

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human KIR3DL2 (Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2) Expressed *in vitro* *E.coli* expression system, Full Length of Mature Protein

Cat. No.: **MPX3905K**

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

This product is a Human KIR3DL2 membrane protein expressed *in vitro* *E.coli* expression system. 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

KIR3DL2

Protein Length

Full Length of Mature Protein

Protein Class

Receptor

TMD

1

Sequence

LMGGQDKPFLSARPSTVVPRGGHVALQCHYRRGFNNFMLYKEDRSHVPIFHGRIFQESFIMGPVTPAHAGTYRCRGSRPHTLTGV

Product Description

Expression Systems

in vitro *E.coli* expression system

Tag

10xHis tag at the N-terminus

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

Liquid or Lyophilized powder

Buffer

Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0

Storage

Aliquot and store at -20°C or lower. For long term storage, we recommend to store at -70°C or lower. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Target**Target Protein**

KIR3DL2

Full Name

Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2

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. This gene is one of the "framework" loci that is present on all haplotypes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.

Alternative Names

KIR3DL2; 3DL2; p140; NKAT4; CD158K; NKAT-4; NKAT4B; KIR-3DL2; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL2; CD158 antigen-like family member K; KIR antigen 3DL2; MHC class I NK cell receptor; killer Ig receptor; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL2; killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, three domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 2; killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor; natural killer-associated transcript 4; p70 NK receptor CL-5; p70 killer cell inhibitory receptor; p70 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-5; Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 2

Gene ID

[3812](#)

UniProt ID

[P43630](#)