Recombinant Human KIR3DL1

Catalog No: #GP13397

Package Size: #GP13397-1 100ug

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human KIR3DL1
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 22-221 amino acids of human KIR3DL1
Target Name	killer cell immunoglobulin like receptor, three Ig domains and long cytoplasmic tail 1
Other Names	KIR; NKB1; NKAT3; NKB1B; NKAT-3; CD158E1; KIR3DL1/S1
Accession No.	Swissprot:P43629Gene Accession:BC028206
Uniprot	P43629
GeneID	3811;
Storage	-20~-80°C, pH 7.6 PBS

Background

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.

References

Note: For in vitro research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. This product is not a medical device.

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