

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human KIR2DS1 (Killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, two Ig domains and short cytoplasmic tail 1) Expressed in *E.coli* with 6xHis tag at the N-terminus for Antibody Discovery, Partial (22-245aa)

Cat. No.: **MPX4565K**

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

This product is a 28.8kDa Human KIR2DS1 membrane protein expressed in *E.coli*. 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

Partial (22-245aa)

Protein Class

Receptor

Molecular Weight

28.8kDa

TMD

1

Sequence

HEGVHRKPSLLAHPGRLVKSEETVILQCWSDVMFEHFLLHREGMFNDTLRLIGEHHDGVSKANFSISRMRQDLAGTYRCYGSVTHS

Product Description

Expression Systems

E.coli

Tag

6xHis tag at the N-terminus

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

Liquid or Lyophilized powder

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Buffer

Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

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**

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 Act1; 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](#)