

## Product datasheet for **TA358439**

### **KIR2DL1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IP, WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	<b>Expected reactivity:</b> Human <b>Homology:</b> Human: 100%
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	38kDa
Gene Name:	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_055033</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 3802 Human</a> <a href="#">P43626</a>



[View online »](#)

**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:**

47.11; CD158A; cl-42; KIR-K64; KIR221; NKAT; NKAT-1; NKAT1; p58.1

**Protein Families:**

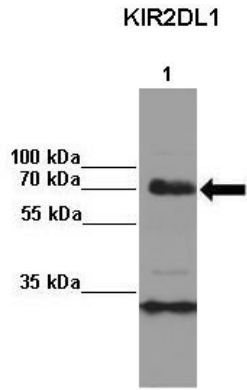
Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

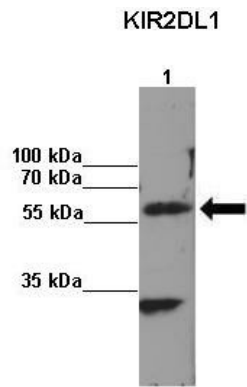
Antigen processing and presentation, Graft-versus-host disease, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity

**Product images:**

WB Suggested Anti-KIR2DL1 Antibody  
Titration: 1.0 ug/ml  
Positive Control: HepG2 Whole Cell



Amount and Sample Type:  
 Lane 1: 2x10<sup>7</sup> KIR3DL1 transfected NK cells IP  
 Antibody:  
 KIR2DL1 Amount of IP Antibody:  
 Primary Antibody:  
 KIR2DL1 Primary Antibody Dilution:  
 1:250 Secondary Antibody:  
 Anti-rabbit-HRP Secondary Antibody Dilution:  
 1:10,000 Gene Name:  
 KIR2DL1 Submitted by:  
 Kerry S. Campbell, Institute for Cancer Research.



Amount and Sample Type:  
 Lane 1: 2x10<sup>7</sup> KIR2DL1 transfected NK cells IP  
 Antibody:  
 KIR2DL1 Amount of IP Antibody:  
 Primary Antibody:  
 KIR2DL1 Primary Antibody Dilution:  
 1:250 Secondary Antibody:  
 Anti-rabbit-HRP Secondary Antibody Dilution:  
 1:10,000 Gene Name:  
 KIR2DL1 Submitted by:  
 Kerry S. Campbell, Institute for Cancer Research.