

KIR2DL2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog No.: A10564

Basic Information

Observed MW

Refer to figures

Calculated MW

38kDa

Category

Primary antibody

Applications

WB, ELISA

Cross-Reactivity

Human

Background

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.

Recommended Dilutions

WB 1:500 - 1:2000**ELISA** Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Immunogen Information

Gene ID

3803

Swiss Prot

P43627

Immunogen

Recombinant protein (or fragment). This information is considered to be commercially sensitive.

Synonyms

NKAT6; p58.2; CD158b; NKAT-6; CD158B1; KIR2DL2

Contact

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Product Information

Source

Rabbit

Isotype

IgG

Purification

Affinity purification

Storage

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.