

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human KIR3DL1 on transfected BaF/3 cells. When tested against a panel of transfectants, no cross-reactivity with KIR2DL1, 2DL2, 2DL3, 2DL4, 2DL5, 2DS1, 2DS2, 2DS4, 3DL2, or 3DS1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 177407
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human KIR3DL1 Accession # P43629
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human whole blood CD56 ⁺ natural killer cells
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

KIR3DL1 (3DL1, previously called NKB1 or NKAT3, designated CD158e) is a 70 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the killer cell Ig-like receptor (KIR) family. KIRs are expressed on CD56^{dim} NK cells and T cell subsets where they regulate effector functions in the innate immune system (1-3). KIRs are named for the number of Ig-like domains (2D or 3D) in the extracellular domain (ECD), and whether they have long or short (L, S) cytoplasmic tails. Like other inhibiting KIRs, KIR3DL1 has two ITIM domains within its long tail (2). The 319 amino acid (aa) ECD of KIR3DL1 shows 97% aa identity with an activating KIR, KIR3DS1, and the two segregate as alleles (3, 4). KIR3DL1 binds to HLA antigens. This includes HLA-A and -B molecules. Among the HLA-B variants, only the Bw4 epitope, which is present within only one third of all HLA-B alleles, is recognized by KIR3DL1 (4). An NK cell expressing KIR3DL1 is prevented from killing a cell expressing the Bw4 epitope on its surface. However, if the epitope is downregulated on the cell surface due to viral infection, the NK cell is released from inhibition and now kills the infected cell. KIR genes are highly polymorphic, and specific KIR3DL1 alleles vary in surface expression and activity. For example, the allele KIR3DL1*004 is associated with slow progression to AIDS in HIV infected individuals that also express Bw4 (6). Unlike most alleles that are surface-expressed, this allele is mainly retained within the cell (7). KIR3DL1/S1 is the only KIR receptor to have an ortholog in non-primates, including selected mouse strains in which it is also called KIRL1 (KIR-like 1). Although the ECD of human KIR3DL1 shares 40-48% aa identity with mouse, rat and bovine KIR3DL1, the transmembrane and cytoplasmic regions in the non-primate species show no obvious activating or inhibiting motifs (8, 9).

References:

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