ARG21411
anti-KIR3DL1 antibody [DX9]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [DX9] recognizes KIR3DL1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Bb
Tested Application	BL, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP
Specificity	Human/Baboon CD158e1
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	DX9
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	KIR3DL1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human NK clone VL186-1 (CD3-, CD16+, CD56+)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	NKAT3; CD158E1; NKAT-3; Natural killer-associated transcript 3; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1; KIR; p70 NK receptor CL-2/CL-11; CD158 antigen-like family member E; NKB1B; CD antigen CD158e; p70 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-2/CL-11; NKB1; MHC class I NK cell receptor; KIR3DL2; HLA-BW4-specific inhibitory NK cell receptor; KIR3DL1/S1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
BL	Assay-dependent
FACS	< 1 µg/10^6 cells
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IHC-P	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 3811 Human Swiss-port # P43629 Human
Gene Symbol	KIR3DL1
Gene Full Name	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, three domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1
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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA Bw4 allele. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	49 kDa