

Cat # RP-878 Recomb Hu Killer Cell Ig-Like Receptor, 2 Domains Short Cytoplasmic Tail 4 **Size:** 5 ug

Killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs), are a family of cell surface glycoproteins found on Natural Killer (NK) Cells, which are important cells of the immune system. They control the killing function of these cells by interacting with MHC class I molecules, which are expressed on all cell types. This interaction allows them to identify virally infected cells or tumor cells that have a distinctive low level of Class I MHC on their surface. The majority of KIRs are inhibitory, which means that their recognition of MHC suppresses the cytotoxic activity of their NK cell. Only a limited number of KIRs have the capacity to activate cells. The KIR genes are found in a cluster on chromosome 19q13.4 within the 1 Mb leukocyte receptor complex (LRC). KIR molecules are extremely polymorphic, meaning their gene sequences differ significantly between individuals, so that different individuals have different arrays/repertoires of KIR genes.

SOURCE:

Recombinant KIR2DS4 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing amino acids 1-202 and having a molecular mass of 22.2 kDa. The protein (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl (pH-7.5).

APPLICATION AND SUGGESTED DILUTIONS:

Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE. Users must optimize the appropriate concentration and conditions for each assay.

STORAGE & STABILITY:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). If supplied in powder then reconstitute it in 100ul water for 1mg/mL stock and store in liquid at 4°C for ~ 1 week or aliquots in suitable size and store at -20°C for long term storage.

USAGE:

This item is for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY.

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