

CD158e rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb771270 (Manual)

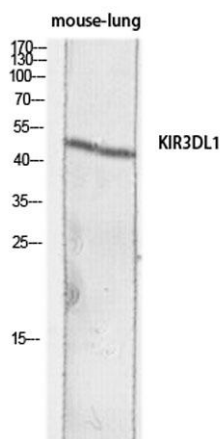
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	CD158e rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 at AA range: 21-70
Specificity	CD158e Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158e protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1
Gene Name	KIR3DL1
Cellular localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

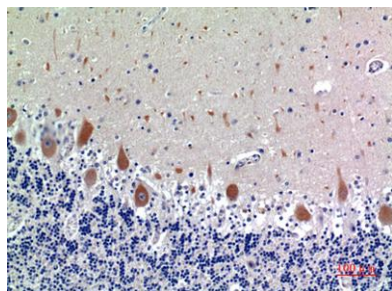
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	50kD
Human Gene ID	3811
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P43629
Alternative Names	KIR3DL1; CD158E; NKAT3; NKB1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; CD158 antigen-like family member E; HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 3; NKAT-3; p70 natural killer

Background

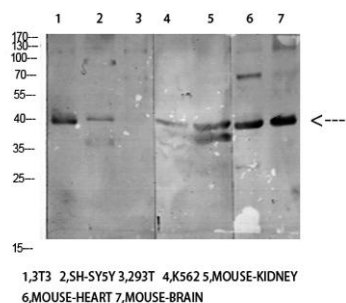
killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1(KIR3DL1) Homo sapiens Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly homologous and 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



Western blot analysis of mouse-lung lysis using KIR3DL1 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Antibody diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000