

KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5569a**Specification**

KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[A8MWS1](#)
[NP_001015070.1](#)**KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Other Names**

Putative killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor like protein KIR3DP1, CD158c, KIR3DP1, CD158C, KIR2DS6, KIR48, KIRX

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

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. This locus represents an alternate copy of KIR3DP1 that is represented in a small percentage of the population and may encode a functional protein. The other copy is considered to be a pseudogene. [provided by RefSeq].

KIR3DP1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Levinson, R.D., et al. Hum. Immunol. 69(6):349-353(2008) Dou, L.P., et al. Int. J. Hematol. 87(4):422-433(2008) Pavlova, Y., et al. Int. J. Immunogenet. 35(1):57-61(2008) Gomez-Lozano, N., et al. Eur. J. Immunol. 35(1):16-24(2005) Martin, A.M., et al. Gene 335, 121-131 (2004) :