KIR2DL3/1/4/S4 Antibody

Catalog No: #36321



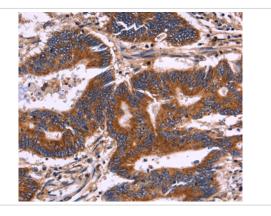
Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com
Product Name	KIR2DL3/1/4/S4 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total KIR2DL3/1/4/S4 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from internal residues of human killer cell
	immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 3/1/4/ short cytoplasmic tail, 4
Target Name	KIR2DL3-1-4-S4
Other Names	p58; NKAT; GL183; NKAT2; CD158b; NKAT2A; NKAT2B; CD158B2; KIR-K7b; KIR-K7c; KIRCL23;
	KIR-023GB/NKAT; NKAT1; p58.1; CD158A; KIR221; KIR-K64/ G9P; CD158D; KIR103; KIR103AS/ KKA3;
	KIR1D; NKAT8; CD158I; KIR412
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P43628NCBI Gene ID: 3804Gene Accssion: BC032422/ ADQ31987/ NP_002246/ NP_036446
Uniprot	P43628
GeneID	3804;
Concentration	1.5mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

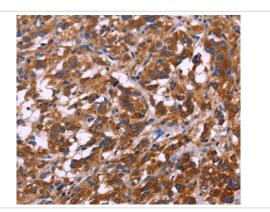
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:100

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using #36321 at dilution 1/30.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using #36321 at dilution 1/30.

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only