

CD158k Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog# UZ-PA02369

Product information

产品货号	UZ-PA02369
别名	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2 (CD158 antigen-like family member K; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 4; NKAT-4; p70 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-5; p70 NK receptor CL-5; CD antigen CD158k); CD158K; NKAT4
产品名称	CD158k Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	KIR3DL2
推荐应用	IHC-P, IF-P, IF-F, IF-ICC, 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	3812
Human Swissprot No.	P43630
免疫原	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 221-270
稀释度	IHC-P 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000, IF-P/IF-F/IF-ICC 1:50-200
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 receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2(KIR3DL2) Homo sapiens 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