



CD158k rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES8687

For research use only

Overview

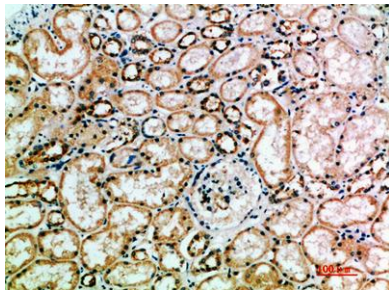
Product Name	CD158k rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 221-270
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous CD158k
Formulation	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 3DL2 (CD158 antigen-like family member K) (MHC class I NK cell receptor) (Natural killer-associated transcript 4) (NKAT-4) (p70 natural killer cell receptor cl
Gene Name	KIR3DL2 CD158K NKAT4
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	
Human Gene ID	3812
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P43630
Alternative Names	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2 (CD158 antigen-like family member K;MHC class I NK cell receptor;Natural killer-associated transcript 4;NKAT-4;p70 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-5;p70 NK receptor CL-5;CD antigen CD158k)
Background	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2(KIR3DL2) Homo



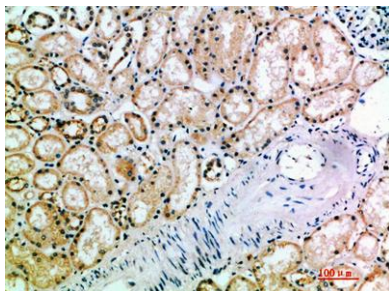


sapiens Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly homologous and they are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). 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

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



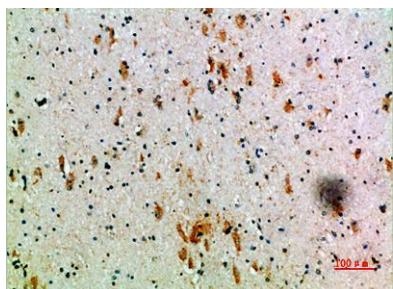
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200





ELK Biotechnology

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200



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