



# CD158f1/2 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-10674
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	KIR2DL5A CD158F CD158F1 KIR2DL5 KIR2DL5B CD158F CD158F2 KIR2DL5 KIR2DLX
<b>Protein Name</b>	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5A/B (CD antigen CD158f1/2)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 121-170
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody detects endogenous CD158f1/2
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,
<b>Background</b>	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 5A(KIR2DL5A) 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

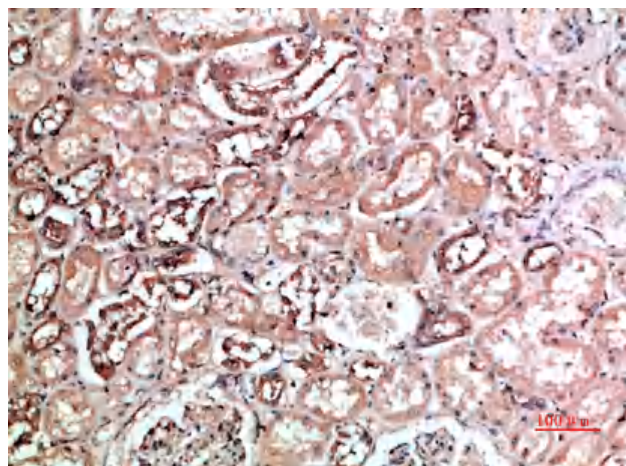
**matters needing attention**

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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200