

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

**Catalog # / Size:** 2163025 / 25 tests  
2163030 / 100 tests

**Clone:** DX27

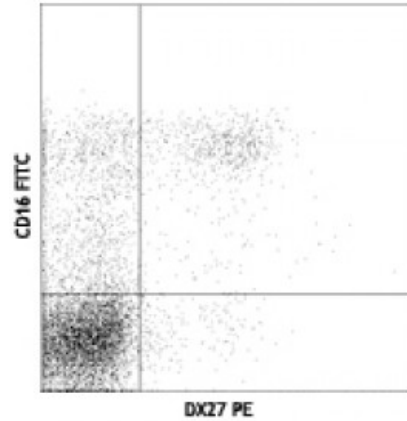
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG2a, κ

**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).

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with DX27 PE and CD16 FITC

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**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 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. 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<sup>1,5</sup>.

- 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 disease.

- 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*

