

## CD158a rabbit pAb

**Cat#: orb767223 (Manual)**

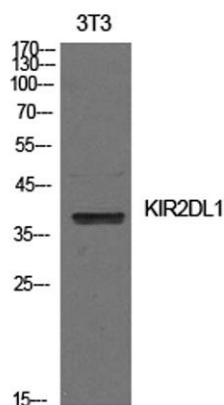
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	CD158a rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR2DL1. AA range:131-180
<b>Specificity</b>	CD158a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158a protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1
<b>Gene Name</b>	KIR2DL1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

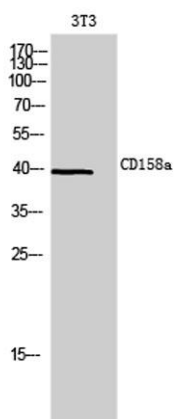
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	39kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	3802
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P43626
<b>Alternative Names</b>	KIR2DL1; CD158A; NKAT1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1; CD158 antigen-like family member A; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 1; NKAT-1; p58 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-42/47.11; p58 NK receptor C

#### 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



**Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using CD158a Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000**



**Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using CD158a Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000**