ELK Biotechnology

CD158b2/j rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES4137

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	CD158b2/j rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR2DL3/KIR2DS2. AA range:131-180
Specificity	CD158b2/j Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158b2/j protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3/Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2
Gene Name	KIR2DL3/KIR2DS2
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	38kD
Human Gene ID	3804/100132285
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P43628/P43631
Alternative Names	KIR2DL3; CD158B2; KIRCL23; NKAT2; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3; CD158 antigen-like family member B2; KIR-023GB; Killer inhibitory receptor cl 2-3; MHC class I NK cell receptor; NKAT2a; NKAT2bNatural killer-associated transcript 2; NKAT-2;

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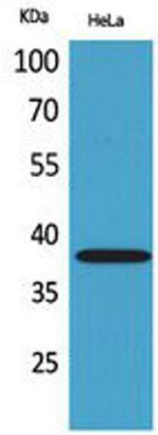
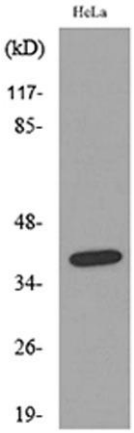
Background

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



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using CD158b2/j Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using KIR2DL3/KIR2DS2 Antibody.

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