

## Product datasheet for **TA338022**

### KIR2DL5A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Product Type:           | Primary Antibodies  |
| Applications:           | WB  |
| Recommended Dilution:   | WB  |
| Reactivity:             | Human   |
| Host:                   | Rabbit  |
| Isotype:                | IgG   |
| Clonality:              | Polyclonal  |
| Immunogen:              | The immunogen for anti-KIR2DL5A antibody is: synthetic peptide directed towards the C-terminal region of Human KIR2DL5A. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: QLDHCVFTQTKITSPSQRPKTPPTDTTMYMELPNAKPRSLSPAHHHSQA |
| Formulation:            | Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.<br><i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>   |
| Purification:           | Affinity Purified   |
| Conjugation:            | Unconjugated  |
| Storage:                | Store at -20°C as received.   |
| Stability:              | Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.  |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 41 kDa  |
| Gene Name:              | killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 5A   |
| Database Link:          | <a href="#">NP_065396</a><br><a href="#">Entrez Gene 57292 Human</a><br><a href="#">Q8N109</a>  |



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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.

**Synonyms:**

CD158F; KIR2DL5; KIR2DL5.1; KIR2DL5.3

**Note:**

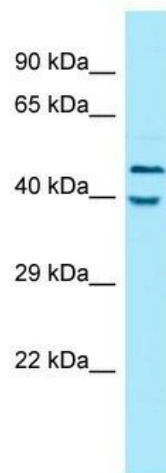
Immunogen Sequence Homology: Human: 100%

**Protein Families:**

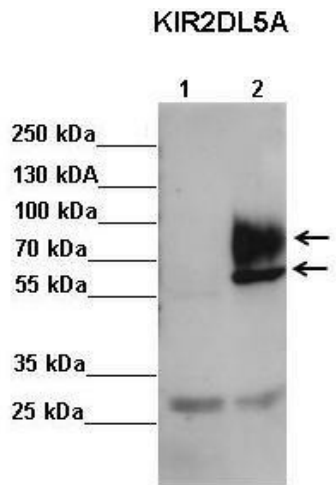
Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

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

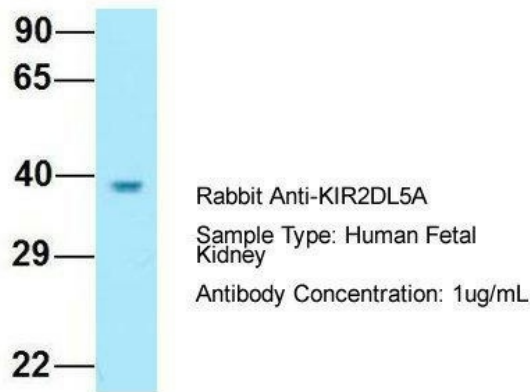
**Product images:**


WB Suggested Anti-KIR2DL5A Antibody; Titration: 1.0 ug/ml; Positive Control: MCF7 Whole Cell



Sample Type : Lane 1: FLAG IP'd FLAG-KIR2DL4 transfected NK92 cells Lane 2: FLAG IP'd FLAG-KIR2DL5 transfected NK92 cells Primary Antibody Dilution : 1:500 Secondary Antibody: Anti-rabbit-HRP Secondary Antibody Dilution: 1:10,000 Color/Signal Descriptions

## KIR2DL5A



Host: Rabbit; Target Name: KIR2DL5A; Sample Tissue: Human Fetal Kidney; Antibody Dilution: 1.0 ug/ml