

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-human CD335 (NKp46)

Catalog # / Size: 2259550 / 100 tests
2259545 / 25 tests

Clone: 9E2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

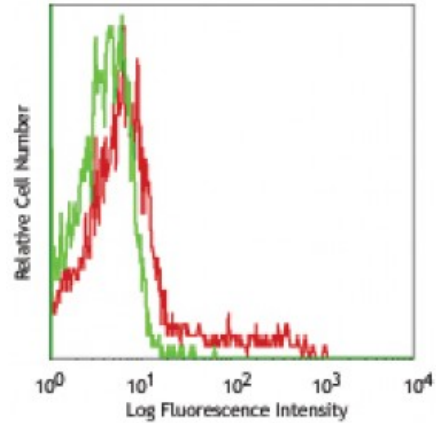
Immunogen: NKp46-Fc fusion protein

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.

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 9E2 Alexa fluor® 647

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per 10⁶ cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633nm / 635nm.

Application Notes: Clone 9E2 has been shown to block NK activation through NKp46.⁶

- 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⁺CD56⁺ 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.