

Product datasheet for SC334440

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

KIR2DS2 (NM_001291696) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: KIR2DS2 (NM_001291696) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: KIR2DS2

Synonyms: 183Actl; CD158b; CD158J; cl-49; KIR-2DS2; KIR2DL1; NKAT-5; NKAT5

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector:pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)E. coli Selection:Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM_001291696, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

more nucleotides

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM 001291696

OTI Disclaimer: 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).

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).





Cytogenetics:

Reconstitution Method:

- 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: <u>NM 001291696.1</u>, <u>NP 001278625.1</u>

19q13.4

RefSeq Size:1273 bpRefSeq ORF:615 bp

 Locus ID:
 100132285

 UniProt ID:
 P43631

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. 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] Transcript Variant: This variant (3) lacks an alternate in-frame exon in the 5' coding region, compared to variant 1, resulting in an isoform (c, also known as nkat5-delta-lg1) that is shorter than isoform a.