Datasheet for ABIN5440418

Human KIR2DS1 ORF Clone in Mammalian Expression Vector (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)

Overview

Quantity:	10 µg
Gene:	KIR2DS1
Species:	Human
Fusion tag:	Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag
Insert:	ORF
Vector:	Mammalian Expression Vector
Application:	Protein Expression (PExp)

Product Details

Purpose:	Mammalian Vector with ORF clone of Human killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 1 (KIR2DS1)
Brand:	TrueORF
Insert Length:	915 bp
Vector Backbone:	pCMV6-Entry
Promoter:	CMV Promoter
Bacterial Resistance:	Kanamycin
Expression Type:	Transient
Specificity:	Restriction Site: SgfI-MluI
Sequencing Primer:	VP1.5 (forward) 5'GGACTTTCCAAAATGTCG 3', XL39 (reverse) 5'ATTAGGACAAGGCTGGTGGG 3'
Grade:	End-sequenced
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified, transfection-ready dried plasmid DNA, and

Product Details

	shipped with 2 vector sequencing primers.

Target Details

Gene:	KIR2DS1
Alternative Name:	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, short cytoplasmic tail, 1 (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.
NCBI Accession:	NM_014512, NP_055327

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C

Publications

Product cited in:	Johnson, Drugan, Miller, Evans: "38" in: , Vol. 1363, Issue Nucleic acids research, pp. 28-39, (1991)