

兔抗 KIR2DL1 多克隆抗体

中文名称: 兔抗 KIR2DL1 多克隆抗体

英文名称: Anti-KIR2DL1 rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名: NKAT; NKAT1; p58.1; CD158A; KIR221; KIR-K64

相关类别: 一抗

储存: 冷冻 (-20℃) 避光

宿主: Rabbit

抗原: KIR2DL1

反应种属: Human

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 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-bas

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| | ed 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: | WB |
| Name of antibody: | KIR2DL1 |
| Immunogen: | Fusion protein of human KIR2DL1 |
| Full name: | killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1 |
| Synonyms : | NKAT; NKAT1; p58.1; CD158A; KIR221; KIR-K64 |
| SwissProt: | P43626 |
| WB Predicted band size: | 39 kDa |
| WB Positive control: | HepG2 cells |
| WB Recommended dilution: | 500-2000 |

