

MaxPab®

KIR2DS5 purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B01P)

Catalog # H00003810-B01P Size 500 ug

Specification

Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human KIR2DS5 protein.
Immunogen	KIR2DS5 (AAI60061.1, 1 a.a. ~ 304 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MSLMVISMACVAFFLLQGAWPHEGFRRKPSLLAHPGPLVKSEETVILQCWSDVMFEHFLHREG TFNHTLRLIGEHDGVSKGNFSIGRMTQDLAGTYRCYGSVTHSPYQLSAPSDPLDMITGLYEKPSLS AQPGPTVLAGESVTLSRSSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRLPAGPKVNRTFQADFPLDPATHGGTY RCFGSFRDSPYEWKSSDPLLVSVTGNSSNSWSPTEPSSETGNPRHLHVLIGTSVVKLPTILL FFLLHRWCSNKKNASVMDQGPAGNRTVNREDSDEQDHQEVSYA
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
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](#)

Gene Info — KIR2DS5

Entrez GeneID	3810
GeneBank Accession#	BC160061.1

Protein Accession#	AAI60061.1
Gene Name	KIR2DS5
Gene Alias	CD158G, NKAT9
Gene Description	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 5
Omim ID	604956
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. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	natural killer cell inhibitory receptor

Pathway

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

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)

- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)

- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)