

CD158a rabbit pAb antibody

| Catalog No : | Source: | Concentration : | Mol.Wt. (Da): |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| A11895 | Rabbit | 1 mg/ml | 38505 |

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|------------------------------|---|
| Applications | WB,ELISA |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Dilution | WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Storage | -20°C/1 year |
| Specificity | CD158a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158a protein. |
| Source / Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR2DL1. AA range:131-180 |
| Uniprot No | P43626 |
| Alternative names | KIR2DL1; CD158A; NKAT1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1; CD158 antigen-like family member A; MHC class I NK cell receptor; Natural killer-associated transcript 1; NKAT-1; p58 natural killer cell receptor clones CL-42/47.11; p58 NK receptor CL-42/47.11; p58.1 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor; CD158a |
| Form | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Conjugation | |
| Background | killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1(KIR2DL1) 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 |

Other KIR2DL1, Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1

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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