

Proteoliposomes

Full-Length

KIR2DL5A (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # H00057292-G01

Size 10 ug

Specification

Product Description	Human KIR2DL5A full-length ORF (AAI60063.1) recombinant protein without tag. This product is belong to Proteoliposome (PL).
Sequence	MSLMVISMACVGFFLLQGAWTHEGGQDKPLLSAWPSAVVPRGGHVTLICRSRLGFTIFSLYKED GVPVPELYNKIFWKSILMGPVTPAHAGTYRCRGSHPRSPIEWSAPSNPLVIVVTGLFGKPSLSAQP GPTVRTGENVTLSGSSRSSFDMYHLSREGRAHEPRLPAVPSVNGTFQADFPLGPATHGGTYTCF GSLHDSPIEWSDPSDPLLVSVTGNSSSSSSSPTESPSSKTGIRRHHLILIGTSVAIILFIILFFLLHCC CSNKKNAAVMDQEPAGDRTVNREDSDDQDPQEVTYAQLDHCVFTQTKITSPSQRPKTPPTDTT MYMELPNAKPRSLSPAHHKHSQALRGSSRETTALSQNRVASSHVPAAGI
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	41.25
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system with proprietary liposome technology
Purification	None
Recommend Usage	Heating may cause protein aggregation. Please do not heat this product before electrophoresis.
Storage Buffer	25 mM Tris-HCl of pH8.0 containing 2% glycerol.
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

- Antibody Production

Gene Info — KIR2DL5A

Entrez GeneID [57292](#)

GeneBank Accession# [BC160063.1](#)

Protein Accession# [AA160063.1](#)

Gene Name KIR2DL5A

Gene Alias CD158F, KIR2DL5, KIR2DL5.1, KIR2DL5.3

Gene Description killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 5A

Omim ID [605305](#)

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]

Other Designations

killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, two domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 5|killer-cell Ig-like receptor

Pathway

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

Disease

- [Abortion](#)

- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)

- [Lymphocytosis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)