# KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** **E-AB-52955**

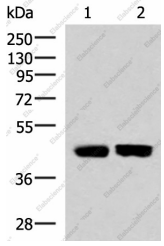
**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Immunogen** | Fusion protein of human KIR3DL1 |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Purification** | Antigen affinity purification |
| **Buffer** | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:1000-1:5000 |
| **IHC** | 1:50-1:300 |

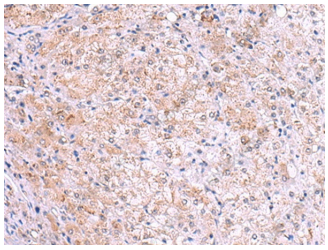
## Data



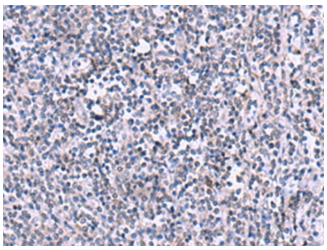

Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue and Human liver tissue lysates using KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

**Observed-MW:Refer to figures**

**Calculated-MW:49 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:105(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:105(×200)

## 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


Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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.


Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com