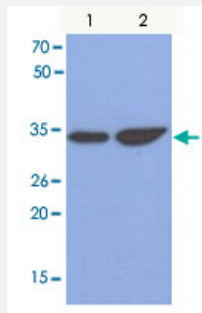


KIR2DL1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2F9

Catalog # MAB1078

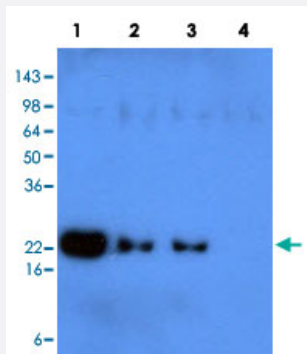
Size 100 uL

Applications



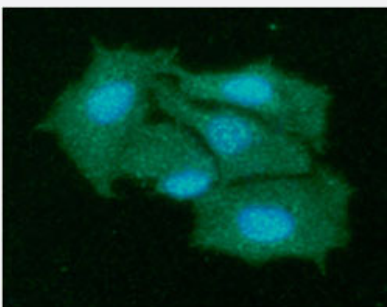
Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HepG2 cell lysate; Lane 2: Jurkat cell lysate.



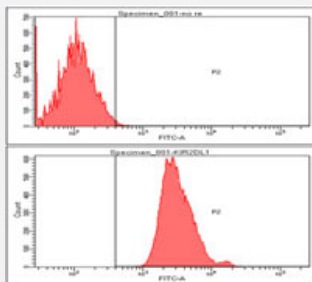
Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis of recombinant human protein KIR2DL1 (Lane 1), KIR2DL3 (Lane 2), KIR2DS4 (Lane 3) and KIR2DL4 (Lane 4) (each 50 ng per well) were resolved by SDS - PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with KIR2DL1 monoclonal antibody , clone 2F9 (1 : 500) (Cat # MAB1078). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti - mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of Hep3B cells. The cell was stained with KIR2DL1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2F9 (Cat#MAB1078) (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometry analysis of Hep3B cells, staining at 2-5ug for 1x10⁶cells. The secondary antibody used goat anti-mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 conjugate.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant KIR2DL1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 23-223 of human KIR2DL1.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Recommend Usage	ELISA Flow Cytometry Immunocytochemistry Immunofluorescence Western Blot(1:500-1:1000) 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 (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HepG2 cell lysate; Lane 2: Jurkat cell lysate.

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis of recombinant human protein KIR2DL1 (Lane 1), KIR2DL3 (Lane 2), KIR2DS4 (Lane 3) and KIR2DL4 (Lane 4) (each 50 ng per well) were resolved by SDS - PAGE, transferred to PVDF membrane and probed with KIR2DL1 monoclonal antibody , clone 2F9 (1 : 500) (Cat # MAB1078). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti - mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and an ECL detection system.

- Immunocytochemistry

- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of Hep3B cells. The cell was stained with KIR2DL1 monoclonal antibody, clone 2F9 (Cat#MAB1078) (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometry analysis of Hep3B cells, staining at 2-5ug for 1×10^6 cells. The secondary antibody used goat anti-mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 conjugate.

Gene Info — KIR2DL1

Entrez GeneID [3802](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_014218](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_055033](#)

Gene Name KIR2DL1

Gene Alias CD158A, KIR-K64, KIR221, NKAT, NKAT1, p58.1

Gene Description killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1

Omim ID [604936](#)

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

killer inhibitory receptor 2-2-1|natural killer-associated transcript 1|p58 NK cell inhibitory receptor
NKR-K6|p58 killer cell inhibitory receptor KIR-K64|p58 natural killer cell receptor

Publication Reference

- [Crystal structure of the human natural killer cell inhibitory receptor KIR2DL1-HLA-Cw4 complex.](#)

Fan QR, Long EO, Wiley DC.

Nature Immunology 2001 May; 2(5):452.

- [Monoclonal antibodies with various reactivity to p58 killer inhibitory receptors.](#)

Shin JS, Shin EC, Kim J, Choi IH, Park JH, Kim SJ.

Hybridoma 1999 Dec; 18(6):521.

Application: ELISA, Recombinant protein

Pathway

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

Disease

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

- [Angina Pectoris](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [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](#)
- [Ischemic Attack](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)

- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Diseases](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Peripheral Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)
- [Vasculitis](#)