

KIR3DL2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-90076

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

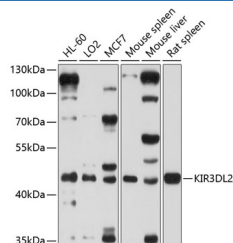
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human KIR3DL2
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

WB	1:500-1:2000
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Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using KIR3DL2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MV:50 kDa

Calculated-MV:48 kDa/50 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

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. This gene is one of the 'framework' loci that is present on all haplotypes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.

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