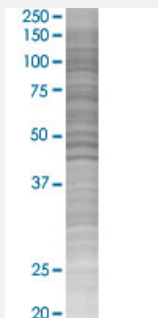


KIR3DL1 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00003811-T02

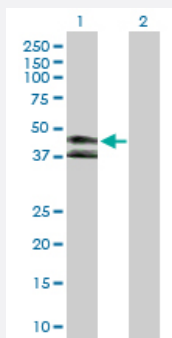
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

KIR3DL1 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: KIR3DL1 transfected lysate (42.40 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line 293T

Plasmid pCMV-KIR3DL1 full-length

Host Human

Theoretical MW (kDa) 42.4

Quality Control Testing Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-KIR3DL1 antibody ([H00003811-D01P](#)) by Western Blots.

SDS-PAGE Gel
KIR3DL1 transfected lysate.

Western Blot
Lane 1: KIR3DL1 transfected lysate (42.40 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — KIR3DL1

Entrez GeneID	3811
GeneBank Accession#	BC098288.1
Protein Accession#	NP_001077008.1
Gene Name	KIR3DL1
Gene Alias	CD158E1, KIR, MGC119726, MGC119728, MGC126589, MGC126591, NKAT3, NKB1, NKB1B
Gene Description	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, three domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1
Omim ID	604946 609423
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]
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Other Designations	KIR antigen 3DL1 NK-receptor killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 natural killer-associated transcript 3 p70 killer cell inhibitory receptor
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Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hematologic Neoplasms](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)

- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Diseases](#)
- [Lymphocytosis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)

- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)
- [Vasculitis](#)