



CD158a Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-14068
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	KIR2DL1
Protein Name	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR2DL1. AA range:131-180
Specificity	CD158a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158a protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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 CL-42/47.11; p58.1 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor; CD158a
Observed Band	39kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by NK cells.
Function	function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,miscellaneous:PubMed:15580659, identified a chromosomal rearrangement producing a recombinant gene composed of the promoter and first exon of KIR2DL5A fused to KIR3DP1 which was originally thought to be a pseudogene. This leads to the expression in 4.5 percent of a Spanish Caucasoid population of an mRNA which may encode a chimeric protein KIR2DL5A/KIR3DP1.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,tissue specificity:Expressed in peripheral blood cells.,



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

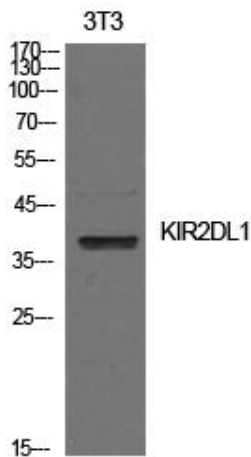
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

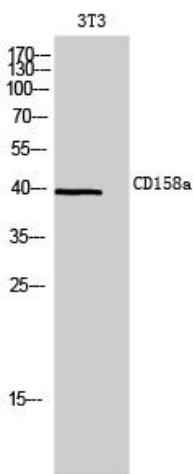
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



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