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KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9215a

Specification

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P43630

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3812

Other Names
Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2, CD158 antigen-like family member K, MHC class I NK cell receptor, Natural killer-associated transcript 4, NKAT-4, p70 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-5, p70 NK receptor CL-5, CD158k, KIR3DL2, CD158K, NKAT4

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP9215a was selected from the N-term region of human KIR3DL2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name KIR3DL2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:24018270, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6339}

Function
Receptor on natural killer (NK) cells and T cells for MHC class I molecules (PubMed:24018270, PubMed:28636952). Upon binding of peptide-free HLA-F open conformer, negatively regulates NK and T cell effector functions (PubMed:24018270). Acts as a receptor on astrocytes for HLA-F. Through interaction with HLA-F, may protect motor neurons from astrocyte-induced toxicity (PubMed:26928464).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in astrocytes.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

KIR3DL2 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.

KIR3DL2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Pende,D., et.al, J. Exp. Med. 184 (2), 505-518 (1996)Dohring,C., et.al, Immunogenetics 44 (3), 227-230 (1996)