

**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP12570a**

**Specification**

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**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P26715</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_998822.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_002250.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_015567.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_998823.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	26314
Antigen Region	1-30

**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3821

**Other Names**

NKG2-A/NKG2-B type II integral membrane protein, CD159 antigen-like family member A, NK cell receptor A, NKG2-A/B-activating NK receptor, CD159a, KLRC1, NKG2A

**Target/Specificity**

This KLRC1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KLRC1.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** KLRC1

**Synonyms** NKG2A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:18083576}

**Function** Immune inhibitory receptor involved in self-nonself discrimination. In complex with KLRD1 on cytotoxic and regulatory lymphocyte subsets, recognizes non-classical major histocompatibility (MHC) class Ib molecule HLA-E loaded with self-peptides derived from the signal sequence of classical MHC class Ia molecules. Enables cytotoxic cells to monitor the expression of MHC class I molecules in healthy cells and to tolerate self (PubMed:[18083576](#), PubMed:[37264229](#), PubMed:[9430220](#), PubMed:[9486650](#)). Upon HLA-E-peptide binding, transmits intracellular signals through two immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIMs) by recruiting INPP5D/SHP-1 and INPPL1/SHP-2 tyrosine phosphatases to ITIMs, and ultimately opposing signals transmitted by activating receptors through dephosphorylation of proximal signaling molecules (PubMed:[12165520](#), PubMed:[9485206](#)). Key inhibitory receptor on natural killer (NK) cells that regulates their activation and effector functions (PubMed:[30860984](#), PubMed:[9430220](#), PubMed:[9485206](#), PubMed:[9486650](#)). Dominantly counteracts T cell receptor signaling on a subset of memory/effector CD8-positive T cells as part of an antigen-driven response to avoid autoimmunity (PubMed:[12387742](#)). On intraepithelial CD8-positive gamma-delta regulatory T cells triggers TGF $\beta$ 1 secretion, which in turn limits the cytotoxic programming of intraepithelial CD8-positive alpha-beta T cells, distinguishing harmless from pathogenic antigens (PubMed:[18064301](#)). In HLA-E-rich tumor microenvironment, acts as an immune inhibitory checkpoint and may contribute to progressive loss of effector functions of NK cells and tumor-specific T cells, a state known as cell exhaustion (PubMed:[30503213](#), PubMed:[30860984](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

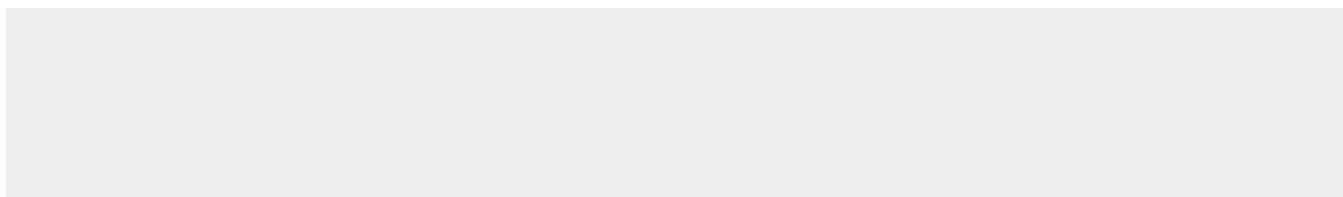
**Tissue Location**

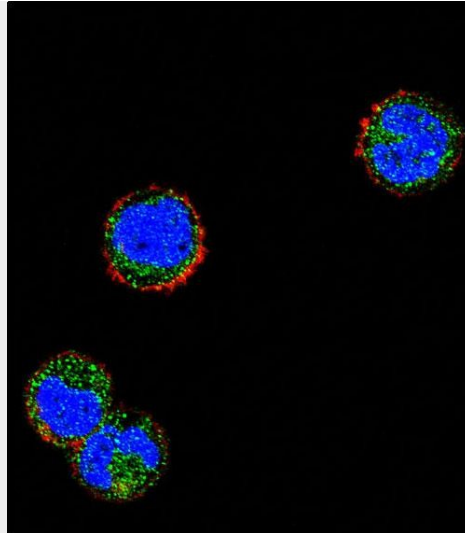
Predominantly expressed in NK cells (at protein level) (PubMed:20952657, PubMed:9430220, PubMed:9485206). Expressed in intraepithelial CD8-positive T cell subsets with higher frequency in gamma-delta T cells than alpha-beta T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:18064301). Expressed in memory gamma-delta T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:20952657). Restricted to a subset of memory/effector CD8-positive alpha-beta T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:12387742) Expressed in intratumoral NK and CD8-positive T cells (PubMed:30503213). Expressed in melanoma-specific cytotoxic T cell clones (at protein level) (PubMed:9485206). KLRD1-KLRC1 and KLRD1-KLRC2 are differentially expressed in NK and T cell populations, with only minor subsets expressing both receptor complexes (at protein level) (PubMed:20952657).

**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

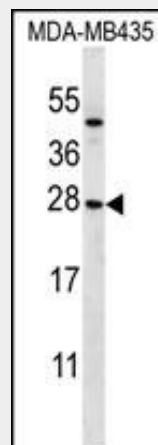
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - Images**



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of KLRC1 Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP12570a) with MDA-MB435 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12570a) western blot analysis in MDA-MB435 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KLRC1 antibody detected the KLRC1 protein (arrow).

### **KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the killer cell lectin-like receptor family, also called NKG2 family, which is a group of transmembrane proteins preferentially expressed in NK cells. This family of proteins is characterized by the type II membrane orientation and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. This protein forms a complex with another family member, KLRD1/CD94, and has been implicated in the recognition of the MHC class I HLA-E molecules in NK cells. The genes of NKG2 family members form a killer cell lectin-like receptor gene cluster on chromosome 12. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding two distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq].

**KLRC1 Antibody (N-term) - References**

- Ucisik-Akkaya, E., et al. Mol. Hum. Reprod. 16(10):770-777(2010)  
Ma, J., et al. J. Med. Virol. 82(9):1501-1507(2010)  
Harrison, R.J., et al. Clin. Exp. Immunol. 161(2):306-314(2010)  
Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :  
Beziat, V., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E11966 (2010) :