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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

KIR3DL2 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P10060

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human KIR3DL2 (P43630-1, Leu22-Leu339) partial recombinant protein with His-Avi tag at C-terminus expressed in HEK293 cells.

Sequence: Leu22-Leu339

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 37.9

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system

Purity: > 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE;> 95% as determined by HPLC

Endotoxin Level: < 1 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Recommend Usage: Biological Activity
ELISA
SEC-HPLC
Tris-Bis PAGE
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4 (5% trehalose).

Storage Instruction: After reconstitution with deionized water to a final concentration more than 100 ug/ml, store at 4°C for 1 week. For long term storage, store at -80°C for 1 year.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 3812

Gene Symbol: KIR3DL2

Gene Alias: CD158K, MGC125321, NKAT4, NKAT4B, p140

Gene Summary: iller 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. [provided by RefSeq]