ARG56918
anti-KIR2DS4 antibody [5F2]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [5F2] recognizes KIR2DS4
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	5F2
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	KIR2DS4
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment of Human KIR2DS4.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Natural killer-associated transcript 8; KKA3; NKAT8; KIR1D; NKAT-8; MHC class I NK cell receptor; p58 NK receptor CL-39/CL-17; P58 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-39/CL-17; CD158I; KIR412; KIR2DS1; CD158 antigen-like family member I; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS4; CD antigen CD158i

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

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

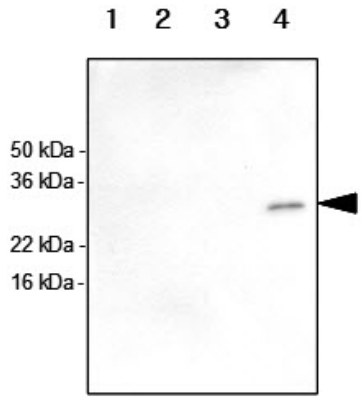
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	10% Glycerol
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. 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: 3809 Human Swiss-port # P43632 Human
Gene Symbol	KIR2DS4
Gene Full Name	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 4
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

Images



ARG56918 anti-KIR2DS4 antibody [5F2] WB image

Western blot: 100 ng of 1) KIR2DL1, 2) KIR2DL3, 3) KIR2DL4, and 4) KIR2DS4 Recombinant proteins stained with ARG56918 anti-KIR2DS4 antibody [5F2] at 1:1000. Arrow indicates recombinant Human KIR2DS4 protein.