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## Datasheet for ABIN5444422

Human KIR2DS3 ORF Clone in Mammalian Expression Vector (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)

#### Overview

| Quantity:             | 10 µg   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Gene:                 | KIR2DS3   |
| 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, 3 (KIR2DS3) |
| Brand:                | TrueORF   |
| Insert Length:        | 915 bp  |
| Vector Backbone:      | pCMV6-Entry   |
| Promoter:             | CMV Promoter  |
| Bacterial Resistance: | Kanamycin   |
| Expression Type:      | Transient   |
| Specificity:          | Restriction Site: Sgfl-Mlul   |
| Sequencing Primer:    | VP1.5 (forward) 5'GGACTTTCCAAAATGTCG 3', XL39 (reverse) 5'ATTAGGACAAGGCTGGTGGG<br>3'  |
| Grade:                | End-sequenced   |
| Components:           | The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified, transfection-ready dried plasmid DNA, and  |
|                       |   |

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shipped with 2 vector sequencing primers.

## Target Details

| Gene:           | KIR2DS3  |
|-----------------|--|
| Abstract:       | KIR2DS3 Products   |
| Background:     | Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by<br>natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly<br>homologous and they are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte<br>receptor complex (LRC). The gene content of the KIR gene cluster varies among haplotypes,<br>although several 'framework' genes are found in all haplotypes (KIR3DL3, KIR3DP1, KIR3DL4,<br>KIR3DL2). The KIR proteins are classified by the number of extracellular immunoglobulin<br>domains (2D or 3D) and by whether they have a long (L) or short (S) cytoplasmic domain. KIR<br>proteins with the long cytoplasmic domain transduce inhibitory signals upon ligand binding via<br>an immune tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM), while KIR proteins with the short cytoplasmic<br>domain lack the ITIM motif and instead associate with the TYRO protein tyrosine kinase binding<br>protein to transduce activating signals. The ligands for several KIR proteins are subsets of HLA<br>class I molecules, thus, KIR proteins are thought to play an important role in regulation of the<br>immune response. |
| NCBI Accession: | NM_012313, NP_036445   |

### 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, (<br>1991) |