Product Datasheet

KIR3DL3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #27278

Package Size: #27278-1 50ul #27278-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

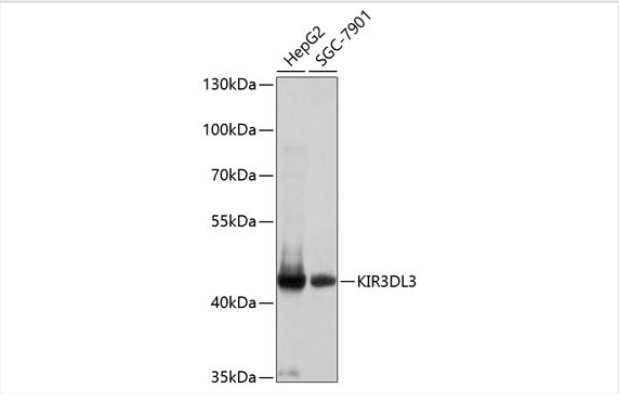
Description

Product Name	KIR3DL3 Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human KIR3DL3 (NP_703144.3).
Other Names	KIR3DL3; CD158Z; KIR3DL7; KIR44; KIRC1; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8N743NCBI Gene ID:115653
Uniprot	Q8N743
GeneID	:115653
Calculated MW	45kDa
Formulation	Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.|Buffer: PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4.
Storage	Store at -20°C

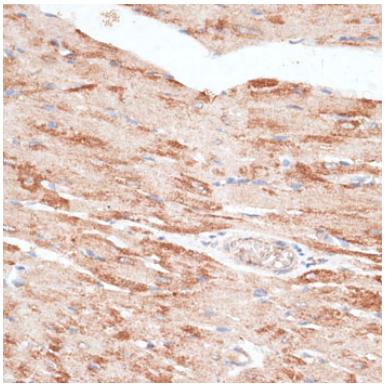
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:200

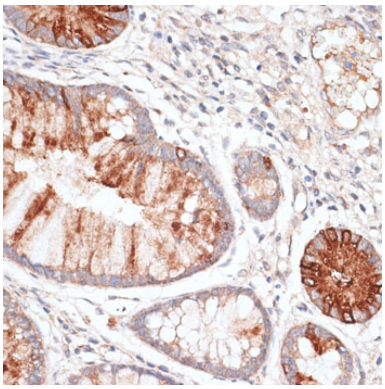
Images



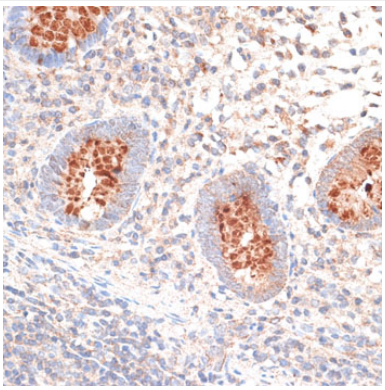
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using KIR3DL3 at 1:1000 dilution.



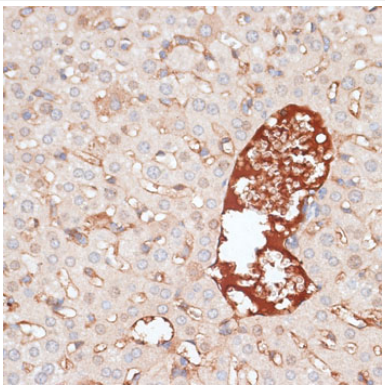
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat heart using KIR3DL3 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using KIR3DL3 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human appendix using KIR3DL3 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using KIR3DL3 at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

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 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. This gene is one of the 'framework' loci that is present on all haplotypes.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only