

**anti-rat CD161 (NK Cells)****Cat-No.: R32142**      **0.1 mg****Clone:** 10-78**Specificity:**

This anti-rat NK cell monoclonal antibody recognizes a 60 kDa disulfide linked homodimer known as NKR-P1. This type II transmembrane glycoprotein is found on rat NK cells and large granular lymphocytes.

This antibody is suitable for flow cytometry. It is also reported to work with frozen sections.

**Isotype subclass:** Mouse IgG 1**Form:** Purified**Physical state:** Liquid**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.4).**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.**Storage conditions:** For long term storage, aliquot and freeze unused portion at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  in volumes appropriate for single usage. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.**Application:** Flow Cytometry**References:**

1. Chambers, William H. et al. (1989), Monoclonal antibody to a triggering structure expressed on rat natural killer cells and adherent lymphokine-activated killer cells, *J Exp. Med.* 169, 1373-1389
2. Ryan, J.C. et al (1991), NKR-P1, an activating molecule on rat natural killer cells, stimulates phosphoinositide turnover and a rise in intracellular calcium, *J Immunol.* 141, 3244-3250
3. Sciba, A. et al. (1998), Phenotype of rat monocytes during acute kidney allograft rejection: increased expression of NKR-P1 and reduction of CD43. *Scand.J.Immunol.* 47, 332-342
4. Josien, R. et al. (1997), Rat spleen dendritic cells express natural killer cell receptor protein 1 (NKR-P1) and have cytotoxic activity to select targets via  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent mechanism, *J Exp. Med.* 186, 467-472
5. Sciba, A. et al. (1997), Rat monocytes up-regulate NKR-P1A and down-modulate CD4 and CD43 during activation in vivo: monocyte subpopulations in normal and IFN- $\gamma$ -treated rats. *J. Leuko.Bio.*, 62, 741-751
6. Na, H. et al. (1992) Distribution of lymphocyte subsets in rat milk from normal and *Trichinella spiralis*-infected rats. *J.Repro.Bio.* 22, 269-279
7. Giorda, R. et al. (1990) NKR-P1, a signal transduction molecule on natural killer cells, *Science*, 249, 1298-1300
8. Vaage, J.T. et al. (1991), Allospecific recognition of hemocytes in vitro by natural killer cells from athymic rats: evidence that allodeterminants coded for by single major histocompatibility complex haplotypes are recognized, *Eur.J.Immunol.* 21, 2167-2175
9. Chambers, W.H. et al. (1992) Functional heterogeneity between NKR-P1<sup>bright</sup>/*Lycopersicon esculentum lectin* (L.E.)<sup>bright</sup> and NKR-P1<sup>bright</sup>/L.E.<sup>dim</sup> subpopulations of rat natural killer cells, *J.Immunol.*, 148, 3658-3665 (no.11)

**Warning:**

Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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