Product Datasheet

KIR2DL1 antibody

Catalog No: #38283

Package Size: #38283-1 50ul #38283-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

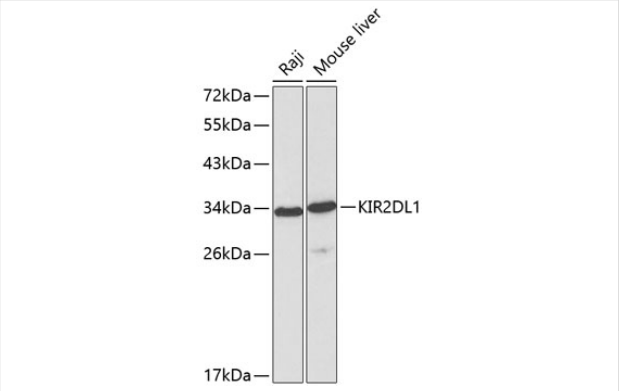
Description

Product Name	KIR2DL1 antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total KIR2DL1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human KIR2DL1.
Target Name	KIR2DL1
Other Names	NKAT; NKAT1; p58.1; CD158A; KIR221; KIR-K64;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P43626NCBI Gene ID: 3802
SDS-PAGE MW	39kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000

Images



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

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.