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Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human KIR2DS1 (Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 1) Full Length

Cat. No.: **MPC2058K**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 33.6 kDa Human KIR2DS1 membrane protein expressed in HEK293. 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
KIR2DS1

Protein Length
Full length

Protein Class
Receptor

Molecular Weight
33.6 kDa

TMD
1

Sequence
MSLTVVSMACVGFFLLQGAWPHEGVHRKPSLLAHPGRLVKSEETVILQCW
SDVMFEHFLLHREGMFNDTLRLIGEHHDGVSKANFSISRMKQDLAGTYRC
YGSVTHSPYQLSAPSDPLDIVIIGLYEKPSLSAQPGPTVLAGENVTLSCS
SRSSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRLPAGTKVNGTFQANFPLGPATHGGTYRCFG
SFRDSPYEWSKSSDPLLVSVTGNPSNSWPSPTEPSSETGNPRHLHVLIGT
SVVKIPFTILLFFLLHRWCSDKKNAAVMDQEPAGNRTVNSEDSDEQDHQE
VSYA

Product Description

Expression Systems
HEK293

Tag
Based on specific requirements

Protein Format

Detergent or based on specific requirements

Form

Liquid

Storage

Aliquot and store at -20°C or lower. For long term storage, we recommend to store at -72°C or lower. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Target

Target Protein

KIR2DS1

Full Name

Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 1

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

KIR2DS1; p50.1; CD158H; CD158a; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS1; CD158 antigen-like family member H; MHC class I NK cell receptor Eb6 ActI; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor KIRDS1; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 1; killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor; Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 1

Gene ID

3806

UniProt ID

Q14954