

# CD158e Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-34251

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

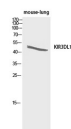
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human CD158e.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

## Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:100-1:300
<b>ELISA</b>	1:5000-1:10000

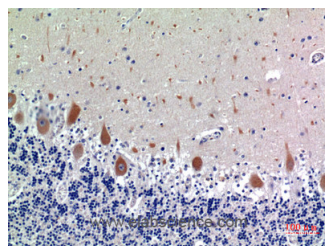
## Data



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Western Blot analysis of Mouse lung using CD158e Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed Mw:50kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:49kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using CD158e Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

## 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.

## For Research Use Only

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