

Human KIR2DL4 / CD158D Protein

Catalog Number: 13052-HCCS



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD158D; G9P; KIR; KIR-103AS; KIR103; KIR103AS; KIR2DL4

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human KIR2DL4 (ADY38409.1)(Met1-His242) was expressed with six amino acids (LEVLFQ) at the C-terminus was expressed and purified.

Source: Human

Expression Host: CHO Stable Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Trp 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human KIR2DL4 consists of 228 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 25.1 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 33-37 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

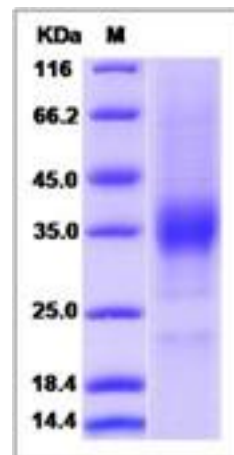
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

KIR2DL4, also known as CD158d, is a member of the killer cell Ig-like receptor (KIR) family. KIRs are transmembrane glycoproteins expressed by natural killer cells and subsets of T cells. The KIR genes are polymorphic and highly homologous. KIR2DL4 is expressed in all NK cells and some T cells. KIR2DL4 activates the cytotoxicity of NK cells, despite the presence of an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif (ITIM) in its cytoplasmic tail. The ITIM was not necessary for activation of lysis by KIR2DL4. The activation signal of KIR2DL4 was sensitive to inhibition by another ITIM-containing receptor. The activation-deficient mutant of KIR2DL4 inhibited the signal delivered by the activating receptor CD16.

References

- 1.Selvakumar A. et al., 1997, Tissue Antigens. 48 (4 Pt 1): 285-94.
- 2.Selvakumar A. et al., 1997, Immunol Rev. 155: 183-96.
- 3.Selvakumar A. et al., 1997, Tissue Antigens. 49 (6): 564-73.

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