

CD158b2/j Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog# UZ-PA02364

Product information

产品货号	UZ-PA02364
别名	KIR2DL3; CD158B2; KIRCL23; NKAT2; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3; CD158 antigen-like family member B2; KIR-023GB; Killer inhibitory receptor cl 2-3; MHC class I NK cell receptor; NKAT2a; NKAT2bNatural killer-associated transcript 2; NKAT-2; p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-6; p58 NK receptor CL-6; p58.2 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor; CD158b2; KIR2DS2; CD158J; NKAT5; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2;KIR2DS2
产品名称	CD158b2/j Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	KIR2DL3
推荐应用	WB,ELISA
反应种属	Human,Rat,Mouse
存储缓冲液	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N .
Human Gene ID	3804/100132285
Human Swissprot No.	P43628/P43631
免疫原	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR2DL3/KIR2DS2. AA range:131-180
稀释度	WB 1:500-1:2000, ELISA 1:20000.Not yet tested in other applications.
预测分子量	38kDa
运输及保存条件	-20°C/1 year
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	Rabbit,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
细胞定位	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
纯化	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal