



# CD158f2 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-13171
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	KIR2DL5B
<b>Protein Name</b>	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5B
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KIR2DL5B. AA range:161-210
<b>Specificity</b>	CD158f2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158f2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	KIR2DL5B; CD158F; CD158F2; KIR2DL5; KIR2DLX; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5B; CD158 antigen-like family member F2; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DLX; CD antigen CD158f2
<b>Observed Band</b>	40kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	function:Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,
<b>Background</b>	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 5B(KIR2DL5B) 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

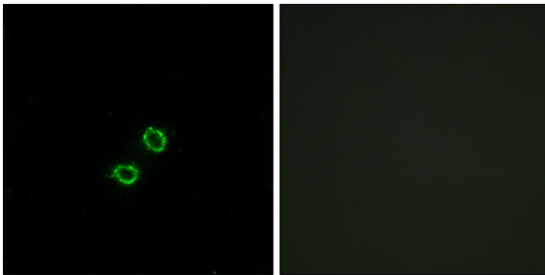
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

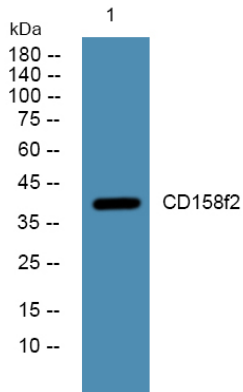
**Usage suggestions**

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

## Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using KIR2DL5B Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from KB cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night