



CD158e Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-14096
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KIR3DL1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 at AA range: 21-70
Specificity	CD158e Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158e protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD158e;KIR3DL1;Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1;NKAT3;NKB1; CD158 antigen-like family member E;HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor;MHC class I NK cell receptor;Natural killer-associated transcript 3; NKAT-3;p70 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-2/CL-11;p70 NK receptor CL-2/CL-11
Observed Band	50kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	50kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Brain,Lymphoi
Function	function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA Bw4 allele. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells., polymorphism:The KIR genes are located in a segment of DNA on 19q13.4 in the leukocyte receptor complex that has undergone expansion and contraction over time, probably through unequal crossing-over. Thus, KIR haplotypes vary in the number and types of genes, although a few framework loci, such as the gene KIR3DL1, are present on all or nearly all haplotypes. KIR3DL1 and



KIR3DS1 segregate as alleles of the locus KIR3DL1/3DS1.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,tissue specificity:Expressed in NK and T-cell lines but not in B-lymphoblastoid cell lines or in a colon carc

Background

killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1(KIR3DL1) Homo sapiens 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

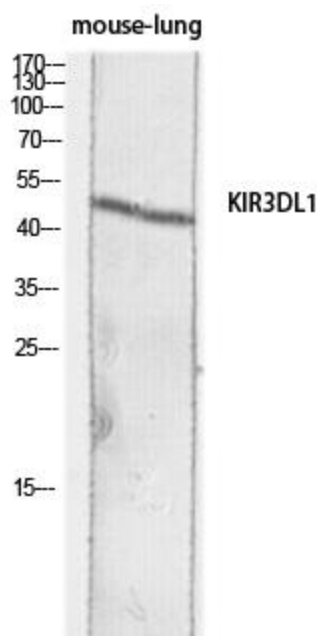
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD158e Monoclonal Antibody