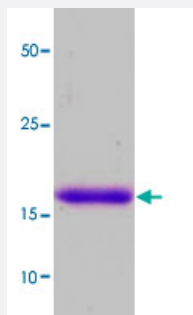


KIR3DL1 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P3516 Size 100 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human KIR3DL1 (NP_037421, 361 a.a. - 444 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with His tag expressed in <i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Sequence	MRGSHHHHHHGMASMTGGQQMGRDLYDDDDKDRWGSTSGTIDKLDIEFHLWCSNKKNAAVMD QEPAGNRTANSEDSDEQDPEEVTYAQLDHCVFTQRKITRPSQRPKTPPTDTILYTELPNAKPRSK VVSCP
Host	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Theoretical MW (kDa)	15
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	<i>Escherichia coli</i> expression system
Purification	Conventional Chromatography
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Quality Control Testing	Loading 3 ug protein in 14% SDS-PAGE
Storage Buffer	In 25 mM Tris-HCl buffer, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5.

Storage Instruction

Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — KIR3DL1

Entrez GeneID [3811](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_037421](#)

Gene Name KIR3DL1

Gene Alias CD158E1, KIR, MGC119726, MGC119728, MGC126589, MGC126591, NKAT3, NKB1, NKB1B

Gene Description killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor, three domains, long cytoplasmic tail, 1

Omim ID [604946](#) [609423](#)

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 KIR antigen 3DL1|NK-receptor|killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor 3DL1|natural killer-associated transcript 3|p70 killer cell inhibitory receptor

Pathway

- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)

- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [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](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)

- [Leprosy](#)
- [Leptospirosis](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Diseases](#)
- [Lymphocytosis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)

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