



Rabbit Anti-CD158e antibody

SL10758R

Product Name:	CD158e
Chinese Name:	NK细胞抑制性受体3DL1抗体
Alias:	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; AMB11; CD158 antigen-like family member E; CD158E; CD158e antigen; CD158E1; CD158E1/2; CD158E2; CL11; CL2; HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor; killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor; Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor three domains , short cytoplasmic tail, 1; Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor three domains long cytoplasmic tail 1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; KIR; KIR antigen 3DL1; KIR G1; KIR3DS1; Kir11; Kir12; Kr11; MGC119726; MGC119728; MGC126589; MGC126591; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer associated transcript 3; Natural killer cell inhibitory receptor; NK receptor; NK-associated transcript 10; NK-associated transcript 3; NK-associated transcript 3delIg1; NKAT10; NKAT3; NKB1; NKB1B; p70 killer cell inhibitory receptor; p70 natural killer cell receptor clones CL 2/CL 11; KI3L1 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	49kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD158e:201-300/384<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage:	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
Product Detail:	<p>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]</p> <p>Function: Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA Bw4 allele. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.</p> <p>Similarity: Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.</p> <p>SWISS: P43629</p> <p>Gene ID: 3811</p> <p>Database links: Entrez Gene: 3811Human Omicron: 604946Human SwissProt: P43629Human Unigene: 645228Human</p>

	<p>Important Note:</p>
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This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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