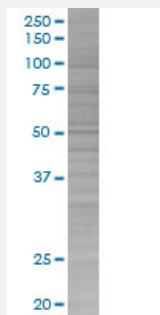


KIR2DL1 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00003802-T01

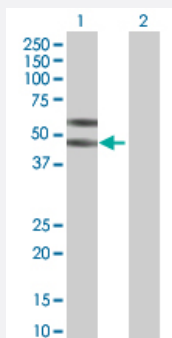
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

KIR2DL1 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: KIR2DL1 transfected lysate (41.4 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line 293T

Plasmid pCMV-KIR2DL1 full-length

Host Human

Theoretical MW (kDa) 41.4

Quality Control Testing Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-KIR2DL1 antibody ([H00003802-B01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
KIR2DL1 transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: KIR2DL1 transfected lysate (41.4 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — KIR2DL1

Entrez GeneID	3802
GeneBank Accession#	BC069344.1
Protein Accession#	-
Gene Name	KIR2DL1
Gene Alias	CD158A, KIR-K64, KIR221, NKAT, NKAT1, p58.1
Gene Description	killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1
Omim ID	604936
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	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]
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Other Designations	killer inhibitory receptor 2-2-1 natural killer-associated transcript 1 p58 NK cell inhibitory receptor NKR-K6 p58 killer cell inhibitory receptor KIR-K64 p58 natural killer cell receptor
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Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Angina Pectoris](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hematologic Neoplasms](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)

- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Ischemic Attack](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Diseases](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Peripheral Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Stroke](#)

- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)
- [Vasculitis](#)