

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8631a**Specification**

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q13241
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	20513
Antigen Region	31-57

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3824**Other Names**

Natural killer cells antigen CD94, KP43, Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily D member 1, NK cell receptor, CD94, KLRD1, CD94

Target/Specificity

This KLRD1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 31-57 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KLRD1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** KLRD1

Synonyms CD94

Function Immune receptor involved in self-nonself discrimination. In complex with KLRC1 or KLRC2 on cytotoxic and regulatory lymphocyte subsets, recognizes non-classical major histocompatibility (MHC) class Ib molecule HLA-E loaded with self-peptides derived from the signal sequence of classical MHC class Ia and non-classical MHC class Ib molecules (PubMed:[9486650](#), PubMed:[10023772](#), PubMed:[18083576](#), PubMed:[18064301](#), PubMed:[9754572](#), PubMed:[37264229](#)). Enables cytotoxic cells to monitor the expression of MHC class I molecules in healthy cells and to tolerate self (PubMed:[9430220](#), PubMed:[12387742](#), PubMed:[18064301](#)). Primarily functions as a ligand binding subunit as it lacks the capacity to signal.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

Tissue Location

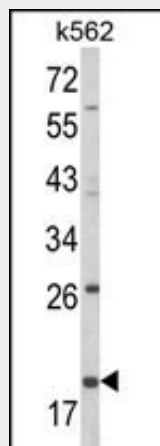
Expressed in NK cell subsets (at protein level) (PubMed:21825173, PubMed:9430220, PubMed:9485206). Expressed in memory/effector CD8-positive alpha-beta T cell subsets (at protein level) (PubMed:12387742, PubMed:20952657). Expressed in melanoma- specific cytotoxic T cell clones (at protein level) (PubMed:9485206) Expressed in terminally differentiated cytotoxic gamma-delta T cells (at protein level) (PubMed:20952657). KLRD1-KLRC1 and KLRD1-KLRC2 are differentially expressed in NK and T cell populations, with only minor subsets expressing both receptor complexes (at protein level) (PubMed:20952657).

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

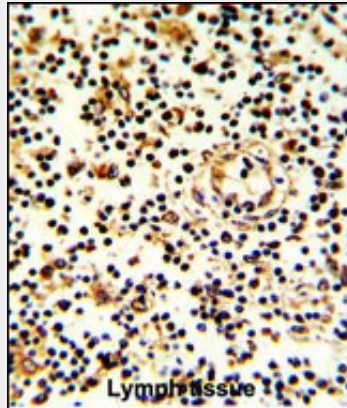
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

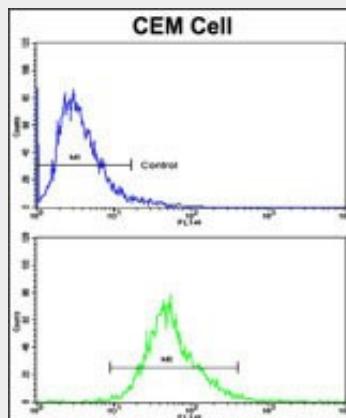
KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP8631a) in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). KLRD1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lymph with KLRD1 Antibody (N-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of CEM cells using KLRD1 Antibody (N-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

KLRD1 plays a role as a receptor for the recognition of MHC class I HLA-E molecules by NK cells and some cytotoxic T-cells.

KLRD1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Chang,C., et.al., Eur. J. Immunol. 25 (9), 2433-2437 (1995)
Rodriguez,A., et.al., Immunogenetics 47 (4), 305-309 (1998)