KLRK1 Antibody

Catalog No: #43762

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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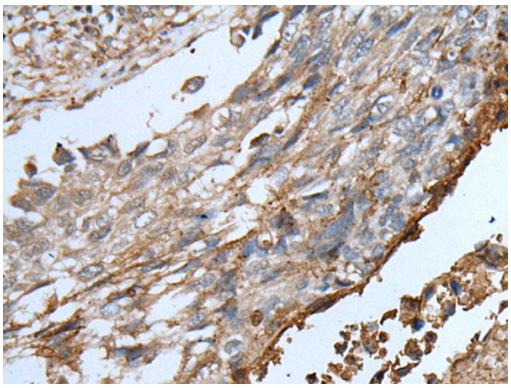
Description

Product Name	KLRK1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total KLRK1 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human KLRK1
Target Name	KLRK1
Other Names	KLR; CD314; NKG2D; NKG2-D; D12S2489E
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P26718NCBI Gene ID: 100528032/22914
Uniprot	P26718
GeneID	100528032;22914;
Concentration	1.1mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 30-150

Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using KLRK1 Antibody at dilution 1/45, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. NK cells preferentially express several calcium-dependent (C-type) lectins, which have been implicated in the regulation of NK cell function. The NKG2 gene family is located within the NK complex, a region that contains several C-type lectin genes preferentially expressed in NK cells. This gene encodes a member of the NKG2 family. The encoded transmembrane protein is characterized

by a type II membrane orientation (has an extracellular C terminus) and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. It binds to a diverse family of ligands that include MHC class I chain-related A and B proteins and UL-16 binding proteins, where ligand-receptor interactions can result in the activation of NK and T cells. The surface expression of these ligands is important for the recognition of stressed cells by the immune system, and thus this protein and its ligands are therapeutic targets for the treatment of immune diseases and cancers. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the upstream KLRC4 (killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily C, member 4) family member in the same cluster.?

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only