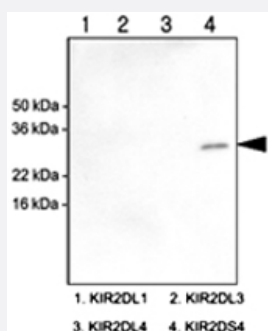


KIR2DS4 monoclonal antibody, clone 5F2

Catalog # MAB1060 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis of recombinant human KIR2DL1 , KIR2DL3 , KIR2DL4 and KIR2DS4 (each 100 ng) were resolved by SDS - PAGE , transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with KIR2DS4 monoclonal antibody , clone 5F2 (1 : 1000) (Cat # MAB1060) . Proteins were visualized using a goat anti - mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system. Arrow indicates recombinant human KIR2DS4 protein.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant KIR2DS4.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 23-223 of human KIR2DS4.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Recommend Usage	ELISA Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.4 (10% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to 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 (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis of recombinant human KIR2DL1 , KIR2DL3 , KIR2DL4 and KIR2DS4 (each 100 ng) were resolved by SDS - PAGE , transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with KIR2DS4 monoclonal antibody , clone 5F2 (1 : 1000) (Cat # MAB1060) . Proteins were visualized using a goat anti - mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system. Arrow indicates recombinant human KIR2DS4 protein.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — KIR2DS4

Entrez GeneID [3809](#)

Protein Accession# [P43632](#)

Gene Name KIR2DS4

Gene Alias CD158I, KIR1D, KIR412, KKA3, MGC120019, MGC125315, MGC125317, NKAT8

Gene Description killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 4

Omim ID [604955](#)

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 KIR antigen 2DS4|killer inhibitory receptor 4-1-2|natural killer cell inhibitory receptor

Publication Reference

- [Nucleotide and amino acid sequence alignment for human killer cell inhibitory receptors \(KIR\), 1998.](#)
Steffens U, Vyas Y, Dupont B, Selvakumar A.
Tissue Antigens 1998 Apr; 51(4 Pt 1):398.
- [Molecular basis of HLA-C recognition by p58 natural killer cell inhibitory receptors.](#)
Kim J, Chwae YJ, Kim MY, Choi IH, Park JH, Kim SJ.
Journal of Immunology 1997 Oct; 159(8):3875.
- [Molecular clones of the p58 NK cell receptor reveal immunoglobulin-related molecules with diversity in both the extra- and intracellular domains.](#)
Wagtmann N, Biassoni R, Cantoni C, Verdiani S, Malnati MS, Vitale M, Bottino C, Moretta L, Moretta A, Long EO.
Immunity 1995 May; 2(5):439.

Application: Flow Cyt, Human, Human B cells

Pathway

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

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)

- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Epstein-Barr Virus Infections](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)

- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Substance Abuse](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)