

KIR2DL3 (19E6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog# UZ-MA02590

Product information

产品货号	UZ-MA02590
别名	p58; NKAT; GL183; NKAT2; CD158b; KIR2DL; NKAT2A; NKAT2B; CD158B2; KIR-K7b; KIR-K7c; KIR2DS5; KIRCL23; KIR-023GB
产品名称	KIR2DL3 (19E6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
推荐应用	WB,IHC-P,IF-P
反应种属	Human
存储缓冲液	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
免疫原	A synthetic peptide of human KIR2DL3
稀释度	WB 1:1000 , IHC-P/IF-P 1:500-1:2000
参考分子量	50-70kDa
预测分子量	38kDa
运输及保存条件	-20°C/1 year
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG
背景介绍	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
纯化	Affinity Purification
Uniprot ID	P43628
Clonality	Monoclonal