NKG2-D (1D11): sc-23869



The Power to Overtin

BACKGROUND

The activity of natural killer (NK) cells is regulated by members of multiple receptor families that recognize class I MHC molecules, such as the killer cell inhibitory receptor/leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptor (KIR/LIR) family and the C-type lectin superfamily. The KIR/LIR family includes p91A (also designated pp130 or PIR-B, for paired immunoglobulin-like receptor-B) and p91B (also designated PIR-A). p91A acts as an inhibitory receptor through interactions with SHP-1, whereas p91B acts as an activating receptor. CD94, NKG2 and Ly-49 are members of the C-type lectin superfamily of type II membrane glycoproteins. CD94 forms heterodimers with NKG2 isoforms on the surface of NK cells, whereas Ly-49 isoforms form homodimers. NKG2-D, expressed on NK cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells and CD8+ $\alpha\beta$ T cells, is a receptor for the stress inducible protein MICA, an antigen frequently expressed in epithelial tumors.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KLRK1 (human) mapping to 12p13.2.

SOURCE

NKG2-D (1D11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against NKL cells of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \ lgG_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Also available azide-free for blocking the binding of MICA with NKG2-D, sc-23869 L, 200 $\mu g/0.1$ ml.

NKG2-D (1D11) is available conjugated to either phycoerythrin (sc-23869 PE), fluorescein (sc-23869 FITC) or Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-23869 AF488) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-23869 AF647), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

NKG2-D (1D11) is recommended for detection of NKG2-D of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and flow cytometry (1 μ g per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

Suitable for use as control antibody for NKG2-D siRNA (h): sc-42948, NKG2-D shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42948-SH and NKG2-D shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42948-V.

Molecular Weight of NKG2-D: 42 kDa.

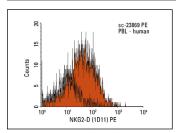
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



NKG2-D (1D11) PE: sc-23869 PE. FCM analysis of TCR α/β^+ , CD8+ human peripheral blood leukocytes. Black line histogram represents the isotype control, normal mouse $\lg G_1$ -PE: sc-2866.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Molinero, L.L., et al. 2006. Intracellular expression of MICA in activated CD4 T lymphocytes and protection from NK cell-mediated MICA-dependent cytotoxicity. Hum. Immunol. 67: 170-182.
- Fernández-Messina, L., et al. 2010. Differential mechanisms of shedding of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored NKG2D ligands. J. Biol. Chem. 285: 8543-8551.
- Dasgupta, A., et al. 2012. Treatment of a solid tumor using engineered drug-resistant immunocompetent cells and cytotoxic chemotherapy. Hum. Gene Ther. 23: 711-721.
- López-Soto, A., et al. 2013. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition induces an antitumor immune response mediated by NKG2D receptor. J. Immunol. 190: 4408-4419.
- Molfetta, R., et al. 2014. c-Cbl regulates MICA- but not ULBP2-induced NKG2D down-modulation in human NK cells. Eur. J. Immunol. 44: 2761-2770.
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- 7. Xia, P. and Xu, X.Y. 2017. DKK3 attenuates the cytotoxic effect of natural killer cells on CD133+ gastric cancer cells. Mol. Carcinog. 56: 1712-1721.
- 8. Lorenzo-Herrero, S., et al. 2019. CD107a degranulation assay to evaluate immune cell antitumor activity. Methods Mol. Biol. 1884: 119-130.
- Sharapova, T.N., et al. 2021. Hsp70 interacts with the TREM-1 receptor expressed on monocytes and thereby stimulates generation of cytotoxic lymphocytes active against MHC-negative tumor cells. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 22: 6889.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.