Anti-KIR2DS4 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: AC51730

Summary:

【**Product name**】: Anti-KIR2DS4 antibody

【**Source**】: Rabbit

【**Isotype**】: IgG

【**Species reactivity**】: Human

【**Swiss Prot**】: P43632

【**Gene ID**】: 3809

【**Calculated**】: MW:34kDa

【**Observed**】: MW:35kDa

【**Purification**】: Affinity purification

【**Tested applications**】: WB IF

【**Recommended dilution**】: WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:50-200.

【**WB Positive sample**】: 293T

【**Subcellular location**】: Cell membrane Single-pass type I membrane protein

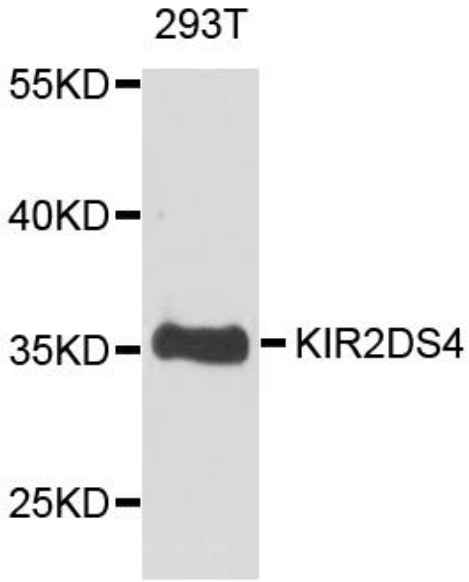
【**Immunogen**】: Recombinant protein of human KIR2DS4

【**Storage**】: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

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.

Verified picture



Western blot analysis with KIR2DS4 antibody diluted at 1:1000