

ARG21412 anti-KIR3DL1 antibody [DX9] (PE)

Package: 50 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [DX9] recognizes KIR3DL1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Bb
Tested Application	BL, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Specificity	Human/Baboon CD158e1
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	DX9
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	KIR3DL1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human NK clone VL186-1 (CD3-, CD16+, CD56+)
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	NKAT3; CD158E1; NKAT-3; Natural killer-associated transcript 3; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; KIR; p70 NK receptor CL-2/CL-11; CD158 antigen-like family member E; NKB1B; CD antigen CD158e; p70 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-2/CL-11; NKB1; MHC class I NK cell receptor; KIR3DL2; HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor; KIR3DL1/S1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	BL	Assay-dependent
	FACS	10 µl/10 ⁶ cells
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS, 0.1% Sodium azide and Sucrose.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	Sucrose

Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 3811 Human Swiss-port # P43629 Human
Gene Symbol	KIR3DL1
Gene Full Name	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, three domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1
Background	<p>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 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
Function	Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA Bw4 allele. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	49 kDa