

## Product datasheet for SA6034

### CD158b / KIR2DL3 Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	CD158b / KIR2DL3 human protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MEGVHRKPSL LAHPGPLVKS EETVILQCWS DVRFQHLLH REGKFKDTLH LIGEHHDGIS KANFSIGPMM QDLAGTYRCY GSVTHSPYQL SAPSDPLDIV ITGLYEKPSL SAQPGPTVLA GESVTLSCSS RSYDMMYHLS REGEAHERRF SAGPKVNGTF QADFPPLGPAT HGGTYRCFGS FRDSPYEWSN SSDPLLVSVT GN
Predicted MW:	22.2 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5)
Preparation:	Liquid protein
Protein Description:	An inhibitory Killer Cell Ig-like Receptor(KIR, previously called p58 KIR, cl-6, NKAT2 or KIR-K7), which recognizes class I MHC molecules (HLA-Cw1, -Cw3, -Cw7, and Cw8). The protein coding region of the extracellular domain of KIR2DL3 (amino acid 1-202) was cloned into an E. coli expression vector. The extracellular domain of KIR2DL3 protein was purified by FPLC gel-filtration chromatography, after refolding of the isolated inclusion bodies in a redox buffer.
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C for up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_056952</a>
Locus ID:	3804
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P43628</a>
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Synonyms:	KIRCL23



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**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]

**Protein Families:**

Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Antigen processing and presentation, Graft-versus-host disease, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity

**Product images:**