

CD158z rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES4003

For research use only

Overview

Product Name CD158z rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

WB;IHC;IF;ELISA **Applications Species Cross-Reactivity** Human; Rat; Mouse;

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300

ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from the Internal region of human

KIR3DL3. AA range:231-280

Specificity CD158z Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous

levels of CD158z protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Storage **Protein Name** Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3

Gene Name KIR3DL3

Cellular localization Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane

protein.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal Concentration 1 mg/ml **Observed band** 45kD **Human Gene ID** 100133046

Human Swiss-Prot Number Q8N743

Alternative Names KIR3DL3; CD158Z; KIR3DL7; KIRC1; Killer cell

immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3; CD158

antigen-like family member Z; Killer cell inhibitory

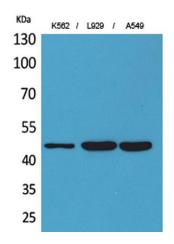
receptor 1; CD158z

Background killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig

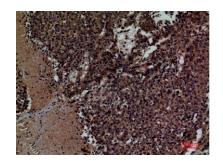
> domains and long cytoplasmic tail 3(KIR3DL3) Homo sapiens Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors



(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

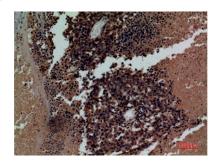


Western Blot analysis of K562, L929, A549 cells using CD158z Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

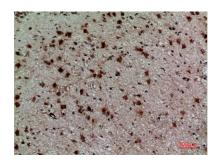


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100