Product Data Sheet

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

Catalog # / Size: 2163010 / 100 µg

> Clone: DX27

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

Reactivity: Human

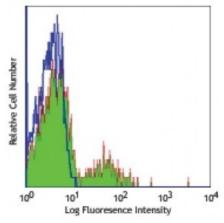
The antibody was purified by affinity **Preparation:**

chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with purified DX27, followed by anti-mouse IgG

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of

this reagent is ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each

application.

Application

Notes:

The DX27 monoclonal antibody reacts with a common epitope of KIR2DL2 (CD158b1, p58.2), KIR2DL3 (CD158b2, p58.3), and KIR2DS2 (CD158j, p50.2). Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: restoring the

NK cell cytotoxicity^{1,5}.

Application References:

- 1. Bakker ABH, et al. 1998. J. Immunol. 160:5239.
- 2. Lucas M, et al. 2003. J. Virol. 77:2251.
- 3. Goodier M, et al. 2000. J. Immunol. 165:139.
- 4. Yawata M, et al. 2002. Immunogenetics 54:543.
- 5. Valiante NM, et al. 1997. Immunity 7:739.

Description:

CD158b is expressed on natural killer cells and a subset of T cells. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing two immunoglobulin C2-type domains. Both variants and alternative isoforms of CD158b have been reported. The interaction of CD158b 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 activating receptors and increase inflammation and susceptibility to autoimmune

Antigen References:

- 1. Colonna M, et al. 1995. Science 268:405.
- 2. Uhrburg M, et al. 1997. Immunity 7:753.
 - 3. Wagtmann N, et al. 1995. Immunity 3:801.
 - 4. Dohring C, et al. 1996. Immunogeneti

