

Product datasheet for **TP726996**

CD94 (KLRD1) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human Natural Killer Cells Antigen CD94/CD94 (N-6His)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ser34-Ile179
Tag:	N-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Human Natural Killer Cells Antigen CD94 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser34-Ile179 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	3824
UniProt ID:	Q13241
Synonyms:	Natural killer cells antigen CD94; KP43; Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily D member 1; NK cell receptor; CD94; KLRD1
Summary:	CD94 (Cluster of Differentiation 94), also known as killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily D member 1 (KLRD1), is expressed on the surface of natural killer cells in the innate immune system. CD94 Plays a role as a receptor for the recognition of MHC class I HLA-E molecules by NK cells and some cytotoxic T-cells. CD94 Can form disulfide-bonded heterodimer with NKG2 family members. The CD94/NKG2 complex, on the surface of natural killer cells interacts with Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA)-E on target cells. Natural killer (NK) cells are a distinct lineage of lymphocytes that mediate cytotoxic activity and secrete cytokines upon immune stimulation. Several genes of the C-type lectin superfamily, including members of the NKG2 family, are expressed by NK cells and may be involved in the regulation of NK cell function. KLRD1 (CD94) is an antigen preferentially expressed on NK cells and is classified as a type II membrane protein because it has an external C terminus.


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Protein Families: Transmembrane

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