ARG43862
anti-KIR3DL3 / CD158z antibody [CH21]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognize KIR3DL3 / CD158z.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IP
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	CH21
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	KIR3DL3 / CD158z
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human KIR3DL3 / CD158z transfectants
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	KIR3DL3; Killer Cell Immunoglobulin Like Receptor, Three Ig Domains And Long Cytoplasmic Tail 3; KIR3DL7; CD158Z; KIRC1; KIR44; Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor, Three Domains, Long Cytoplasmic Tail, 3; Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 3DL3; CD158 Antigen-Like Family Member Z; Killer Cell Inhibitory Receptor 1; KIR3DL3 Killer-Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor; Killer-Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 3DL3; Killer Cell Ig-Like Receptor KIR3DL7; KIR2DS2*00101-V; KIR3DL3*01403-V; CD158z Antigen; KIR2DS2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	3-12 µg/ml
IP	Assay-dependent

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

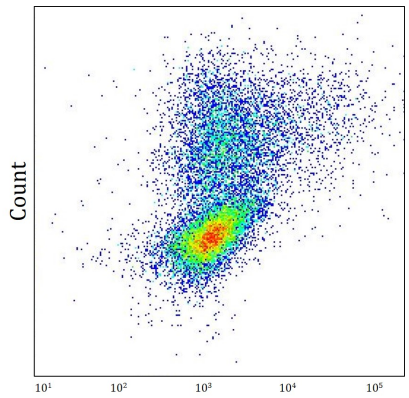
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Do not freeze.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	KIR3DL3
Gene Full Name	Killer Cell Immunoglobulin Like Receptor, Three Ig Domains And Long Cytoplasmic Tail 3
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. This gene is one of the "framework" loci that is present on all haplotypes.
Function	Receptor on natural killer cells. May inhibit the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.
Calculated Mw	45 kDa
PTM	Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane

Images



ARG43862 anti-KIR3DL3 / CD158z antibody [CH21] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HEK293 stained with ARG43862 anti-KIR3DL3 / CD158z antibody [CH21] at 10 µg/ml.