

Recombinant Human KIR2DL4/CD158D Protein (His Tag)



Catalog Number:PKSH032675

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

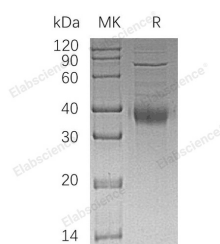
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 2DL4;CD158 Antigen-Like Family Member D;G9P;Killer Cell Inhibitory Receptor 103AS;KIR-103AS;MHC Class I NK Cell Receptor KIR103AS;CD158d;KIR2DL4;CD158D;KIR103AS |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Trp22-His242 |
| Accession | ADY38409.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 25.3 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 30-40 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed man |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL4(KIR2DL4) is a Single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.It belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. KIR2DL4 is expressed in all NK cells and some T cells. KIR2DL4 activates the cytotoxicity of NK cells, despite the presence of an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif (ITIM) in its cytoplasmic tail. The ITIM was not necessary for activation of lysis by KIR2DL4. The activation signal of KIR2DL4 was sensitive to inhibition by another ITIM-containing receptor. The activation-deficient mutant of KIR2DL4 inhibited the signal delivered by the activating receptor CD16.

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