

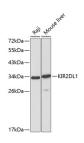
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

KIR2DL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No.E-AB-67000ReactivityH,MStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWBIsotypeIgG

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

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using KIR2DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein of human KIR2DL1

(XP 003403624.1).

 GeneID
 3802

 Swissprot
 P43626

Synonyms KIR2DL1,CD158A,KIR-

K64,KIR221,NKAT,NKAT-1,NKAT1,p58.1

Product Information

Calculated MW 38kDa/41kDa

Observed MW 35kDa

Buffer PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Purify Affinity purification **Dilution** WB 1:500-1:2000

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.