



CD158z Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-14003
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KIR3DL3
Protein Name	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human KIR3DL3. AA range:231-280
Specificity	CD158z Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD158z protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KIR3DL3; CD158Z; KIR3DL7; KIRC1; Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL3; CD158 antigen-like family member Z; Killer cell inhibitory receptor 1; CD158z
Observed Band	45kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Peripheral blood,
Function	function:Receptor on natural killer cells. May inhibit the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,
Background	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 3(KIR3DL3) Homo sapiens 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

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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

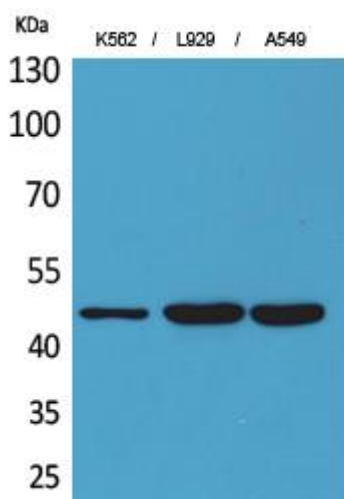
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD158z Monoclonal Antibody