

# KIR2DL5A Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-18184



**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

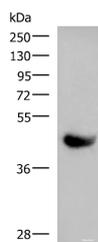
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human KIR2DL5A
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

## Applications Recommended Dilution

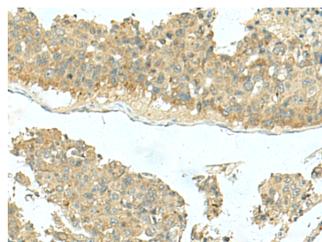
<b>WB</b>	1:1000-1:5000
<b>IHC</b>	1:40-1:200
<b>ELISA</b>	1:5000-1:10000

## Data



Western blot analysis of Human plasma solution using KIR2DL5A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

**Observed Mw:Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw:41 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using KIR2DL5A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## 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.

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