

Product datasheet for **CF815560**

KIR2DL1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI5C1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTI5C1
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:500
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant protein fragment of Human KIR2DL1 (NP_055033) produced in Ecoli.
Formulation:	Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose)
Reconstitution Method:	For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific)
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Shipped at -20°C or with ice packs, Upon delivery store at -20°C. Dilute in PBS(pH7.3) if necessary. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaws.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	38.4 kDa
Gene Name:	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1
Database Link:	NP_055033 Entrez Gene 3802 Human P43626

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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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Synonyms:

CD158A; KIR-K64; KIR2DL3; KIR221; NKAT; NKAT-1; NKAT1; p58.1

Protein Families:

Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Antigen processing and presentation, Graft-versus-host disease, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity

Product images:
