

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-Term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP5762d

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P43627
Other Accession	P43626 , NP_055034.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23818
Calculated MW	38472
Antigen Region	263-291

Additional Information

Gene ID	3803
Other Names	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL2, CD158 antigen-like family member B1, MHC class I NK cell receptor, Natural killer-associated transcript 6, NKAT-6, p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-43, p58 NK receptor CL-43, CD158b1, KIR2DL2, CD158B1, NKAT6
Target/Specificity	This KIR2DL2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 263-291 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KIR2DL2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KIR2DL2 (HGNC:6330)
Synonyms	CD158B1, NKAT6

Function Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-Cw1, 3, 7, and 8 allotypes. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

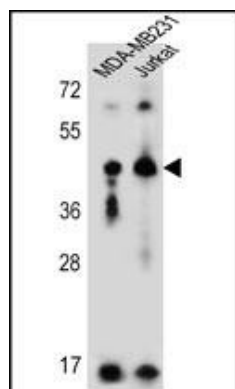
Background

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.

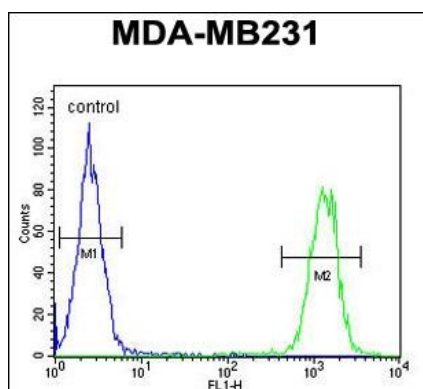
References

Jiao, Y.L., et al. J. Clin. Immunol. 30(6):840-844(2010) Zhu, B.F., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(11):1116-1123(2010) Gao, X., et al. Clin. Immunol. 137(1):139-146(2010) Al Omar, S., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(10):976-981(2010) Velickovic, M., et al. Tissue Antigens (2010) In press :

Images



KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-Term) (Cat. #AP5762d) western blot analysis in MDA-MB231, Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KIR2DL2 antibody detected the KIR2DL2 protein (arrow).



KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-Term) (Cat. #AP5762d) flow cytometric analysis of MDA-MB231 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.