

## Product datasheet for **SC304783**

### KIR2DL5A (NM\_020535) Human Untagged Clone

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids  
**Product Name:** KIR2DL5A (NM\_020535) Human Untagged Clone  
**Tag:** Tag Free  
**Symbol:** KIR2DL5A  
**Synonyms:** CD158F; KIR2DL5; KIR2DL5.1; KIR2DL5.3  
**Mammalian Cell Selection:** None  
**Vector:** pCMV6-XL5  
**E. coli Selection:** Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

**Fully Sequenced ORF:** >OriGene sequence for NM\_020535 edited  
 GAATTCAGCACCATGTCGCTCATGGTCATCAGCATGGCGTGTGGTTCCTTCTGCT  
 GCAGGGGGCCTGGACACATGAGGGTGGTCAGGACAAGCCCTTGCTGTCTGCCTGGCCG  
 CGCTGTGGTGCCTCGAGGAGACATGTGACTCTTCTGTGTCGCTCTCGTCTTGGGTTTAC  
 CATCTTCAGTCTGTACAAGAAGATGGGGTGCCTGTCCCTGAGCTCTACAACAAAATATT  
 CTGGAAGAGCATCCTCATGGGCCCTGTGACCCCTGCACACGCAGGGACCTACAGATGTCG  
 GGGTTCACACCCACGCTCCCCATTGAGTGGTCAGCACCAGCAACCCCTGGTGATCGT  
 GGTACAGGTCTATTTGGGAAACCTTCACTCTCAGCCAGCCGGGCCACGGTTCGCAC  
 AGGAGAGAACGTGACCTTGTCTGCAGCTCCAGGAGCTCATTTGACATGTACCATCTATC  
 CAGGGAGGGGAGGGCCCATGAACCTAGGCTCCCTGCAGTGCACGCTCAATGGAACATT  
 CCAGGCTGACTTTCCTCTGGGCCCTGCCACCCACGGAGGGACCTACACATGCTTCGGCTC  
 TCTCCATGACTCACCCATGAGTGGTCAGACCCGAGTGACCCACTGCTTGTTCGTGAC  
 AGGAAACTCTTCAAGTAGTTCATCTTCACCCACTGAACCAAGCTCCAAAACCTGGTATCCG  
 CAGACACCTGCACATTCTGATTGGGACCTCAGTGGCTATCATCCTCTTTCATCATCCTCTT  
 CTCTTTCTCCTTATTGCTGCTGCTCCAACAAAAGAATGCTGCTGTAATGGACCAAGA  
 GCCTGCCGGGGACAGAACAGTGAACAGGGAGGACTCTGATGATCAAGACCCTCAGGAGGT  
 GACATATGCACAGTTGGATCACTGCGTTTTACACAGACAAAAATCACTCCCCTTCTCA  
 GAGGCCAAGACACCTCCAACAGATACCACCATGTACATGGAACCTCCAATGCTAAGCC  
 AAGATCATTGTCTCCTGCCATAAAGCACCACAGTCAGGCCTTGAGGGGATCTTAGGGA  
 GACAACAGCCCTGTCTCAAAACCCGGTGTAGCTCCCATGTACCAGCAGCTGGAATCTG  
 ATCTAGA

**Restriction Sites:** Please inquire  
**ACCN:** NM\_020535



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<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
<b>OTI Annotation:</b>	The open reading frame of this TrueClone was fully sequenced and found to be a perfect match to the protein associated to this reference.
<b>Components:</b>	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).
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.</li><li>2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.</li><li>3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.</li><li>4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.</li><li>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.</li></ol>
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NM_020535.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_065396.1</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	1596 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	1128 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	57292
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q8N109</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	19p13.3
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Antigen processing and presentation, Graft-versus-host disease, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	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]