

Product Data Sheet

PE anti-human CD158b (KIR2DL2/L3, NKAT2)

Catalog # / Size: 312605 / 25 tests

312606 / 100 tests

Clone: DX27

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with

PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and

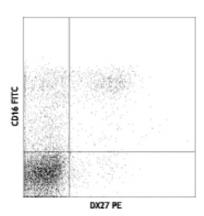
unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from

prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with DX27 PE and CD16

Application

Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. Test

size products are transitioning from 20 μl to 5 μl per test. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 μl staining volume or per 100 μl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. Read more at www.biolegend.com/testsize regarding the test size change.

Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: restoring the NK cell cytotoxicity^{1,5}. The LEAF™

purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No.

312608).

Application References: 1. Bakker ABH, et al. 1998. J. Immunol. 160:5239.

2. Lucas M, et al. 2003. J. Virol. 77:2251

5. Valiante NM, et al. 1997. Immunity 7:739.

3. Goodier M, et al. 2000. J. Immunol. 165:139.

4. Yawata M, et al. 2002. Immunogenetics 54:543.

Description: The DX27 monoclonal antibody reacts with a common epitope of KIR2DL2 (CD158b1, p58.2), KIR2DL3 (CD158b2, p58.3), and KIR2DS2 (CD158j, p50.2). It is expressed on natural killer cells and a subset of T cells. KIR-NKAT2 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing two immunoglobulin C2-type domains. Both variants and alternative isoforms of KIR-NKAT2 have been reported. The interaction of KIR-NKAT2 with specific HLA-C antigens on a target cell (HLA-Cw1, HLA-Cw3, HLA-Cw7 alleles, for example) inhibits cytotoxicity and prevents target cell lysis and death. The interactions between KIR and MHC class I are thought to be important in NK cell and T cell regulation following antigen stimulation. The absence of ligands for KIRs may lower the threshold for activation through

Clone

activating receptors and increase inflammation and susceptibility to autoimmune disease.

Antigen References:

Colonna M, et al. 1995. Science 268:405.
Uhrburg M, et al. 1997. Immunity 7:753.

3. Wagtmann N, et al. 1995. Immunity 3:801.

4. Dohring C, et al. 1996. Immunogenetics 44:227.

5. Maenaka K, et al. 1999. Structure 7:391.

Related	l Proc	lucts:l	Prod	luct
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PE anti-human CD16	3G8	FČ [*]
PE anti-human CD94	DX22	FC
PE anti-human HLA-DR	L243	FC
PE Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Ctrl	MOPC-173	FC, ICFC
Cell Staining Buffer		FC, ICC, ICFC
RBC Lysis Buffer (10X)		FC, ICFC
PE anti-human CD56 (NCAM)	MEM-188	FC [′]
PE anti-human HLA-A,B,C	W6/32	FC
PE anti-human CD158e1 (KIR3DL1, NKB1)	DX9	FC
Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution	1)	FC, ICC, ICFC
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