

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9215A**Specification**

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	P43630
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	46-74

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3812**Other Names**

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2, CD158 antigen-like family member K, MHC class I NK cell receptor, Natural killer-associated transcript 4, NKAT-4, p70 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-5, p70 NK receptor CL-5, CD158k, KIR3DL2, CD158K, NKAT4

Target/Specificity

This KIR3DL2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 46-74 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KIR3DL2.

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** KIR3DL2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:24018270, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6339}

Function Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells and T cells for MHC class I molecules (PubMed:[24018270](#), PubMed:[28636952](#)). Upon binding of peptide-free HLA-F open conformer, negatively regulates NK and T cell effector functions (PubMed:[24018270](#)). Acts as a receptor on astrocytes for HLA-F. Through interaction with HLA-F, may protect motor neurons from astrocyte-induced toxicity (PubMed:[26928464](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

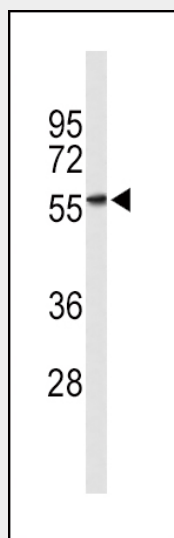
Expressed in astrocytes.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

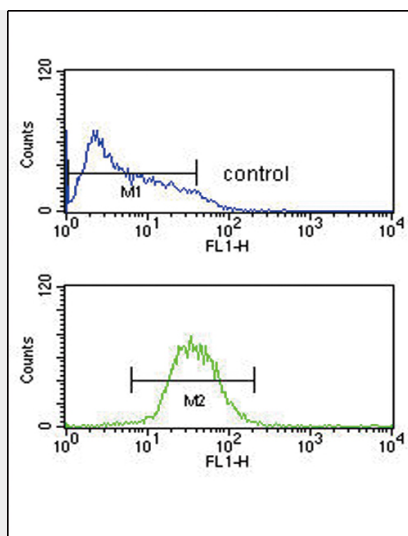
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9215a) in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). KIR3DL2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9215a) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - 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.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Pende, D., et al, J. Exp. Med. 184 (2), 505-518 (1996)
Dohring, C., et al, Immunogenetics 44 (3), 227-230 (1996)