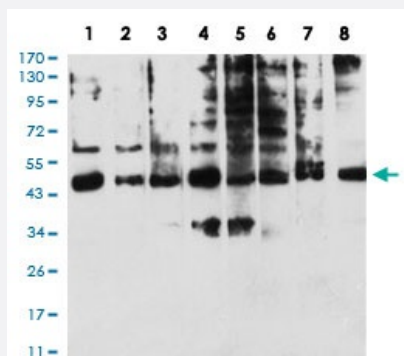


KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody, clone 6D9F6

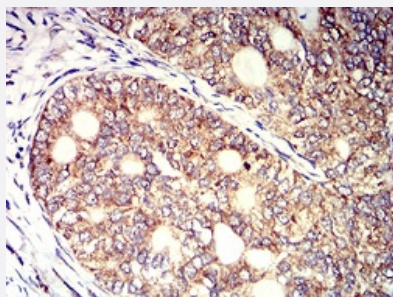
Catalog # MAB17616 Size 100 ug

Applications



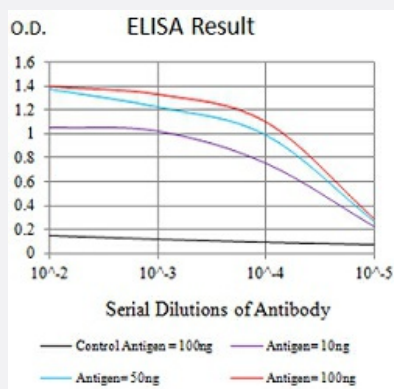
Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of (1) A431 cell, (2) Raji cell, (3) SPC-A-1 cell, (4) K562 cell, (5) HEK293 cell, (6) U937 cell, (7) C6 cell, (8) COS7 cell with KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded cervical cancer tissue with KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody.



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody, clone 6D9F6.

Specification

Product Description

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human KIR3DL1.

Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 22-340 of human KIR3DL1 from <i>E. coli</i> .
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	49
Reactivity	Human, Monkey, Rat
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG2b
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Immunocytochemistry Flow Cytometry Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°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 (1) A431 cell, (2) Raji cell, (3) SPC-A-1 cell, (4) K562 cell, (5) HEK293 cell, (6) U937 cell, (7) C6 cell, (8) COS7 cell with KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded cervical cancer tissue with KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of KIR3DL1 monoclonal antibody, clone 6D9F6.

Gene Info — KIR3DL1

Entrez GeneID	3811
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]
Other Designations	KIR antigen 3DL1 NK-receptor killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1 natural killer-associated transcript 3 p70 killer cell inhibitory receptor

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](#)