



Rabbit Anti-Human DNAJC25 Polyclonal Antibody (DPABH-13066)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Recombinant Protein, antigen sequence: NIKGKEYGEEERLYIIRKSMKMSKSQFDSLEDHQKETFLKRELWIKENYEVYKQEQEEEL KKKLANDPRWKRYRRWMKNEGPRLTFVDD
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Antigen affinity purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IHC, ICC-IF
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	40% glycerol and PBS (pH 7.2).
Preservative	0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at +4°C for short term storage. Long time storage is recommended at -20°C. Gently mix before use. Optimal concentrations and conditions for each application should be determined by the user.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

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.

Keywords

DNAJC25; DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C , member 25; bA16L21.2.1; dnaJ homolog subfamily C member 25; DnaJ-like protein;

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[548645](#)

UniProt ID

[Q9H1X3](#)
