9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
San Diego, CA 92191
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KIR2DL3 Human

Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor, 2Domains Long Cytoplasmic Tail 3 Human Recombinant
RCP1162

Product Overview

Name	KIR2DL3 Human
Description	
Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor, 2 Domains Long Cytoplasmic Tail 3 Human Recombinant	
Accession (Primary)	P43628
Synonyms	
Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 2DL3, MHC class I NK cell receptor, Natural killer-associated transcript 2, NKAT-2, NKAT2a, NKAT2b, p58 natural killer cell receptor clone CL-6, p58 NK receptor, p58.2 MHC class-I-specific NK receptor, Killer inhibitory receptor cl 2-3, KIR-023GB, CD158 antigen-like family member B2, CD158b2 antigen, KIR2DL3, CD158B2, KIRCL23, NKAT2, p58, NKAT, GL183, CD158b, KIR-K7b, KIR-K7c, MGC129943.	
Introduction	
Killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs), are a family of cell surface glycoproteins found on Natural Killer (NK) Cells, which are important cells of the immune system. They control the killing function of these cells by interacting with MHC class I molecules, which are expressed on all cell types. This interaction allows them to identify virally infected cells or tumor cells that have a distinctive low level of Class I MHC on their surface. The majority of KIRs are inhibitory, which means that their recognition of MHC suppresses the cytotoxic activity of their NK cell. Only a limited number of KIRs have the capacity to activate cells. The KIR genes are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). KIR molecules are extremely polymorphic, meaning their gene sequences differ significantly between individuals, so that different individuals have different arrays/repertoires of KIR genes. The KIR proteins are categorized 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). Whereas 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. KIR2DL3 is an inhibitory Killer Cell Ig-like Receptor (KIR, previously called p58 KIR, cl-6, NKAT2 or KIR-K7), which recognizes class I MHC molecules (HLA-Cw1, -Cw3, -Cw7, and Cw8). KIR2DL3 inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.	
Source	
Escherichia Coli.	
Physical Appearance	

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Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Formulation

The protein (1mg/ml) contains 25mM Tris-HCl (pH-7.5).

Stability

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Amino acid sequence

MEGVHRKPSL LAHPGPLVKS EETVILQCWS DVRFQHFLLH REGKFKDTLH LIGEHHDGIS KANFSIGPMM QDLAGTYRCY GSVTHSPYQL SAPSDPLDIV ITGLYEKPSL SAQPGPTVLA GESVTLSCSS RSSYDMYHLS REGEAHERRF SAGPKVNGTF QADFPLGPAT HGGTYRCFGS FRDSPYEWSN SSDPLLVSVT GN.

Precautions

KIR2DL3 Human is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (P43628)