

KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-52955

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

Description

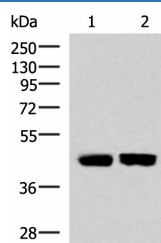
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human KIR3DL1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

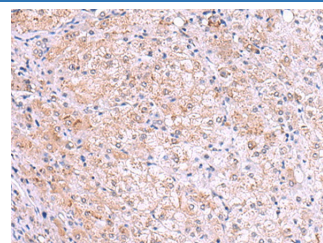
Recommended Dilution

WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:300

Data



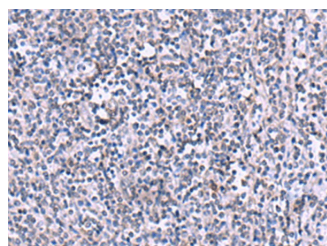
Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue and Human liver tissue lysates using KIR3DL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000



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

Observed-MV: Refer to figures

Calculated-MV: 49 kDa



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

For Research Use Only

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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.

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