



CD158f2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6721

For research use only

Overview

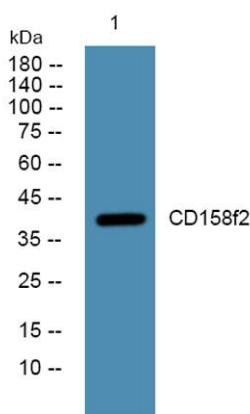
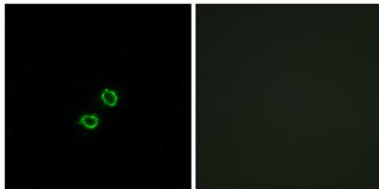
Product Name	CD158f2 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KIR2DL5B. AA range:161-210
Specificity	CD158f2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158f2 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 2DL5B
Gene Name	KIR2DL5B
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	40kD
Human Gene ID	553128
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q8NHK3
Alternative Names	KIR2DL5B; CD158F; CD158F2; KIR2DL5; KIR2DLX; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5B; CD158 antigen-like family member F2; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DLX; CD antigen CD158f2
Background	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig





domains and long cytoplasmic tail 5B(KIR2DL5B) 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

Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using KIR2DL5B Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from KB cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

