

APC/Fire™ 750 anti-human CD158e1 (KIR3DL1, NKB1)

Catalog # / Size: 2163605 / 25 tests
2163610 / 100 tests

Clone: DX9

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

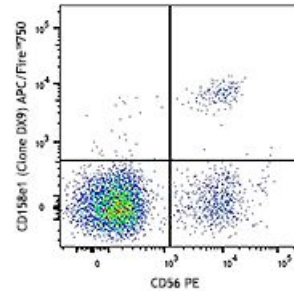
Immunogen: Human NK cell clone VL186-1.6

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC/Fire™ 750 under optimal conditions.

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 were stained with CD56 PE and CD158e1 (clone DX9) APC/Fire™ 750 (top) or mouse IgG1, κ APC/Fire™ 750 isotype control (bottom).

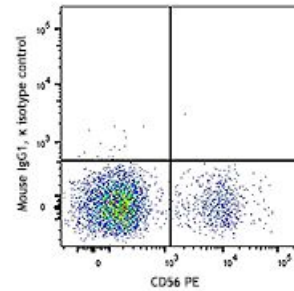
Applications:

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 5 µl per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood.

* APC/Fire™ 750 has a maximum excitation of 650 nm and a maximum emission of 787 nm.

Application Notes: The DX9 antibody reacts with the KIR (killer cell inhibitory receptor) designated NKB1 or KIR3DL1. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation¹ and restoring the NK cell cytotoxicity^{4,8}. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 312710).



**Application
References:**

1. Litwin V, et al. 1994. *J. Exp. Med.* 180:537. (IP)
 2. Gumperz J, et al. 1996. *J. Exp. Med.* 183:1817.
 3. Gardiner CM, et al. 2001. *J. Immunol.* 166:2992.
 4. Bakker ABH, et al. 1998. *J. Immunol.* 160:5239.
 5. Goodier M, et al. 2000. *J. Immunol.* 165:139.
 6. Kirwan SE and Burshtyn DN. 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:5006. (FC)
 7. Yawata M, et al. 2002. *Immunogenetics* 54:543.
 8. Valiante NM, et al. 1997. *Immunity* 7:739.
 9. Pascal V, et al. 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:1625. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 10. Lichterfeld M, et al. 2008. *J. Exp. Med.* 204:2813. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 11. Luetke-Eversloh M, et al. 2014. *PLoS Pathog.* 10:1004441. [PubMed](#)
 12. Purdy AK, et al. 2014. *J Immunol.* 193:4675. [PubMed](#)
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Description: CD158e1, also known as NKB1, is a 70 kD member of the immunoglobulin superfamily that is expressed on a subset of natural killer cells and T cells at varying levels among individuals. NKB1 is a type I membrane protein containing two immunoglobulin C2-type domains. The interaction of NKB1 with specific HLA-B antigens on a target cell (the HLA-Bw4 allele, 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 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. D'Andrea A, et al. 1995. *J. Immunol.* 155:2306.
3. Uhrburg M, et al. 1997. *Immunity* 7:753.
4. Gumperz JE, et al. 1996. *J. Exp. Med.* 183:1817.
5. Wagtmann N, et al. 1995. *Immunity* 3:801.