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Product datasheet for SC335452

KIR2DS2 (NM_001291695) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	KIR2DS2 (NM_001291695) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	KIR2DS2
Synonyms:	183ActI; 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:	>SC335452 representing NM_001291695. Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s) GCTCGTTTAGTGAACCGTCAGAATTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTG GATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCCGCCGCGATCGCC ATGTCGCTCATGGTCGTCAGCATGGCGTGTGTTGGGTTCTTCTTGCTGCAGGGGGCCTGGCCACATGAG GGAGTCCACAGAAAACCTTCCCTCCTGGCCCACCCAGGTCCCCTGGTGAAATCAGAAGAGACAGTCATC CTGCAATGTTGGTCAGATGTCAGGTTTGAGCACTTCCTTCTGCACAGAGAGGGGAAGTATAAGGACACT TTGCACCTCATTGGAGAGCACCATGATGGGGTCTCCAAGGCCAACTTCTCCATCGGTCCCATGATGCAA GACCTTGCAGGGACCTACAGATGCTACGGTTCTGTTACTCACTCCCCCTATCAGTTGTCAGCTCCCAGT GACCCTCTGGACATCGTCATCACAGGTCTATATGAGAAACCTTCTCTCTCAGCCCAGCCGGGCCCCACG GTTTTGGCAGGAGAGAGCGTGACCTTGTCCTGCAGCTCCCGGAGCTCCTATGACATGTACCATCTATCC AGGGAGGGGGAGGCCCATGAACGTAGGTTCTCTGCAGGGCCCAAGGTCAACGGAACATTCCAGGCCGAC TTTCCTCTGGGCCCTGCCACCCACGGAGGAACCTACAGATGCTTCGGCTCTTTCCGTGACTCTCCCTAT GAGTGGTCAAACTCGAGTGACCCACTGCTTGTTTCTGTCACAGGAAACCCTTCAAATAGTTGGCCTTCA CCCACTGAACCAAGCTCCAAAACCGGTAACCCCAGACACCTGCATGTTCTGATTGGGACCTCAGTGGTC AAAATCCCTTTCACCATCCTCCTCTTCTTTCTCCTTCATCGCTGGTGCTCCAACAAAAAAAATGCTGCT GTAATGGACCAAGAGCCTGCAGGGAACAGAACAGTGAACAGCGAGAGAGAAATCACTCGCCCTTCTGAG AGGCCCAAGACACCCCCAACAGATACCAGCATGTACATAGAACTTCCAAATGCTGAGCCCAGATCCAAA GTTGTCTTCTGTCCACGAGCACCACAGTCAGGCCTTGAGGGGATCTTCTAG ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGAT TACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAAACGGCCGGC
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
ACCN:	NM_001291695
Insert Size:	1017 bp

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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).
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:	NM_001291695.1
RefSeq Size:	1507 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1017 bp
Locus ID:	100132285
UniProt ID:	P43631
Cytogenetics:	19q13.4
MW:	37.3 kDa
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 (2) uses an alternate splice site in its 3' terminal exon, and it thus differs in the 3' coding region, compared to variant 1. The encoded isoform (b) has a distinct C-terminus and is longer than isoform a.