

兔抗 ASTN2 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 KIR3DL1 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-KIR3DL1 rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1; KIR; NKB1; NKAT3; NKB1B; NKAT-3; CD158E1; KI

抗原：KIR3DL1

储存：冷冻 (-20℃)

宿主：Rabbit

反应种属：Human

相关类别：一抗

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

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

	er 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.
Applications:	ELISA, WB, IHC
Name of antibody:	KIR3DL1
Immunogen:	Fusion protein of human KIR3DL1
Full name:	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1
Synonyms:	KIR; NKB1; NKAT3; NKB1B; NKAT-3; CD158E1; KIR3DL1/S1
SwissProt:	P43629
ELISA Recommended dilution:	5000-10000
IHC positive control:	Human liver cancer and Human tonsil
IHC Recommend dilution:	50-300
WB Predicted band size:	49 kDa
WB Positive control:	Human fetal liver tissue and Human liver tissue lysates
WB Recommended dilution:	1000-5000



