

CD158k Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP9798

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	CD158k Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	IHC-p,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	kDa
GeneID?Human?	KIR3DL2 CD158K NKAT4
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2 (CD158 antigen-like family member K) (MHC class I NK cell receptor) (Natural killer-associated transcript 4) (NKAT-4) (p70 natural killer cell receptor cl
Background	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2(KIR3DL2) 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