

## 32-6132: Mouse Anti Human Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor, 2 Domains Long Cytoplasmic Tail 3(Clone:P190IIC311AT)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	P190IIC311AT
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,WB,IF
<b>Gene :</b>	KIR2DL3
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3804
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P43628
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3,MHC class I NK cell receptor,Natural killer-associated transcript 2,NKAT-2,NKAT2a,NKAT2b,p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-6,p58 NK receptor,p58.2 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor,Killer
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2a heavy chains and ? light chain.
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Anti-human KIR2DL3 mAb, is derived from hybridization of mouse P3-x63-Ag8.653 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with recombinant human KIR2DL3 amino acids 19-161 purified from E. coli.

### Description

Killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs), are a family of cell surface glycoproteins found on Natural Killer (NK) Cells, which are important cells of the immune system. They control the killing function of these cells by interacting with MHC class I molecules, which are expressed on all cell types. This interaction allows them to identify virally infected cells or tumor cells that have a distinctive low level of Class I MHC on their surface. The majority of KIRs are inhibitory, which means that their recognition of MHC suppresses the cytotoxic activity of their NK cell. Only a limited number of KIRs have the capacity to activate cells. The KIR genes are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). KIR molecules are extremely polymorphic, meaning their gene sequences differ significantly between individuals, so that different individuals have different arrays/repertoires of KIR genes. The KIR proteins are categorized 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). Whereas 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. KIR2DL3 is an inhibitory Killer Cell Ig-like Receptor (KIR, previously called p58 KIR, cl-6, NKAT2 or KIR-K7), which recognizes class I MHC molecules (HLA-Cw1, -Cw3, -Cw7, and Cw8). KIR2DL3 inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	KIR2DL3 antibody was purified from mouse ascitic fluids by protein-G affinity chromatography.
<b>Content :</b>	1mg/ml containing PBS, pH-7.4, & 0.1% Sodium Azide.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	For periods up to 1 month store at 4°C, for longer periods of time, store at -20°C. Prevent freeze thaw cycles.

### Application Note

KIR2DL3 antibody has been tested by ELISA and Western blot immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis to assure specificity. Since application varies, however, each investigation should be titrated by the reagent to obtain optimal results. include flow cytometry (5-10g/1Å—1000000), ELISA (1:1,000 when tested against the immunized protein) and western blot analysis (1?g/ml).