

## Product datasheet for **TA360140**

### **KIR3DL2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Product Type:           | Primary Antibodies  |
| Applications:           | WB  |
| Reactivity:             | Human   |
| Host:                   | Rabbit  |
| Clonality:              | Polyclonal  |
| Immunogen:              | The immunogen for Anti-KIR3DL2 antibody is: synthetic peptide directed towards the C-terminal region of Human K13L2   |
| Specificity:            | <b>Expected reactivity:</b> Human   |
| 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> |
| 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: | 50 kDa  |
| Gene Name:              | killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2  |
| Database Link:          | <a href="#">NP_006728.2</a><br><a href="#">Entrez Gene 3812 Human</a><br><a href="#">P43630</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. This gene is one of the "framework" loci that is present on all haplotypes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.

**Synonyms:**

CD158K; cl-5; MGC125321; NKAT-4; NKAT4; nkat4a; NKAT4B; p140

**Product images:**