

Product datasheet

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ARG56915 anti-CD158 / KIR2D antibody [2H6]

Package: 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Mouse Monoclonal antibody [2H6] recognizes CD158 / KIR2D

Tested Reactivity Hu
Tested Application WB

Host Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone 2H6

Isotype IgG2b, kappa

Target Name CD158 / KIR2D

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fragment around aa. 44-202 of Human CD158 / KIR2D.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names p58.1 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor; NKAT1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1; NKAT-1;

p58 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-42/47.11; CD158A; KIR-K64; CD158 antigen-like family member A; p58.1; NKAT; p58 NK receptor CL-42/47.11; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated

transcript 1; CD antigen CD158a; KIR221

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Purification with Protein G.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 10% Glycerol

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links GeneID: 3802 Human

Swiss-port # P43626 Human

Gene Symbol KIR2DL1

Gene Full Name killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1

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

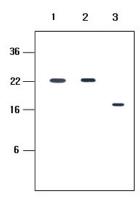
of the immune response. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell

lysis. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw 39 kDa

Images



ARG56915 anti-CD158 / KIR2D antibody [2H6] WB image

Western blot: 20 ng of 1) Extracellular domain of kIR2DL1 (23-223aa), 2) Extracellular domain of kIR2DL3 (23-223aa), 3) Extracellular domain of kIR2DL4 (44-202aa) stained with ARG56915 anti-CD158 / KIR2D antibody [2H6] at 1:500.