Recombinant Human KIR2DL1/CD158a Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030712

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

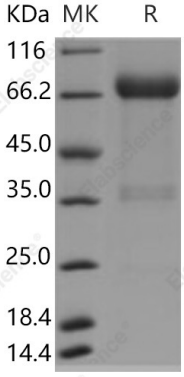
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human KIR2DL1/CD158a protein Met 1-His 245, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	51.7 kDa
Observed MW	70 kDa
Accession	NP_055033.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL1 or KIR2DL1 is an inhibitory natural Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor with two extracellular immunoglobulin domains. KIR2DL1 is a member of the Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor family whose members are classified by the number of the extracellular immunoglobulin domains and the length of the cytoplasm domain. KIR2DL1 is a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. KIR2DL1 down-regulates the cytotoxicity of NK cells upon recognition of specific class I major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules on target cells. It has been reported that the KIR2DL1 bound to its class I MHC ligand; HLA-Cw4. The KIR2DL1-HLA-Cw4 interface exhibits charge and shape complementarity. Specificity is mediated by a pocket in KIR2DL1 that hosts the Lys80 residue of HLA-Cw4. Many residues conserved in HLA-C and in KIR2DL receptors make different interactions in KIR2DL1-HLA-Cw4 and in a previously reported KIR2DL2-HLA-Cw3 complex. A dimeric aggregate of KIR-HLA-C complexes was observed in one KIR2DL1-HLA-Cw4 crystal.

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