Product Name: CD158e Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08225

Summary

Production Name	CD158e Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	KIR3DL1
Alternative Names	KIR3DL1; CD158E; NKAT3; NKB1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; CD158 antigen-like family member E; HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 3; NKAT-3; p70 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-2/CL-11; p70 NK receptor CL-2/CL-11; CD158e
Gene ID	3811.0
SwissProt ID	P43629.Synthesized peptide derived from Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 at AA range: 21-70

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:10000..
Molecular Weight	50kD

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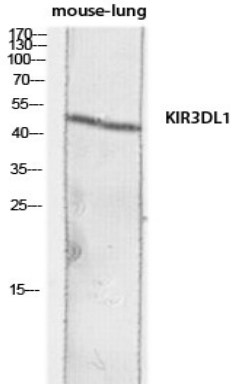
Background

killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1(KIR3DL1) Homo sapiens 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 thefunction:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA Bw4 allele. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells.,polymorphism:The KIR genes are located in a segment of DNA on 19q13.4 in the leukocyte receptor complex that has undergone expansion and contraction over time, probably through unequal crossing-over. Thus, KIR haplotypes vary in the number and types of genes, although a few framework loci, such as the gene KIR3DL1, are present on all or nearly all haplotypes. KIR3DL1 and KIR3DS1 segregate as alleles of the locus KIR3DL1/3DS1.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,tissue specificity:Expressed in NK and T-cell lines but not in B-lymphoblastoid cell lines or in a colon carcinoma cell line.,

Research Area

Antigen processing and presentation;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;Graft-versus-host disease;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung lysis using KIR3DL1 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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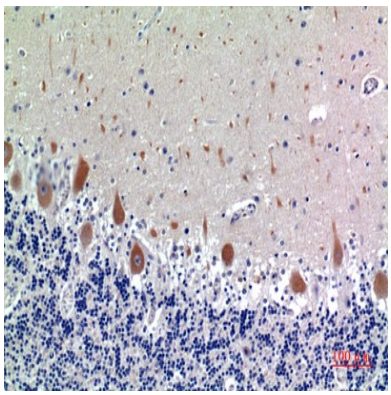
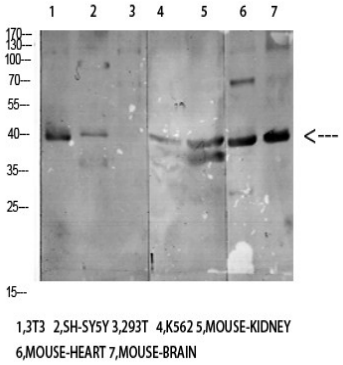


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Antibody diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Note

For research use only.