Elabscience®

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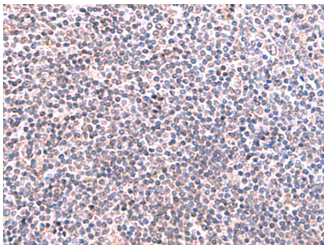
KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody

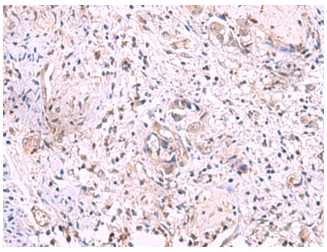
Catalog No.	E-AB-19041	**Reactivity**	H
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	**Host**	Rabbit
Applications	IHC,ELISA	**Isotype**	IgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:95(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Fusion protein of human KIR3DL1
Gene Accession	BC028206
Swissprot	P43629
Synonyms	AMB11,CD158e,CD158e antigen,CD158E1,CD158E 1/2,CD158E2,CL11,CL2,KIR,KIR antigen 3DL1

Product Information

Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4
Purify	Antigen affinity purification
Dilution	IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Background

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly homologous and they are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). The gene content of the KIR gene cluster varies among haplotypes, although several "framework" genes are found in all haplotypes (KIR3DL3, KIR3DP1, KIR3DL4, KIR3DL2). The KIR proteins are classified by the number of extracellular immunoglobulin domains (2D or 3D) and by whether they have a long (L) or short (S) cytoplasmic domain. KIR proteins with the long cytoplasmic domain transduce inhibitory signals upon ligand binding via an immune tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM), while KIR proteins with the short cytoplasmic domain lack the ITIM motif and instead associate with the TYRO protein tyrosine kinase binding protein to transduce activating signals. The ligands for several KIR proteins are subsets of HLA class I molecules; thus, KIR proteins are thought to play an important role in regulation of the immune response.