) Engineered vascular-targeting antibody-interferon-gamma fusion protein for cancer therapy. <u>Int J Cancer. 116 (2): 304-13.</u>
- 14. Ekstrand-Hammarström, B. *et al.* (2011) Inhalation of alkylating mustard causes long-term T cell-dependent inflammation in airways and growth of connective tissue. <u>Toxicology.</u> 280 (3): 88-97.
- 15. Klezovich-Bénard M *et al.* (2012) Mechanisms of NK cell-macrophage *Bacillus anthracis* crosstalk: a balance between stimulation by spores and differential disruption by toxins. PLoS Pathog. 8 (1): e1002481.
- 16. Halin, C. *et al.* (2002) Enhancement of the antitumor activity of interleukin-12 by targeted delivery to neovasculature. <u>Nat Biotechnol. 20 (3): 264-9.</u>
- 17. Gustafsson, Å. *et al.* (2015) Differential cellular responses in healthy mice and in mice with established airway inflammation when exposed to hematite nanoparticles. <u>Toxicol Appl Pharmacol.</u> 288 (1): 1-11.
- 18. Flavell, D.J. *et al.* (2019) The TLR3 Agonist Poly Inosinic:Cytidylic Acid Significantly Augments the Therapeutic Activity of an Anti-CD7 Immunotoxin for Human T-cell Leukaemia. <u>Biomedicines</u>. 7 (1) Feb 16 [Epub ahead of print].
- 19. Miao, M. *et al.* (2021) Reevaluation of NOD/SCID Mice as NK Cell-Deficient Models. <u>Biomed Res Int. 2021: 8851986.</u>

| Storage   | Store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product should be stored undiluted. |
|-----------|--|
| Guarantee | 12 months from date of despatch  |

| Acknowledgements                 | This product is covered by U.S. Patent No. 10,150,841 and related U.S. and foreign counterparts  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Health And Safety<br>Information | Material Safety Datasheet documentation #20471 available at: <a href="https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA1266SBV790">https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA1266SBV790</a> 20471 |
| Regulatory                       | For research purposes only   |

## **Related Products**

# **Recommended Useful Reagents**

MOUSE SEROBLOCK FCR (BUF041A)
MOUSE SEROBLOCK FCR (BUF041B)

 North & South
 Tel: +1 800 265 7376
 Worldwide
 Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700
 Europe
 Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21

 America
 Fax: +1 919 878 3751
 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739
 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets 'M387251:210621'

#### Printed on 08 Mar 2024

© 2024 Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc | Legal | Imprint