



CD158k Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-10673
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	KIR3DL2 CD158K NKAT4
Protein Name	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
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 221-270
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous CD158k
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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 clone CL-5;p70 NK receptor CL-5;CD antigen CD158k)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in astrocytes.
Function	function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-A alleles. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,
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

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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

matters needing attention

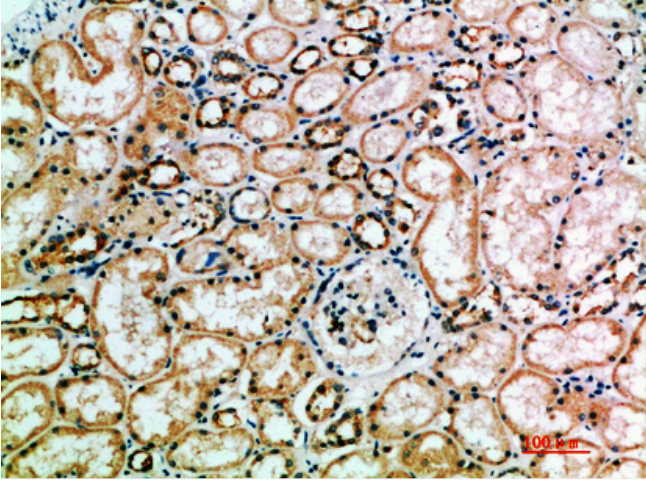
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

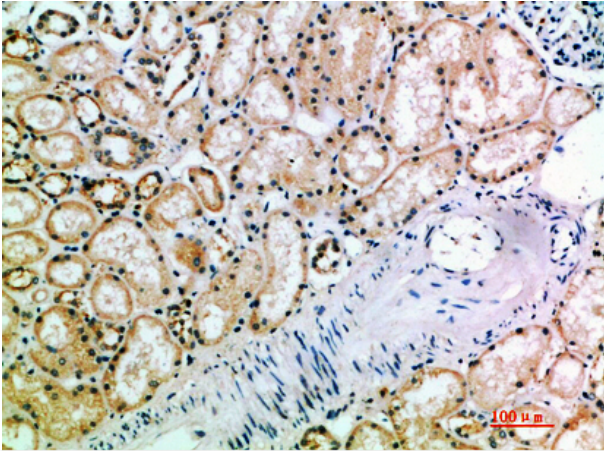
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



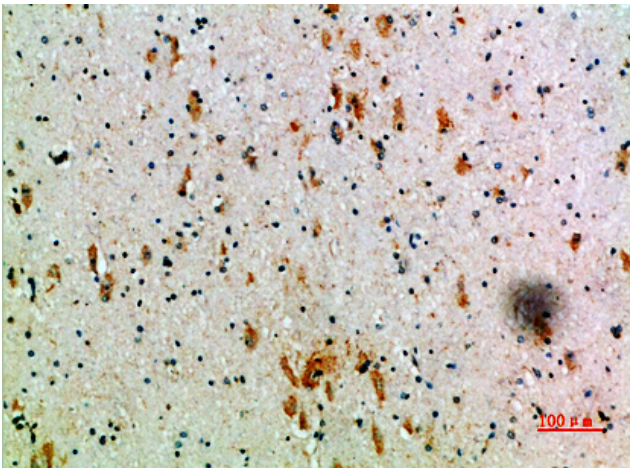
Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200