

## CD158b2/j rabbit pAb antibody

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
A11896	Rabbit	1 mg/ml	37886/33502
<b>Applications</b>	WB,ELISA		
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human		
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.		
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C/1 year		
<b>Specificity</b>	CD158b2/j Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158b2/j protein.		
<b>Source / Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.		
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR2DL3/KIR2DS2. AA range:131-180		
<b>Uniprot No</b>	P43628/P43631		
<b>Alternative names</b>	KIR2DL3; CD158B2; KIRCL23; NKAT2; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3; CD158 antigen-like family member B2; KIR-023GB; Killer inhibitory receptor cl 2-3; MHC class I NK cell receptor; NKAT2a; NKAT2bNatural killer-associated transcript 2; NKAT-2; p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-6; p58 NK receptor CL-6; p58.2 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor; CD158b2; KIR2DS2; CD158J; NKAT5; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2;		
<b>Form</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.		
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal		
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG		
<b>Conjugation</b>			
<b>Background</b>	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 3(KIR2DL3) Homo sapiens 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		
<b>Other</b>	KIR2DL3/KIR2DS2, Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3/Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS2		

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**Product Images:****Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry CHIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation  
IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:**

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster  
X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All  
Species Expected

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