

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

**Catalog # / Size:** 2259605 / 25 tests  
2259610 / 100 tests

**Clone:** 9E2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

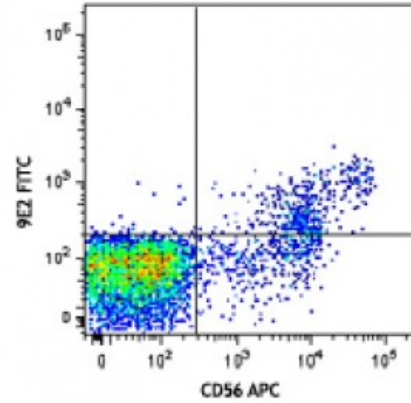
**Immunogen:** NKp46-Fc fusion protein

**Reactivity:** Human

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

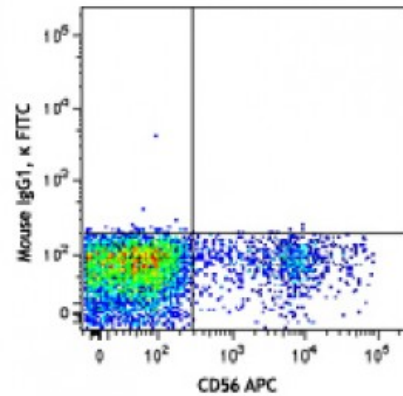


Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD56 APC and CD335 (clone 9E2) FITC (top) or mouse IgG1, κ FITC isotype control (bottom).

**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 million cells or 5 microL 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.