

Mouse anti-Pig CD335 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-CD335 antibody

MOUSE ANTI PIG CD335: APC

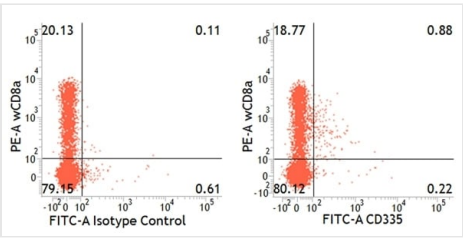
CATALOG # AAA12251	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Pig	APPLICATIONS Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

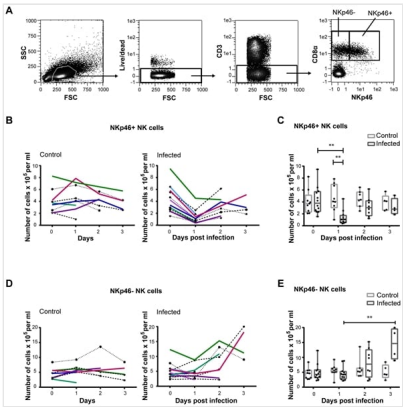
CD335; Monoclonal Antibody; MOUSE ANTI PIG CD335: APC; anti-CD335 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

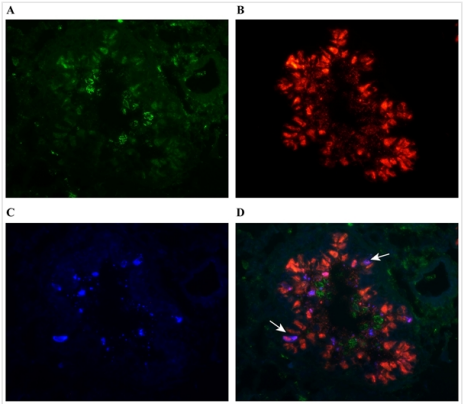
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Pig
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	VIV-KM1
Specificity	CD335
Form/Format	Purified IgG conjugated to Allophycocyanin (APC) - lyophilised
Applicable Applications for anti-CD335 antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃), 1% Bovine Serum Albumin, 5% Sucrose
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 1.0 ml distilled water
Preparation and Storage	Prior to reconstitution store at +4 degree C. After reconstitution store at +4 degree C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product should be stored undiluted. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. Shelf Life: 12 months from date of reconstitution



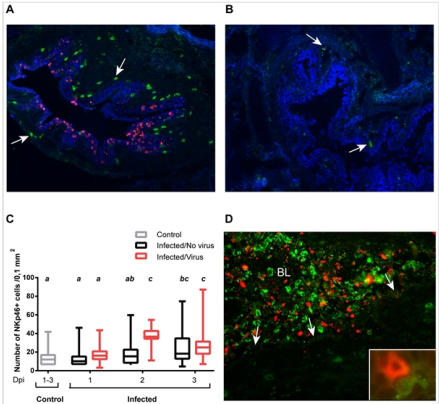
FCM (Flow Cytometry)
Dual staining of pig peripheral blood lymphocytes with Mouse anti Pig CD335 detected with Goat anti Mouse IgG (H/L):FITC (STAR117F), and Mouse anti Pig wCD8a:RPE



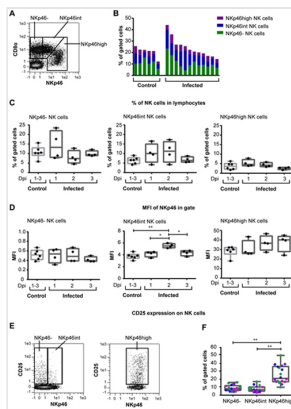
Application Data
Published investigator image: Mouse anti Pig CD335 antibody, clone VIV-KM1 used for the identification of NK cells in influenza infected pigs by flow cytometry. Image caption: NK cell numbers in the blood of influenza infected pigs. Blood was taken from influenza A virus infected (n = 12) and control pigs (n = 9) on day 0-3 pi in a second experiment. (A) Isolated PBMCs were analysed by flow cytometry and live CD3- lymphocytes were gated as NKp46- or NKp46+ NK cells according to CD8a and NKp46 expression. Plots are taken from a representative control animal. Absolute numbers of (B) NKp46+ NK cells in PBMC were analysed by flow cytometry in control (left) and infected animals (right). (C) Results for the NKp46+ cells in the two groups were compared on each sampling day. (D) NKp46- NK cells in PBMC in control (left) and infected animals (right). (E) NKp46- NK cells were compared for the two groups. Each line in (B) and (D) represents one animal. **p=0.01. From: Forberg H, Hauge AG, Valheim M, Garcon F, Nunez A, et al. (2014) Early Responses of Natural Killer Cells in Pigs Experimentally Infected with 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Virus. PLoS ONE 9(6): e100619.



