

**PE anti-human CD335 (NKp46)**

**Catalog # /** 2259535 / 25 tests  
**Size:** 2259540 / 100 tests

**Clone:** 9E2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$

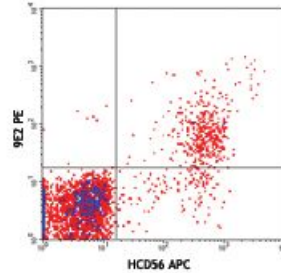
**Immunogen:** NKp46-Fc fusion protein

**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD56 (HCD56) APC and 9E2 PE

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microl to 5 microl per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microl staining volume or per 100 microl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** Clone 9E2 has been shown to block NK activation through NKp46.<sup>6</sup>

**Application References:**

1. Nakajima H, *et al.* 2000. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 30:3309.
2. Kalberer CP, *et al.* 2003. *Blood* 102:127.
3. Chen Y, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:2766.
4. Jarahian M, *et al.* 2009. *J. Virol.* 83:8108. [PubMed](#)
5. Correia DV, *et al.* 2011. *Blood* 118:992. (FC) [PubMed](#)
6. Achdout H. *et al.* 2010. *J. Virol.* 84:3993.

**Description:** CD335, also known as NKp46, is a member of the natural cytotoxicity receptor (NCR) family which triggers cytotoxicity in NK cells. CD335 is directly involved in target cell recognition and lysis, and is exclusively expressed on CD3<sup>-</sup>CD56<sup>+</sup> NK cells, suggesting it is a universal marker for NK cells. NKp46, along with NKp30 and NKp44, is referred to as a natural cytotoxicity receptor (NCR) and plays a very important role in killing virus-infected tumor cells and MHC-class I-unprotected cells.

**Antigen References:**

1. Mandelboim O and Porgador A. 2001. *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 33:1147.
2. Nakajima H, *et al.* 2000. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 30:3309.
3. Sivori S. 1999. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 29:1656.