

## Product datasheet for PH311725

### KIR2DS2 (NM\_012312) Human Mass Spec Standard

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Mass Spec Standards
Description:	KIR2DS2 MS Standard C13 and N15-labeled recombinant protein (NP_036444)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	RC211725
Predicted MW:	33.5 kDa
Protein Sequence:	>RC211725 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)  MSLTVVSMACVGFLLQGAWPHEGVHRKPSLLAHPGPLVKSEETVILQCWSDVRFEFLLHREGKYKDTL HLIGEHHDGVSKANFSIGPMMQDLAGTYRCYGSVTHSPYQLSAPSDPLDIVITGLYEKPSLSAQPGPTVL AGESVTLSCSSRSSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRFSAGPKVNGTFQADFPLGPATHTGGTYRCFGSFRDSPYEWS NSSDPLLVSVTGNPSNSWSPTEPSSKTGNPRHLHVLIGTSVVKIPFTILLFLLHRWCSNKKNAAVMDQ EPAGNRTVNSEDSDEQDHQEVSYA  TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Labeling Method:	Labeled with [U- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>6</sub> , <sup>15</sup> N <sub>4</sub> ]-L-Arginine and [U- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>6</sub> , <sup>15</sup> N <sub>2</sub> ]-L-Lysine
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3
Storage:	Store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Stable for 3 months from receipt of products under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_036444</a>
RefSeq Size:	1573
RefSeq ORF:	912
Synonyms:	183Act1; CD158b; CD158J; cl-49; KIR-2DS2; KIR2DL1; NKAT-5; NKAT5
Locus ID:	100132285



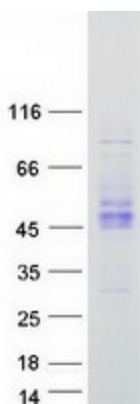
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UniProt ID: [P43631](#), [K7R1S5](#)

Cytogenetics: 19q13.4

**Summary:** 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. This gene represents a haplotype-specific family member that encodes a protein with a short cytoplasmic tail. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified KIR2DS2 protein (Cat# [TP311725]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with KIR2DS2 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC211725]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).