Application Data
Published investigator image: Mouse anti Pig CD335 antibody, clone VIV-KM1 used for the identification of NK cells in influenza infected pigs by immunofluorescence. Image caption: Staining for apoptosis in the lungs. Lung tissue sections from animals infected with influenza A virus (n = 12) were stained with immunofluorescence markers against (A) NKp46 (green), (B) influenza A NP (red) and (C) the apoptosis marker caspase-3 (blue). (D) Overlay displaying simultaneously influenza A virus NP+ and caspase-3+ cells as purple (arrows). Representative of virus infected bronchiole at day 1 pi. Immunofluorescence staining, 400x. From: Forberg H, Hauge AG, Valheim M, Garcon F, Nunez A, et al. (2014) Early Responses of Natural Killer Cells in Pigs Experimentally Infected with 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Virus. PLoS ONE 9(6): e100619.

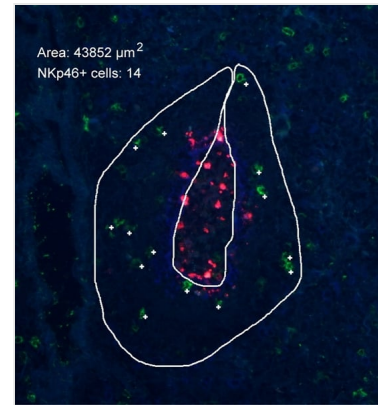


Application Data
Published investigator image: Mouse anti Pig CD335 antibody, clone VIV-KM1 used for the identification of NK cells in influenza infected pigs by immunofluorescence. Image caption: NKp46+ cells in the lungs of influenza virus infected pigs. Lung tissue sections from pigs infected with influenza A virus and control pigs were stained with immunofluorescence markers for cytokeratin (blue), NKp46 (green) and influenza A virus NP (red). NKp46+ cells were counted in areas where influenza A virus NP was (A) detected and (B) not detected. Representative pictures taken from the same animal on day 1 pi are shown. Arrows point at NKp46+ cells. Immunofluorescence staining, 200x. (C) Plot shows number of NKp46+ cells per 0.1 mm² in sections (n = 24 per animal) from control animals (n = 6) and in areas with and without virus in infected animals (n = 4 per day) calculated as described in Material and Methods. Groups with different letters differ significantly (p=0.05). (D) NKp46+ cells in the lumen of a bronchus (BL). Arrows point at the epithelial lining. Representative picture of luminal exudate, taken from an infected animal on day 2 pi. Insert shows NKp46+ and influenza A virus NP+ cell in the lung tissue of an infected animal on day 1 pi. Immunofluorescence staining, 400x. From: Forberg H, Hauge AG, Valheim M, Garcon F, Nunez A, et al. (2014) Early Responses of Natural Killer Cells in Pigs Experimentally Infected with 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Virus. PLoS ONE 9(6): e100619.



Application Data

Published investigator image: Mouse anti Pig CD335 antibody, clone VIV-KM1 used for the identification of NK cells in influenza infected pigs by flow cytometry. Image caption: Percentages of NK cells and expression of NKp46 and CD25 in lung tissue. Mononuclear cells were isolated from lung tissue of pigs infected with influenza A virus (n = 12) and control animals (n = 6) during the first 3 days pi and analysed by flow cytometry. (A) Live CD3-lymphocytes were gated as described in Fig 2. NK cells were gated according to CD8a and NKp46 expression and defined as NKp46⁻, NKp46^{int} or NKp46^{high} cells. Plot shown is from a representative control animal. (B) Proportions of NKp46⁻ (green), NKp46^{int} (blue) and NKp46^{high} (purple) NK cells in individual animals, shown as percentages of gated cells in lymphocytes. (C) Percentages of NKp46⁻ (left), NKp46^{int} (middle) and NKp46^{high} (right) NK cells among lymphocytes. (D) Median fluorescence intensity (MFI) in the NKp46⁻ gate (left), the NKp46⁺ gate (middle) and in the NKp46^{high} gate (right) are shown. (E) CD25⁺ cells were gated in the NKp46⁻ and NKp46^{int} NK cells (left) and in the NKp46^{high} NK cells (right). Plots shown are from a representative control animal. (F) The percentages of CD25⁺ cells in each gate were calculated in control animals (green), infected animals from day 1 (purple), day 2 (blue) and day 3 (pink) pi. *p=0,05, **p=0.01. From: Forberg H, Hauge AG, Valheim M, Garcon F, Nunez A, et al. (2014) Early Responses of Natural Killer Cells in Pigs Experimentally Infected with 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Virus. PLoS ONE 9(6): e100619.



Application Data

Published investigator image: Mouse anti Pig CD335 antibody, clone VIV-KM1 used for the identification of NK cells in influenza infected pigs by immunofluorescence. Image caption: Counting of NKp46⁺ cells. Numbers of NKp46⁺ cells per area were counted in lung tissue sections from control animals and influenza A virus infected animals as described in Material and Methods. Representative picture of area with virus from infected animal. Immunofluorescence staining, 200x. From: Forberg H, Hauge AG, Valheim M, Garcon F, Nunez A, et al. (2014) Early Responses of Natural Killer Cells in Pigs Experimentally Infected with 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza A Virus. PLoS ONE 9(6): e100619.

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AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/cd335-antibody-clone-viv-km1-flow-cytometry-elisa/12251>