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 TP762668

KIR2DL1 (NM_014218) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1 (KIR2DL1), 25Val-240Asn
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding the region(25Val-240Asn) of KIR2DL1
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	23.6 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, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol
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 after receiving vials.
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_055033
Locus ID:	3802
UniProt ID:	P43626, Q6H2H3, Q6H2H2
RefSeq Size:	1593
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
RefSeq ORF:	1044
Synonyms:	CD158A; KIR-K64; KIR2DL3; KIR221; NKAT; NKAT-1; NKAT1; p58.1

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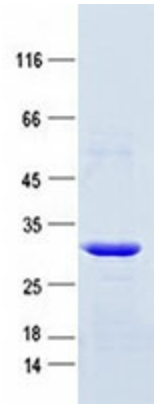
Summary: Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly homologous and they are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Transmembrane

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

Product images:



Purified recombinant protein KIR2DL1 was analyzed by SDS-PAGE gel and Coomossie Blue Staining.

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