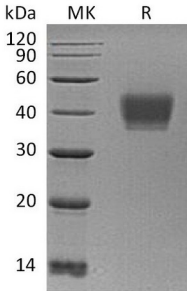
Product Name: Recombinant Human KIR2DL3 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1048

Summary

Name	KIR2DL3/NKAT2/CD158b2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-like Receptor 2DL3 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding His22-His245 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P43628
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	25.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 2DL3; CD158 Antigen-Like Family Member B2; KIR-023GB; Killer Inhibitory Receptor cl 2-3; MHC Class I NK Cell Receptor; NKAT2a; NKAT2b; Natural Killer-Associated Transcript 2; NKAT-2; p58 Natural Killer Cell Receptor Clone CL-6; p58 NK Receptor CL-6; p58.2 MHC Class-I-Specific NK Receptor; CD158b2; KIR2DL3; CD158B2; KIRCL23; NKAT2
Background	Killer-Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptors (KIRs) are important cells of the immune system. KIRs are a family of Natural Killer (NK) Cells surface glycoproteins. KIRs control the killing function of these cells by interacting with MHC class I molecules. This interaction allows KIRs to identify virally infected cells or tumor cells by the distinctive low level of Class I MHC on their surface. The majority of KIRs are inhibitory, their recognition of MHC suppresses the cytotoxic activity of their NK cell. Only a limited number of KIRs have the capacity to activate cells. KIR2DL3 is an inhibitory Killer Cell Ig-like Receptor. KIR2DL3 recognizes class I MHC molecules (HLA-Cw1, -Cw3, -Cw7, and Cw8). KIR2DL3 inhibits the activity of NK cells thus preventing cell lysis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.