

Datasheet for ABIN3376625

Human KIR2DS1 cDNA Clone in Mammalian Expression Vector

Overview

Quantity:	10 µg
Gene:	KIR2DS1
Species:	Human
Insert:	cDNA
Vector:	Mammalian Expression Vector
Application:	Protein Expression (PEXP)

Product Details

Purpose:	Untagged full-length cDNA clone from Human KIR2DS1 is ideal for over-expression of native protein for functional studies.
Brand:	TrueClones®
Insert Length:	900 bp
Vector Backbone:	pCMV6-Neo
Promoter:	Enhanced CMV Promoter, T7 Promoter
Selectable Marker:	Neomycin
Bacterial Resistance:	Ampicillin
Expression Type:	Transient, Stable
Characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These cDNA clones are isolated from full-length cDNA libraries and usually contain the coding sequence as well as the untranslated regions (UTRs) of the mRNA transcript appropriate to the library from which they were isolated. • These cDNA clones are ideal for over-expression of native proteins for functional studies. Provided as 10 µg transfection-ready plasmids. • Every lot of primer is tested to provide clean sequencing of cDNA clones.
Purification:	The DNAs were purified using PowerPrep HP Plasmid isolation kits for transfection ready

Order at www.genomics-online.com

USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com

Product Details

plasmids.

Sequencing Primer: VP1.5 (forward) 5'GGACTTTCCAAAATGTTCG 3', XL39 (reverse) 5'ATTAGGACAAGGCTGGTGGG 3'

Components:

- The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as dried plasmid DNA.
- The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.

Target Details

Gene: KIR2DS1

Alternative Name: KIR2DS1 ([KIR2DS1 Products](#))

Background: Killer 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

NCBI Accession: [NM_014512](#), [NP_055327](#)

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Storage: RT, -20 °C

Storage Comment: The lyophilized plasmid is stable for up to one year when stored at ambient temperature.

Order at www.genomics-online.com

USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com

Handling

Following dissolution in 100 µL dH₂O, store at -20 °C. Lyophilized primers are stable for up to one year when stored at ambient temperature. Following dissolution in 10 µL dH₂O, store at -20 °C.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

Product cited in: Sakurai, Utsumi: "Posttranslational N-myristoylation is required for the anti-apoptotic activity of human tGelsolin, the C-terminal caspase cleavage product of human gelsolin." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 281, Issue 20, pp. 14288-95, (2006) ([PubMed](#)).