9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St., Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

# Datasheet

## KIR2DL4 monoclonal antibody, clone mAb 33 (PE)

**Catalog Number:** MAB9848

**Regulatory Status:** For research use only (RUO)

**Product Description:** Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against KIR2DL4.

**Clone Name:** mAb 33

**Immunogen:** NK3.3 cells and KIR2DL4-Ig fusion protein.

**Host:** Mouse

**Theoretical MW (kDa):** 45

**Reactivity:** Human

**Applications:** Flow Cyt
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

**Protocols:** See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

**Specificity:** The mouse monoclonal antibody mAb 33 recognizes extracellular portion of KIR2DL4 (CD158d), a 45 kDa NK cell marker. Cell surface expression and function of KIR2DL4 depends on genotype of particular individuals.

**Form:** Liquid

**Conjugation:** PE

**Purification:** Size-exclusion chromatography purification

**Isotype:** IgG1

**Recommend Usage:** Flow Cytometry (20 uL reagent/100 uL of whole blood or $10^6$ cells)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

**Storage Buffer:** In PBS, pH 7.4 (0.02% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)

**Storage Instruction:** Store in the dark at 4°C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

**Entrez GeneID:** 3805

**Gene Symbol:** KIR2DL4

**Gene Alias:** CD158D, G9P, KIR103, KIR103AS

**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]