

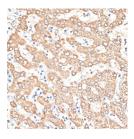
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

KIR3DS1 Polyclonal Antibody

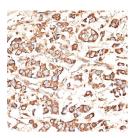
Catalog No.E-AB-62805ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsIHCIsotypeIgG

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

Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human liver using KIR3DS1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human mammary cancer using KIR3DS1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein of human KIR3DS1

(NP 001077008.1).

GeneID 3813 **Swissprot** Q14943

Synonyms KIR3DS1,CD158E2,KIR-123FM,KIR-

G1,NKAT-10,NKAT10

Product Information

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

Purify Affinity purification **Dilution** IHC 1:50-1:200

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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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