

Product name:	CD158e Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN08225
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 at AA range: 21-70
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	50kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1(KIR3DL1) 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 function: Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA Bw4 allele. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis., function: Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells., polymorphism: The KIR genes are located in a segment of DNA on 19q13.4 in the leukocyte receptor complex that has undergone expansion and contraction over time, probably through unequal crossing-over. Thus, KIR haplotypes vary in the number and types of genes, although a few framework loci, such as the gene KIR3DL1, are present on all or nearly all haplotypes. KIR3DL1 and KIR3DS1 segregate as alleles of the locus KIR3DL1/3DS1., similarity: Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily., similarity: Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains., tissue specificity: Expressed in NK and T-cell lines but not in B-lymphoblastoid cell lines or in a colon carcinoma cell line.,