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KIR2DL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat #: G-AB-09598

Host: Rabbit **Reactivity:** Human, Mouse

Isotype: IgG **Clonality:**

Overview:
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.

Gene ID: 3802

Accession #:

Immunogen: Recombinant fusion protein of human KIR2DL1 (XP_003403624.1).

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Swissprot: P43626

Calculated Molecular Weight: 38 kDa/41 kDa

Observed Molecular Weight: 35 kDa

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3

Purification Method: Affinity purification

Application: WB

Dilution: WB 1:500-1:2000

Storage: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.