

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Clone ID 4H3 **Target** KIR2DL1

CD158A;KIR-K64;KIR2DL3;KIR221;NKAT;NKAT-1;NKAT1;p58.1 **Synonyms**

Host Species Rabbit

Description Anti-KIR2DL1 antibody(4H3), Rabbit mAb

Delivery In Stock **Uniprot ID** P43626 IgG type Rabbit mAb Clonality Monoclonal Reactivity Human **Applications** Flow Cyt

Recommended Flow Cyt 1/100 **Dilutions**

Background

Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity **Purification**

chromatography

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % – 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of Formulation & Reconstitution

reconstitution.

Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature. Storage & Shipping

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are killer cell immunogiobulin-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) 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]

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Usage Research use only Conjugate Unconjugated



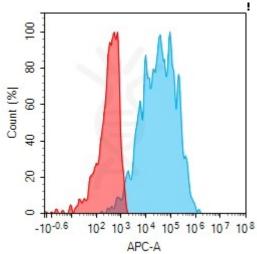


Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis with $10\mu g/mL$ Anti-KIR2DL1 (4H3) mAb on HEK293 cells transfected with human KIR2DL1 (Blue histogram) or HEK293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram).

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