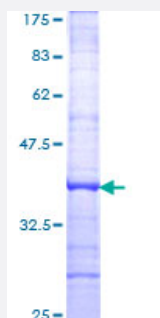


KIR2DL4 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00003805-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human KIR2DL4 partial ORF (NP_002246, 32 a.a. - 126 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	FCSAWPSAVVPQGGHVTLRCHYRRGFNIFTLYKKGVPVPELYNRIFWNSFLISPVTPAHAGTYRC RGFHPHSPTIEWSAPSNPLVIMVTGLYEKP
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.19
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — KIR2DL4

Entrez GeneID [3805](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_002255](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_002246](#)

Gene Name KIR2DL4

Gene Alias CD158D, G9P, KIR103, KIR103AS

Gene Description killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 4

Omim ID [604945](#)

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. This gene is one of the "framework" loci that is present on all haplotypes. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations NK cell receptor|OTTHUMP00000068610|natural killer cell inhibitory receptor

Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)

Disease

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

- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)