

Product datasheet for **RG212212**

KIR2DS5 (NM_014513) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	KIR2DS5 (NM_014513) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	KIR2DS5
Synonyms:	CD158G; NKAT9
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	>RG212212 representing NM_014513 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGTTGTCATGGTCATCAGCATGGCGTGTGTTGCGTTCTTCTTGCTGCAGGGGGCCTGGCCACATGAGG
GATTCCGCAGAAAACCTTCCCTCCTGGCCACCCAGGTCCCTGGTGAAATCAGAAGAGACAGTCATCCT
GCAATGTTGGTCAGATGTCATGTTTGGCACTTCTTCTGCACAGAGAGGGGACGTTTAACCACACTTTG
CGCCTCATTGGAGAGCACATTGATGGGGTCTCCAAGGCAACTTCTCCATCGTTCGATGACACAAGACC
TGGCAGGGACCTACAGATGCTACGGTTCGTTACTCACTCCCCATCAGTTGTCAGCGCCAGTGACCC
TCTGGACATCGTGATCACAGGTCTATATGAGAAACCTTCTCTCCAGCCAGCCGGGCCACCGTTCTG
GCAGGAGAGAGCGTGACCTTGTCTGCAGCTCCCGGAGCTCCTATGACATGTACCATCTATCCAGGGAAG
GGGAGGCCATGAACGTAGGCTCCCTGCAGGGCCCAAGGTCAACAGAACATTCCAGGCCGACTCTCCTCT
GGACCCTGCCACCCACGGAGGGGCTACAGATGCTTCGGCTCTTCCGTGACTCTCCATACGAGTGGTCA
AAGTCAAGTGACCCACTGCTTGTCTGTACAGGAACTCTTCAAAATAGTTGGCCTTCAACCACTGAAC
CAAGCTCCGAAACCGTAACCCAGACACCTACACGTTCTGATTGGGACCTCAGTGGTCAAACCTCCCTT
CACCATCTCCTCTTCTTCTCCTTTCATCGCTGGTGTCTCAACAAAAAATGCATCTGTAATGGACCA
GGCCTCGGGGAACAGAACAGTGAACAGGGAGGATTCTGATGAACAGGACCATCAGGAGGTGCATACG
CA

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RG212212 representing NM_014513
 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MLLMVISMACVAFFLLQGAWPHEGFRRKPSLLAHPGPLVKSEETVILQCWSDVMFEHLLHREGTFNHTL
 RLIGEHIDGVSKGNFSIGRMTQDLAGTYRCYGSVTHSPYQLSAPSDPLDIVITGLYEKPSLPAQPGPTVL
 AGESVTLSCSSRSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRLPAGPKVNRFTFQADSPLDPATHGGAYRCFGSFRDSPYEWS
 KSSDPLLVSVTGNSSNSWPSPTEPSSETGNPRHLHVLIGTSVVKLPFTILLFLLHRWCNSNKKNASVMDQ
 GPAGNRTVNREDSDEQDHQEVSYA

TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

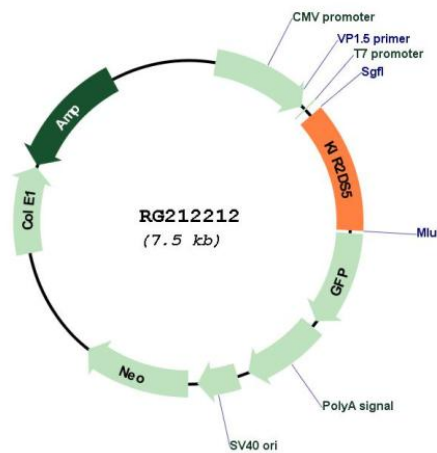
Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_014513

ORF Size: 912 bp

OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	NM_014513.1 , NP_055328.1
RefSeq Size:	1457 bp
RefSeq ORF:	915 bp
Locus ID:	3810
UniProt ID:	Q14953
Cytogenetics:	19q13.4
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Antigen processing and presentation, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
Gene 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]