

ARG22537 anti-KIR2D antibody [NKVFS1] (low endotoxin)

Package: 250 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free and low endotoxin Mouse Monoclonal antibody [NKVFS1] recognizes KIR2D. This antibody recognizes KIR2D members of the killer cell immunoglobulin (Ig)-like receptor (KIR) family, CD158a, CD158b and P50.3. KIR2D family members are cell surface glycoproteins with two Ig domains, which are expressed on natural killer cells and some T cells. Mouse anti Human KIR antibody, clone NKVFS1 recognizes the long and short forms CD158a and CD158b (KIR2DL, KIR2DS1 and KIR2DS2 respectively) and also p50.3 (KIR2DS4). Mouse anti Human KIR antibody, clone NKVFS1 is reported to have functional activity, activating NK cell cytotoxicity via KIR2DS and inhibiting via KIR2DL forms.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, FuncSt, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	NKVFS1
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	KIR2D
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	KIR2DP1DL1; KIR2DS4; p50.1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS1; CD158a; CD158H; CD antigen CD158h; CD158 antigen-like family member H; MHC class I NK cell receptor Eb6 ActI

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	1:50 - 1:100
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	FACS: Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Purification Note	Low endotoxin

Buffer	PBS
Concentration	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 or below. 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

Gene Symbol	KIR2DS1
Gene Full Name	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short 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-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	34 kDa