

CD158e Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP9506

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	CD158e Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	50kDa
GeneID?Human?	KIR3DL1
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	KIR3DL1; CD158E; NKAT3; NKB1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; CD158 antigen-like family member E; HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural kil
Background	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1(KIR3DL1) 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