

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Clone ID</b>	DM92
<b>Target</b>	BTN3A1
<b>Synonyms</b>	BTN3A1; BTF5; CD277; BTN3.1; BT3.1
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	Biotinylated Anti-BTN3A1 antibody(DM92); Rabbit mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	2-3 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	O00481
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA; Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	ELISA 1:5000-10000; Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	The butyrophilin (BTN) genes are a group of major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-associated genes that encode type I membrane proteins with 2 extracellular immunoglobulin (Ig) domains and an intracellular B30.2 (PRYSPRY) domain. Three subfamilies of human BTN genes are located in the MHC class I region: the single-copy BTN1A1 gene (MIM 601610) and the BTN2 (e.g.; BTN2A1; MIM 613590) and BTN3 (e.g.; BNT3A1) genes; which have undergone tandem duplication; resulting in 3 copies of each.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only

