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ARG42255
anti-CD158f / KIR2DL5 antibody [UP-R1]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [UP-R1] recognizes CD158f / KIR2DL5
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody UP-R1 recognizes an extracellular epitope on CD158f (KIR2DL5), a 60 kDa glycoprotein serving as a HLA class I ligand, and mainly expressed on a subset of NK cells and a small population of T cells. Its expression is highly polymorphic between individuals.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	UP-R1
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	CD158f / KIR2DL5
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human CD158f-Ig fusion protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD antigen CD158f1; KIR2DL5.3; KIR2DL5.1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL5A; KIR2DL5; CD158F

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent

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

Properties

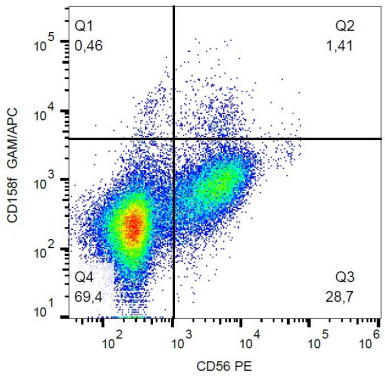
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage 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	KIR2DL5A
Gene Full Name	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 5A
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. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	41 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42255 anti-CD158f / KIR2DL5 antibody [UP-R1] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood stained with ARG42255 anti-CD158f / KIR2DL5 antibody [UP-R1], followed by APC-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody. Samples were co-stained with anti-CD56 antibody (PE).