

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

KIR2DL4 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00003805-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a partial-length human KIR2DL4 DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Extracellular membrane domain (ECD) human DNA
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — KIR2DL4

Entrez GeneID	3805
GeneBank Accession#	BC041611.1
Protein Accession#	AAH41611.1
Gene Name	KIR2DL4
Gene Alias	CD158D, G9P, KIR103, KIR103AS
Gene Description	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 4
Omim ID	604945
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	NK cell receptor OTTHUMP00000068610 natural killer cell inhibitory receptor

Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)

- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Hematologic Neoplasms](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)

- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)