NK 细胞抑制性受体 2DL2 抗体

产品货号： mlR17070

英文名称： KIR2DL2/CD158b

中文名称： NK 细胞抑制性受体 2DL2 抗体

别　　名： CD158 antigen-like family member B1; CD158b; CD158b1; KI2L2_HUMAN; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL2; KIR2DL2; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 6; NKAT 6; NKAT-6; NKAT6; p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-43; p58 NK receptor CL-43; p58.2.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　自然杀伤细胞　淋巴细胞　t-淋巴细胞　细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500

（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 36kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KIR2DL2/CD158b:201-300/348 <Extracellular>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 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.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.

Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

SWISS:

P43627

Gene ID:

3803

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.