

CD158a/KIR2DL1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No.: A24817 **Recombinant**

Basic Information

Observed MW

Refer to figures

Calculated MW

38kDa/41kDa

Category

Primary antibody

Applications

ELISA,FC

Cross-Reactivity

Human

CloneNo number

ARC62408

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

FC 1:100 - 1:500

Immunogen Information

Gene ID

3802

Swiss Prot

P43626

Immunogen

Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 22-245 of human CD158a/KIR2DL1 (NP_055033.2).

Synonyms

NKAT; NKAT1; p58.1; CD158A; KIR221; NKAT-1; KIR-K64; KIR2DL3; CD158a/KIR2DL1

Contact

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Product Information

Source

Rabbit

Isotype

IgG

Purification

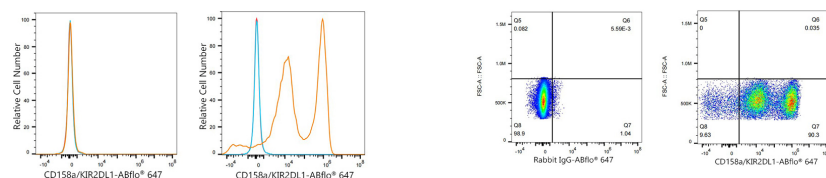
Affinity purification

Storage

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

Buffer: PBS with 0.05% proclin300,0.05% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Validation Data



Flow cytometry: 1×10^6 293F cells (negative control, left) and 293F (Transfection, right) cells were surface-stained with CD158a/KIR2DL1 Rabbit mAb (A24817, 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, orange line) or ABflo® 647 Rabbit IgG isotype control (A22070, 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{Test}$, blue line), followed by Alexa Fluor® 647 conjugated goat anti-rabbit pAb staining. Non-fluorescently stained cells were used as blank control (red line).

Flow cytometry: 1×10^6 293F (Transfection) cells were surface-stained with ABflo® 647 Rabbit IgG isotype control (A22070, 5 $\mu\text{L}/\text{Test}$, left) or CD158a/KIR2DL1 Rabbit mAb (A24817, 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, right).