Proteins



Product Data Sheet

CD158d/KIR2DL4 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P7794

rHuCD158d, His; Killer Cell Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor 2DL4; CD158 Antigen-Like Family Synonyms:

Member D; KIR-103AS; MHC Class I NK Cell Receptor KIR103AS; CD158d; KIR2DL4; KIR103AS

Species: Human **HEK293** Source:

Accession: ADY38409.1 (W22-H242)

Gene ID: 3805

Molecular Weight: Approximately 30-40 kDa due to the glycosylation

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	
AA Sequence	WAHVGGQDKP FCSAWPSAVV PQGGHVTLRC HYRRGFNIFT
	LYKKDGVPVP ELYNRIFWNS FLISPVTPAH AGTYRCRGFH
	PHSPTEWSAP SNPLVIMVTG LYEKPSLTAR PGPTVRTGEN
	VTLSCSSQSS FDIYHLSREG EAHELRLPAV PSINGTFQAD
	FPLGPATHGE TYRCFGSFHG SPYEWSDASD PLPVSVTGNP
	SSSWPSPTEP SFKTGIARHL H
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Арреагансе	Lyopiniized powdei
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
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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 ₂ O. For long term storage it is
	recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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

KIR2DL4 is the most distinct gene in the KIR family. KIR2DL4 is composed of D0 and D2 Ig-like domains (D0 is the first Ig-like domain of the KIR3D subfamily). The KIR2DL4 promoter differs substantially from all other KIR genes, and both alleles are expressed in essentially all activated NK cells. KIR2DL4 is constitutively expressed only on the surface of the CD56bright subset of peripheral blood NK cells. KIR2DL4 associates with the FcεRIγ adapter protein, but not with DAP12 and has a functional ITIM in its cytoplasmic domain. Despite the presence of an ITIM, cross-linking KIR2DL4 with mAb induces the production of IFN-y in resting NK cells and triggers cytotoxicity and IFN-y production in IL-2-activated NK cells^{[1][2]}.

REFERENCES		
[1]. Faure M, et, al. KIR2DL4 (CD158d), an NK cell-activating receptor with inhibitory potential. J Immunol. 2002 Jun 15;168(12):6208-14.		
[2]. Lanier LL. NK cell recognition. Annu Rev Immunol. 2005;23:225-74.		

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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