

## PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Human CD158b/j Antibody[DX27]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1381H

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

### Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	DX27
Isotype Control	PE/Cyanine7 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802H]
Conjugation	PE/Cyanine 7
Conjugation Information	PE/Cyanine7 is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 775 nm (e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

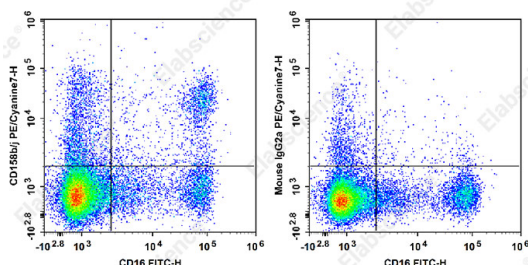
### Applications

### Recommended usage

#### FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

### Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with FITC Anti-Human CD16 Antibody and PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Human CD158b/j Antibody[DX27] (left) or PE/Cyanine7 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (right). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

### Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

Uniprot ID	P43627;P43628
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### For Research Use Only

**Gene ID**

3803

**Background**

CD158b is expressed on natural killer cells and a subset of T cells. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing two immunoglobulin C2-type domains. Both variants and alternative isoforms of CD158b have been reported. The interaction of CD158b with specific HLA-C antigens on a target cell (HLA-Cw1, HLA-Cw3, HLA-Cw7 alleles, for example) inhibits cytotoxicity and prevents target cell lysis and death. The interactions between KIR and MHC class I are thought to be important in NK cell and T cell regulation following antigen stimulation. The absence of ligands for KIRs may lower the threshold for activation through activating receptors and increase inflammation and susceptibility to autoimmune disease.

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