

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TA377819

KIR3DL2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
|-------------------------|--|
| Applications: | ELISA, WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | WB,1:500 - 1:2000 ELISA,Recommended starting concentration is 1 μ g/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements. |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Modifications: | Unmodified |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| lsotype: | IgG |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Formulation: | Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3. |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 50kDa |
| Gene Name: | killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2 |
| Database Link: | <u>Entrez Gene 3812 Human</u> <u>P43630</u> |



This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. ©2025 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US

GRIGENE KIR3DL2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody – TA377819

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:



Western blot analysis of various lysates using KIR3DL2 Rabbit pAb (TA377819) at 1:1000 dilution.

Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020). Exposure time: 60s.

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. ©2025 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US