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Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human KIR2DS3 (Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 3)

Cat. No.: **MP0286J**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 33.5 kDa Human KIR2DS3 membrane protein expressed in HEK293T. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species
Human

Target Protein
KIR2DS3

Protein Length
Full-length

Protein Class
Transmembrane

Molecular Weight
33.5 kDa

TMD
1

Sequence
MSLMVISMACVGFFWLQGAWPHEGFRRKPSLLAHPGRLVKSEETVILQCWSDVMFEHFLLHREGTFNDTL
RLIGEHIDGVSKANFSIGRMRQDLAGTYRCYGSVPHSPYQFSAPSDPLDIVITGLYEKPSLSAQPGPTVL
AGESVTLSCSSWSSYDMYHLSTEGEAHERRFSAGPKVNGTFQADFPLGPATQGGTYRCFGSFHDSPYEWS
KSSDPLLVSVTGNPSNSWPSPTEPSSKTGNPRHLHVLIGTSVVKLPFTILLFFLLHRWCSDKKNASVMDQ
GPAGNRTVNREDSDEQDHQEVSYA

Product Description

Expression Systems
HEK293T

Tag
C-Myc/DDK

Form

Liquid

Purification

Anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps

Purity

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target

Target Protein

KIR2DS3

Full Name

Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 3

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

NKAT7; MHC class I NK cell receptor; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 3; natural killer cell inhibitory receptor; natural killer-associated transcript 7

Gene ID

3808

UniProt ID

Q14952

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