KIR3DL2/CD158k Protein, Rhesus macaque (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700771
Synonyms:	NKAT-4; NKAT4; CD158k; CL-5; KIR3DL2; NKAT4A; NKAT4B; p140
Species:	Rhesus Macaque
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	F7GCU5 (H22-H338)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	50-60 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	KIR3DL2/CD158k, a receptor expressed on natural killer (NK) cells and T cells, plays a pivotal role in recognizing MHC class I molecules. Upon binding to the peptide-free HLA-F open conformer, KIR3DL2 exerts a negative regulatory influence on NK and T cell effector functions, contributing to the intricate modulation of immune responses. Beyond its immune cell role, KIR3DL2 also serves as a receptor on astrocytes for HLA-F, potentially safeguarding motor neurons from astrocyte-induced toxicity through interactions with HLA-F. This multifaceted engagement underscores the diverse functions of KIR3DL2 in both immune regulation and neural protection.

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