

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5764C

Specification

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	P43631
Other Accession	P43627 , NP_036444.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	33502
Antigen Region	39-65

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 100132285

Other Names

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2, CD158 antigen-like family member J, MHC class I NK cell receptor, NK receptor 183 Act1, Natural killer-associated transcript 5, NKAT-5, p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-49, p58 NK receptor CL-49, CD158j, KIR2DS2, CD158J, NKAT5

Target/Specificity

This KIR2DS2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 39-65 amino acids from the Central region of human KIR2DS2.

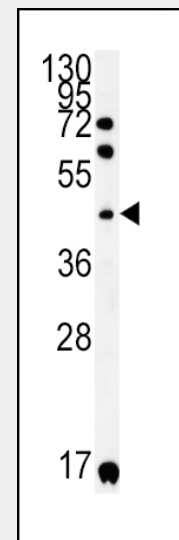
Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50
FC~~1:10~50

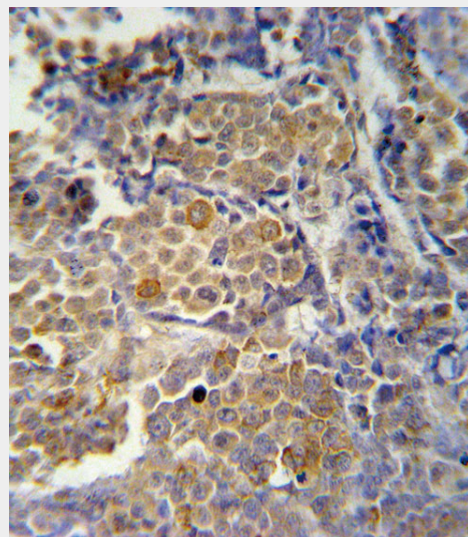
Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage



KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5764c) western blot analysis in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KIR2DS2 antibody detected the KIR2DS2 protein (arrow).



KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5764c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human skin carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name KIR2DS2

Synonyms CD158J, NKAT5

Function

Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells.

Cellular Location

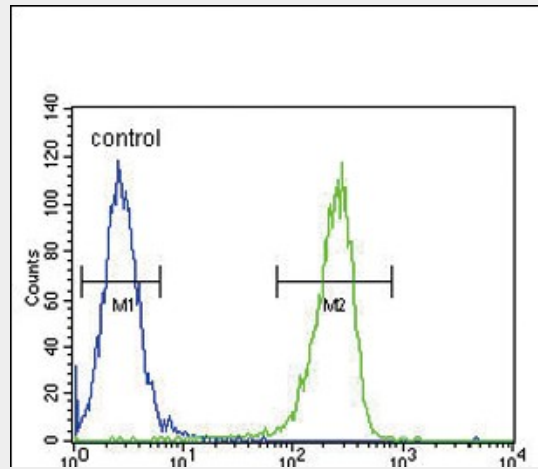
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

of the KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP5764c) flow cytometric analysis of A2058 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) - 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.

KIR2DS2 Antibody (Center) - References

Biassoni, R., et al. J. Exp. Med.
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Dohring, C., et al. Immunogenetics
44(3):227-230(1996)
Wagtmann, N., et al. Immunity
2(5):439-449(1995)
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268(5209):405-408(1995)