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KIR2DS3 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5763b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q14952
Other Accession	Q8N743, Q14953, P43628, NP_036445.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23353
Calculated MW	33717
Antigen Region	268-295

Additional Information

Gene ID	3808
Other Names	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS3, MHC class I NK cell receptor, Natural killer-associated transcript 7, NKAT-7, KIR2DS3, NKAT7
Target/Specificity	This KIR2DS3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 268-295 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KIR2DS3.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	KIR2DS3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KIR2DS3 (HGNC:6335)
Synonyms	NKAT7

Function	Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

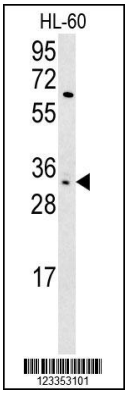
Background

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.

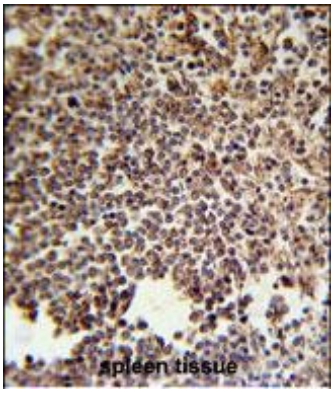
References

Valiante, N.M., et al. Immunity 7(6):739-751(1997)
Bottino, C., et al. Eur. J. Immunol. 26(8):1816-1824(1996)
Dohring, C., et al. Immunogenetics 44(3):227-230(1996)
Wagtmann, N., et al. Immunity 2(5):439-449(1995)

Images

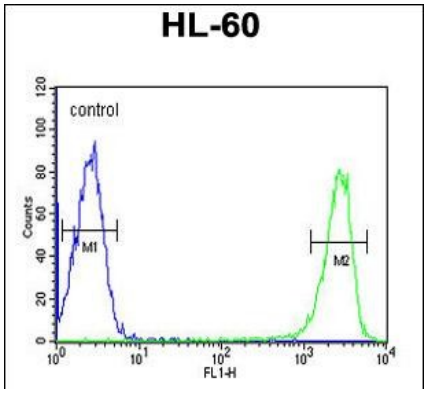


KIR2DS3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5763b) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (15ug/lane).This demonstrates the KIR2DS3 antibody detected the KIR2DS3 protein (arrow).



KIR2DS3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5763b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human spleen tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the KIR2DS3 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

KIR2DS3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5763b) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram)



compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.