

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human KIR2DS5 (Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 5) Full Length

Cat. No.: **MPC2999K**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a made-to-order Human KIR2DS5 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

KIR2DS5

Protein Length

Full length

Protein Class

Receptor

TMD

1

Sequence

MSLMVISMACVAFFLLQGAWPHEGFRRKPSLLAHPGPLVKSEETVILQCW
SDVMFEHFLLHREGTFNHTLRLIGEHDGVSKGNFSIGRMTQDLAGTYRC
YGSVTHSPYQLSAPSDPLDIVITGLYEKPSLSAQPGPTVLAGESVTLSCS
SRSSYDMYHLSREGEAHERRLPAGPKVNRTFQADFPDLPATHGGTYRCFG
SFRDSPYEWKSSDPLLVSVTGNSSNSWSPSTEPSSSETGNPRHLHVLIGT
SVVKLPFTILLFFLLHRWCSNKKNASVMDQGPAGNRTVNREDSDEQDHQE
VSYA

Product Description

Expression Systems

HEK293

Tag

Based on specific requirements

Protein Format

Detergent or based on specific requirements (Detergent, Liposome, Nanodisc, Polymer, VLP)

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**

KIR2DS5

Full Name

Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 5

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

KIR2DS5; NKAT9; CD158G; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DS5; CD158 antigen-like family member G; NKAT-9; killer Ig receptor; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 5; natural killer cell inhibitory receptor; natural killer-associated transcript 9; Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 5

Gene ID

[3810](#)

UniProt ID

[Q14953](#)