

# KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP8900a

### **Specification**

### KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

**Q14954** 

## KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 3806** 

#### **Other Names**

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS1, CD158 antigen-like family member H, MHC class I NK cell receptor Eb6 ActI, CD158h, KIR2DS1, CD158H

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a

href=/products/AP8900a>AP8900a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human KIR2DS1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name KIR2DS1 (HGNC:6333)

Synonyms CD158H

#### **Function**

Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for some HLA-C alleles such as w6. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells.

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

### **Tissue Location**

Expressed by NK cells.



## KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

## • Blocking Peptides

KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

## KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

KIR2DS1 is the receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-C alleles. Does not inhibit the activity of NK cells.

### KIR2DS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Uhrberg M., et.al., Immunity 7:753-763(1997).Biassoni R., et.al., J. Exp. Med. 183:645-650(1996).