

KIR2DL4 monoclonal antibody, clone mAb#33

Catalog # MAB10178 Size 100 ug

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against KIR2DL4.
Immunogen	NK3.3 cells and human KIR2DL4-Ig fusion protein.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	45
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (1 ug/ml) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.4 (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. Do not freeze. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)
- Western Blot
- Immunocytochemistry

- Immunoprecipitation
- Functional Study
- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — KIR2DL4

Entrez GeneID [3805](#)

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

Publication Reference

- [Interaction between HLA-G and NK cell receptor KIR2DL4 orchestrates HER2-positive breast cancer resistance to trastuzumab.](#)

Guoxu Zheng, Zhangyan Guo, Weimiao Li, Wenjin Xi, Baile Zuo, Rui Zhang, Weihong Wen, An-Gang Yang, Lintao Jia.
Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy 2021 Jun; 6(1):236.

Application: Blocking, Flow Cyt, Func, Human, BT-474 cells, Human nature killer cells, SK-BR-3 cells

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](#)