



# KIR2DS4 Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-PA012362GA01HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P43632
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human KIR2DS4
<b>Raised In</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB, IF
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.3. -20°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Antigen Affinity purified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Alias</b>	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 4;KIR2DS4;CD158I;KIR1D;KIR412;KKA3;MGC120019;MGC125315;MGC125317;NKAT8 ;
<b>Product Type</b>	Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Target Names</b>	KIR2DS4
<b>Target Details</b>	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.