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

Product datasheet for TP311725

KIR2DS2 (NM_012312) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 2 (KIR2DS2), 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>Peptide sequence encoded by RC211725 Blue=ORF Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s) MSLTVVSMACVGFFLLQGAWPHEGVHRKPSLLAHPGPLVKSEETVILQCWSDVRFEHFLLHREGKYKDT LHLIGEHHDGVSKANFSIGPMMQDLAGTYRCYGSVTHSPYQLSAPSDPLDIVITGLYEKPSLSAQPGPT VLAGESVTLSCSSRSSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRFSAGPKVNGTFQADFPLGPATHGGTYRCFGSFRDSPY EWSNSSDPLLVSVTGNPSNSWPSPTEPSSKTGNPRHLHVLIGTSVVKIPFTILLFFLLHRWCSNKKNAA VMDQEPAGNRTVNSEDSDEQDHQEVSYA TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV Recombinant protein using RC211725 also available, TP311725M
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	31.5 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_036444

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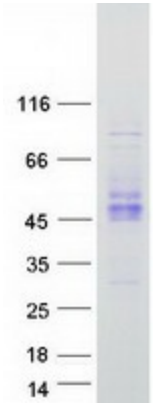
Locus ID:	100132285
UniProt ID:	P43631
RefSeq Size:	1573
Cytogenetics:	19q13.4
RefSeq ORF:	912
Synonyms:	183ActI; CD158b; CD158J; cl-49; KIR-2DS2; KIR2DL1; NKAT-5; NKAT5
Summary:	Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets 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]

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified KIR2DS2 protein (Cat# TP311725). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with KIR2DS2 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC211725]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).