Anti-KIR2DL1 antibody(4H3), Rabbit mAb

Cat. No. DME101210

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Clone ID	**Warning**: Undefined variable $hasAttributeValueDescription in **/www/wwwroot/tech.dimabio.cn/wp-content/plugins/woocommerce-print-products/public/class-woocommerce-print-products-public.php** on line **2806** 4H3
Target	KIR2DL1
Synonyms	CD158A;KIR-K64;KIR2DL3;KIR221;NKAT;NKAT-1;NKAT1;p58.1
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 Dilutions	Flow Cyt 1/100
Purification	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
Formulation & Reconstitution	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 reconstitution.
Storage&Shipping	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.
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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

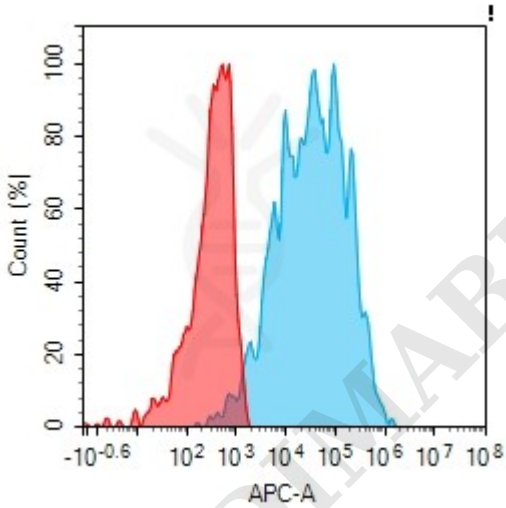


Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis with 10μg/mL Anti-KIR2DL1 (4H3) mAb on HEK293 cells transfected with human KIR2DL1 (Blue histogram) or HEK293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram).

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