

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5762b**Specification**

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P43627](#)
Other Accession [NP_055034.2](#)

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3803

Other Names

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL2, CD158 antigen-like family member B1, MHC class I NK cell receptor, Natural killer-associated transcript 6, NKAT-6, p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-43, p58 NK receptor CL-43, CD158b1, KIR2DL2, CD158B1, NKAT6

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.

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name KIR2DL2 ([HGNC:6330](#))

Synonyms CD158B1, NKAT6

Function

Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells for HLA-Cw1, 3, 7, and 8 allotypes. Inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-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.

KIR2DL2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Snyder, G.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96(7):3864-3869(1999) Stuart, G.R., et al. Immunopharmacology 38 (1-2), 73-80 (1997) :Dohring, C., et al. Immunogenetics 44(3):227-230(1996) Wagtmann, N., et al. Immunity 2(5):439-449(1995)